"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; cloudy, colder tomorrow; fresh southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,838. **** NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BREITUNG DENIES HE PARTED KLEISTS

Says in Court Daughter Is Free to Return Now to Chauffeur She Wed Secretly.

BUT SHE DECLINES TO DO SO

Letters of Young Wife Promising Undying Devotion to Kleist Read to Jury.

FOUGHT WITH HER MOTHER

Maid Says Mrs. Breitung Blackened Daughter's Eye—Kleist Tells of Attempts on His Life.

The suit brought in the Federal District Court by Max Kleist, the young chauffeur who seeks to recover $250,000 from E. N. Breitung for alienating the affections of his daughter, Mrs. Juliet Breitung Kleist, reached a climax yesterday, when, after Mr. Breitung had said in his cross-examination that he would be willing to have his daughter return to Kleist, the lawyer for the husband turned suddenly to the young man and said:

"Boy, do you want to live with the girl?"

"Yes, Yes!" exclaimed the youth eagerly, half rising from his seat and staring at his lawyer in surprise.

"Do you want to live with the boy?" the lawyer asked, turning toward Mr. Breitung's daughter, who was sitting with her mother on the other side of the room.

"I certainly do not," Mrs. Kleist murmured, showing confusion as those in the courtroom turned to stare at her.

"What did you say?" the lawyer asked sharply.

By this time the young girl's face was crimson, but she summoned up courage to answer loudly.

"I certainly do not," and there was emphasis on the "not."

More Love Letters Introduced.

Half a dozen ardent letters from Mrs. Kleist were put in evidence by Kleist's attorney after their admissibility had been discussed at length by the lawyers in the jury's absence. These letters were written to Kleist after the secret marriage in November, 1913, and although, in the presence of her father, his bride had told Kleist that she did not want to live with him, her letters spoke of a warm affection for her husband. De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Breitung, fought hard to persuade Judge Learned Hand not to permit the jury to hear the letters. He succeeded in having certain parts of the letters ruled out on the ground that they contained hearsay evidence. While the letters were being read Mrs. Kleist seemed to lose for the first time during the trial the composure which had enabled her to smile during the most trying moments. She gazed out of the window on the opposite side of the room, and her eyes grew moist.

When the letters had been read, E. C. Crowley, Kleist's lawyer, rested his client's case. Mr. Breitung was summoned as the first witness for the defense. He seemed to be deeply affected as he told of his daughter's romance and of the events which led up to Kleist's leaving her to go to work in one of the Breitung mines in New Mexico. He was turned over to Mr. Crowley for a cross-examination that was so prolonged that it wore on the nerves of the witness. He complained frequently that he was being made to repeat his answers. It was during this cross-examination that Mr. Breitung announced that if his daughter wanted to return to Kleist he would allow her to do so.

Says Mother and Daughter Fought.

Another dramatic moment in the trial occurred when Ada Gafner, formerly a servant in the Breitung household, was summoned to the stand by Kleist's lawyer. She was asked to tell what happened when Mrs. Kleist's parents discovered that their daughter had been secretly married.

"Do you recall an actual physical conflict over Max between the girl and her mother?" asked Mr. Crowley.

"Yes, they had a fight," responded the Swiss maid, who had a broad accent.

"What happened?"

"They had a fight, a regular fight. When it was over Mrs. Breitung had a torn shirt waist; Miss Juliet had a torn shirt waist, and also a black eye."

This was another occasion when every face in the courtroom turned toward the benches occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Breitung and their daughter. Mrs. Breitung seemed to keep from laughing aloud with difficulty, her daughter giggled, and Mr. Breitung smiled broadly. The Judge had to rap for order.

The maid's testimony in the morning dealt with the circumstances under which Miss Breitung met Kleist in Marquette, Mich., and with conversations she had overheard in the Breitung suite in the St. Regis Hotel in this city immediately before and after the wedding. She told of introducing Miss Breitung to Kleist, with whom she had been to a party the day before. At that time, she said, Miss Breitung was engaged to another man.

After they came to New York and the wedding had taken place, the maid said, Mrs. Breitung ordered her not to deliver any of Kleist's letters to Mrs. Kleist and not to call Mrs. Kleist to the telephone if Kleist asked for her. The mother hid two letters from Kleist, she said.

Wife's Letters Tell of Devotion.

After a long argument over the admissibility of Mrs. Kleist's letter's, Mr. Crowley, standing at the end of the jury box, asked:

"May I read the letters now, your Honor?"

He received permission and then an-

Continued on Page 5.

RUSSIANS SINK SHIP FLYING AMERICAN FLAG?

The Washington Had Been Conveying Red Cross Supplies Between Turkish Ports, Turks Say.

BERLIN, (via Rome,) Feb. 11.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Russians on Feb. 8 sank the steamer Washington, sailing under the American flag. The master and crew of the steamer were Greeks.

The vessel was regularly engaged in conveying American and other Red Cross supplies between Constantinople and Trebizond. Her cargo had already been discharged when she was sunk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department has received no advices concerning the reported sinking of the steamer Washington on Feb. 8 by Russians. The vessel, which was said to have been flying the American flag, is not known here. Neither is she listed in the Maritime Register.

SHELLS BRITISH SHIP FLYING DUTCH FLAG

German Submarine Strives to Sink Laertes in Neutral Waters, Despite False Ensign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The steamship Laertes, belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool, arrived at Ymuiden this morning with a stirring tale of attack by a German submarine in the North Sea and escape from the German craft after a chase lasting an hour.

Yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock the ship, which had come from Japan with a valuable cargo, was in the neighborhood between Schouwenbank and Maas Lightship when she was challenged by the German Submarine U-2 and ordered to stop. At that time she was not flying a flag and refused to pay any attention to the submarine's orders. Full steam ahead was ordered and the stokers were asked to get the utmost out of the engines. They responded with a will, and meanwhile the vessel steered along a zigzag course to escape any torpedo that might be launched at her.

The submarine continued to steam on the surface in order to get greater speed and thus approach the escaping vessel. Unable to launch a torpedo, she commenced to fire at the ship with a gun. One of the shots took effect almost immediately. It passed through the funnel. Others followed from the submarine, and it was obvious the latter's commander was disappointed and angry because the ship was steadily holding its own. On board the Laertes were several neutrals, and the Captain in order to save them hoisted the Dutch flag, but the Germans refused to honor this and continued to fire. One shot struck the compass, others crashed into lifeboats and on the upper deck.

As the fight continued the stokers, working with tremendous energy, managed to get more speed out of the ship, sending her along at a good sixteen knots. At this speed the submarine could not hope to get alongside and make a hit with her torpedoes certain. More shots were rained at the Laertes, but Capt. Propert absolutely refused to give in, forcing the ship along on a zigzag course at a speed never before attained by her.

Angered at not being able to cripple the ship and compel her to obey his signals, the German commander ordered a torpedo to be launched. The sinuous white wake of the torpedo was seen speeding toward the Laertes, but the speed and course of the ship saved her, although the torpedo passed just astern, missing by a few yards. Beaten in the chase, and unable to frighten the totally unarmed crew, the submarine acknowledged defeat and made off.

I have every reason to believe that the submarine is now probably at the bottom of the North Sea. She gave up chase when gaining, and I am assured on excellent authority that she was last seen in a cloud of steam and appeared to be in difficulties.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN NORWEGIAN PORTS

Fleet of Ten Little Vessels Driven in by Storm, Forced to Put to Sea Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent is informed privately from Christiania that during the heavy North Sea gales a few days ago ten German submarines put into Bergen, Stavanger, Trondhjem and other Norwegian ports in a terribly battered condition. The crews were reported to have been for many days in the heavy weather, enduring privations, the loss of sleep and other discomforts through the ceaseless rising and falling of the mountainous seas. The men were in an exhausted condition, several of them being ill.

The submarines were escorted to Norwegian waters by Norwegian patrol cruisers and informed that they must leave within twenty-four hours, according to international rules, or be interned. They remained about twenty hours for a rest and carried out some slight repairs. The men were only half-inclined to return to their task in the North Sea.

NO TICKETS, NO BREAD IN BERLIN HOTELS

But Guests Can Carry a Supply In Their Pockets—Trading in Tickets Difficult.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via London, Friday, Feb. 12.)—The guests of Berlin restaurants after Feb. 22 must either bring pockets full of rolls or a bread ticket with them. Otherwise no bread will be obtainable.

This is the solution arranged today by the Berlin authorities for the one really difficult problem in the scheme for placing Berlin residents on a two-kilogram bread ration.

Arrangements for the issue of bread tickets to family households were easily made, and the authorities settled the problem for hotels and boarding houses by authorizing the issue of day tickets for every guest registered.

The newspapers, quick to grasp the humorous features of the new regulations, suggested that dinner invitations in future bear alongside the stereotyped "R. S. V. P." the initials of the German equivalent for "Bring Bread with You."

Code words have been suggested for persons who are due to arrive at hotels during the night so that they may telegraph ahead from trains if they wish rolls with their morning coffee.

Trading in bread tickets will be difficult, as the tickets are not transferable and are good only for the week during which they are issued.

CARRANZA EXPELS SPAIN'S MINISTER

With 24 Hours to Quit Mexico, He Starts for Vera Cruz to Board Warship.

DELAWARE TO SHELTER HIM

Case Implying Serious Complications May Be Left to Spain and Carranza Government.

MADRID'S ACTION AWAITED

Diplomats Resent Dismissal of Colleague Over Question of Granting Protection to a Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department was officially advised late today that Gen. Carranza had ordered the Spanish Minister to Mexico, José Caro, to leave the country within twenty-four hours from midnight, Feb. 10, because of alleged refuge given to Angel de Caso, a Spanish subject.

The Spanish Minister left Mexico City for Vera Cruz immediately after being ordered to depart. He insisted that de Caso was at no time in the Spanish Legation, but declined to reveal his whereabouts.

Secretary Daniels tonight instructed the commander of the battleship Delaware, now in Vera Cruz harbor, to take the Spanish Minister aboard his vessel.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz was directed at the same time to look out for the Minister and give him every assistance possible.

Minister Caro expects to sail from Vera Cruz to Havana to await instructions from his Government. An American warship will take him to Cuba unless a merchant ship bound for that country puts in at Vera Cruz within a day or two.

Serious Outcome Possible.

While Gen. Carranza in his note explained to the Minister that no offense was intended against the Spanish Government or people, the right of asylum to nationals of a foreign Government is a long-established rule, and the deportation of a diplomat for granting this right, it was suggested in diplomatic circles here tonight, might easily result in serious complications.

Neither Secretary Bryan nor Mr. Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador here, would comment upon the incident. Mr. Riaño said he had heard nothing from his Government and therefore could have nothing to say as to what might be done. In official circles it was intimated that while the American Government probably would hold that the expulsion of the Minister was a matter between Spain and Carranza, it might be the subject of a note from Washington to Carranza pointing out the consequences liable to follow such actions.

A copy of Carranza's note to the Spanish Minister ordering him to quit Mexico reached the State Department today. It follows:

> The assistance which, taking advantage of the character you say you have of Spanish Minister, you have given to Caso, hiding him in your legation and saving him from the punishment which he has merited, obliged me, as First Chief, to inform you that, inasmuch as you have disobeyed my orders, you must leave the country within twenty-four hours from midnight, Feb. 10. No offense to the Spanish Government or people is implied by this act.

The time limit allowed for the Minister's departure from Mexico will expire at midnight tonight, and it is therefore supposed here that he already has boarded the Delaware at Vera Cruz, where he has announced that he will await further instructions from this Government.

Other Diplomats Indignant.

It was not believed here tonight that Carranza's action would be followed by the immediate retirement from Mexico of the remainder of the diplomatic body there. Though it has been reported that generally they deeply resent the treatment accorded to their colleague, it is believed that they will subordinate this to the urgent demand for their presence in the Mexican capital to look after the lives and property of their nationals during the present crisis.

It was recalled by State Department officials that Gen. Castro when President of Venezuela similarly expelled the French Minister from the country, without affecting his formal relations with the other diplomatic representatives, though the ill-feeling thereby engendered undoubtedly hastened the downfall of the ruler.

Angel de Caso is very well known in Washington, having paid several visits to the city. He consulted with officials here regarding the conditions in Mexico, upon which he was regarded as an authority by reason of his long residence there and his large pecuniary interests. It is known that he has been acting as a confidential agent for the Spanish Minister in his communications with Gen. Villa, so that his relations correspond to those of George C. Carothers and the State Department here.

CARRANZA OFFICIALS OUSTED.

Villa Governor Also Outlaws Their Money in Southern Lower California.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, San Diego, Feb. 11.—All Judges and customs officials of La Paz and the southern district of Lower California, elected at the last popular election, were summarily ousted from office today by Gen. Ortega, the new Villa Governor, who has filled the vacancies with officials of his own selection.

Gen. Ortega issued an order today declaring worthless all currency issued under the previous Governor and forbidding acceptance of it under penalty.

REPORT FIERRO DEAD.

Executed by Villa's Order After Attack on His Chief.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 11.—Rodolfo Fierro was executed as a result of an attempt to assassinate Gen. Villa recently, according to advices received here tonight by the Consul for the Carranza Government.

Fierro was for years one of Villa's closest companions, and commanded an artillery company. In a sortie during the fighting at Queretaro, his command was destroyed, and he escaped with only six men. Later, when he presented himself before Villa, Fierro was upbraided for the loss of his command, according to the report given out here. Fierro became angry at the rebuke and attempted Villa's life, it is alleged, and bystanders interfered.

Villa then ordered that Fierro be shot immediately, according to the Consulate's information, and the command was carried out.

The Crisis in Woman Suffrage

The editorial in last Sunday's New York Times has brought a flood of interesting answers and expressions of approval. Read them in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

S. E. CREMIN ENDS LIFE IN THE LAMBS CLUB

Representative of M. C. D. Borden Cuts His Throat and Wrist with a Razor.

NOTE TELLS OF LAST WISHES

Asks That His Son Be Sent to West Point and That His Own Ashes Be Strewn to the Winds.

Stephen E. Cremin, who for years was connected with the cotton firm of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, of 90 Worth Street, as its Southern representative, committed suicide last evening in a bedroom at the Lambs Club, 130 West Forty-fourth Street, by slashing his throat and left wrist with a razor. His friends told Coroner Feinberg that he had been "periodically depressed." He left a note for his fellow members of the Lambs Club.

He was a member of several clubs, including the Larchmont Yacht, the New York Athletic, and the New York Yacht Clubs. It was said that he was well off financially, and as far as his friends at the Lambs Club, where he was very well known, could say, he had been in excellent health and spirits lately. Mr. Cremin had a son, William, about 18 years old, whom he was anxious to get into West Point. He lived with a sister at 169 East Seventy-first Street.

At the Lambs Club it was said that Mr. Cremin had talked with some of the members until late in the afternoon. He then obtained a room for the night, and early in the evening went to the room ostensibly to take a nap.

At 8:05 o'clock the captain of the bellboys heard Mr. Cremin groaning. He opened the door, which was unlocked, and found Mr. Cremin lying on the bed, bleeding profusely from a wound on his left wrist. He had removed his coat, collar, and necktie.

Dr. O. M. Leiser of 263 West Forty-fifth Street and Dr. Frank C. Yoemans of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street were summoned. Mr. Cremin was unconscious from loss of blood, but they tried to save his life by saline injections. The cut on the neck was slight, but Mr. Cremin had severed the artery in his wrist. He died at 9:15 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

Coroner Feinberg, who was attending a dinner at Delmonico's, was called in. He made public this note, which was found on a table in the room:

> I am tired and have decided to go. I prefer to be cremated; after the ashes are swept up 'tis my desire that they be thrown to the winds from the roof of the Lambs Club. I would like Father Lavelle and Dr. Houghton, of the Little Church Around the Corner, to care for the funeral services.
>
> I should like my dear friend Wilton Lackaye, A. M., if he wishes, to say a few words. He tells the truth, but I hope he won't tell it about me. Well—take care of Adaline and tell George Loft to appoint Bill to West Point.
>
> I have always loved music, and if my friend Frank Croxton cares to compliment my memory, if I can remember it in another world, I shall thank him. I want George Barrett to end the ceremonies by singing that song which is a remarkable hymn of his own composition, "Hail All."
>
> Any bills I may owe will be honored if addressed to M. C. D. Borden & Sons, 90 Worth Street, N. Y. Forgive me, fellow Lambs. STEVE.

The letter was written on paper of the Lambs Club, and in a firm handwriting. Mr. Cremin was about 50 years old. He had been a member of the Lambs Club for many years, and was known to practically all of its members in this city. It is believed that the George Loft he referred to in his note is Congressman Loft. Friends said that he had been very anxious to have his son enter West Point, and had sought their aid as well as the Congressman's.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton said last night that he knew Mr. Cremin well and had dined with him at the club on several occasions. He said he would willingly conduct the funeral services, as Mr. Cremin had desired, if he was asked to do so.

At the address given as Mr. Cremin's home a middle-aged woman met the reporters.

"I have heard of Mr. Cremin's death," she said. "I am Mrs. Cremin. I have no son Bill, and I don't know anybody of the name of Adaline."

She refused to make any further statement.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, who is confined to his home by a cold, said that he had known Mr. Cremin for several years, but not intimately, and he was surprised by the paragraph in the note referring to him.

Howard S. Borden of the firm of Borden & Sons said that he knew of no troubles, financial or otherwise, which would account for Mr. Cremin's act. Mr. Cremin had traveled extensively for the firm in the South, he said.

3 BOYS ADRIFT ON ICE FLOE.

Found Frightened and Shivering After Long Search in Newark Bay.

Thomas Nelius, 11 years old, ran breathless into his home at 94 West Twelfth Street, Bayonne, at 6:30 last evening, and cried out to his older brother John:

"Four of us were playing on the ice down in the bay and the ice broke. I jumped, but the others floated off into the bay."

The boy said that he had not thought to tell the police, although it took him half an hour to run home. John Nelius called up the Jersey City station and the police notified the different boathouses on the bay shore to look for the three boys. Launches and rowboats put out from the Robin's Reef Boat Club, the Newark Bay Club, the Pavonia Yacht Club, and from private boathouses.

At 7:30 Julius Grimholm, who went to look for the boys in a rowboat, found them 200 yards off shore at Ninth Street, ten blocks from North Street, where the ice cake broke adrift. The boys were frightened and shivering, but none the worse for their trip. They were John Quill, 12, of 37 West Ninth Street; Ray McIntee, 12, and Benjamin Bartenhagen, both of 303 Avenue C.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 172 Chambers St. Tel. 3083 Cortlandt.—Advt.

KAISER SEEKING EXCUSE FOR PEACE?

British M.P. Thinks He Realizes That Defeat Is Now Inevitable.

PLAN TO EMBROIL NEUTRALS

Would Find Justification for Yielding in a World-Union Against Him, Says Englishman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES's second editorial of exhortation to the German nation—"Was soll es bedeuten?"—coincides with remarkable developments in the German Government policy toward its own people.

When the first NEW YORK TIMES editorial, urging "for the German people peace with freedom," was printed on Dec. 15, and widely quoted in the British press, I found among Englishmen of authority with whom I talked a general disposition to believe that such counsels of perfection would bear no fruit because they would fall on rocky soil. The German nation, it was argued, was yet in no mood to admit the possibility of defeat, and such efforts as the German-Americans to whom THE TIMES appealed might make to open the eyes of their kinsmen in Germany could have relatively little effect because of the official policy of optimism systematically carried out by the press and other methods of propaganda.

At that time a remarkable prediction was made by an Englishman whose knowledge of Germany is probably unsurpassed by any of his countrymen. Put in its briefest form, his prediction was that the German Government would before long be found to be directing its main efforts to create a situation which would be its justification and excuse in the eyes of the German people for having led them into a war which was ending in defeat. But of this more later.

Remarkable German Admissions.

During the last few days there has been an extraordinary departure from the previous official policy in regard to the course of the war. The admission by the military correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt that the result of the war, from a military point of view, was uncertain was a striking example of the changed tone permitted by the German press censorship. The declarations by Hirsch and Liebknecht in the Prussian Diet in opposition to the Government policy and the expression of hope that "the voices of peace would find their way to authoritative circles," taken with Admiral von Koester's speech dispelling the illusions of the German naval optimists, are held to be indications that, as The Westminster Gazette says today, "the German Government at length sees the necessity of breaking unpleasant facts to the public, which it has hitherto buoyed up with assurances of complete victory."

An article on much the same lines is printed by The Pall Mall Gazette, which says:

"The Kaiser's Ministers may well have come to the conclusion that it is no longer wise to insist that all is going well. Official optimism and popular hunger make an explosive compound, and, although it would be rash to say what a German would not endure sooner than turn upon his rulers, a people who know that they are victims of systematic falsehood provide a poor backing for the maintenance of hostilities. The German authorities, civil and military alike, are well aware of how the war is going, and for their own sakes they must prevent the information from descending with a crash upon the popular intelligence."

Here comes in the question, what exactly will be the effect upon the German people of the recognition of the fact that the war upon which the country entered with such absolute confidence is proving to be a disastrous adventure.

In the cabled reports of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of yesterday it is remarked that the German people are fighting and dying for the Emperor, but not for themselves, and it is asked if it is possible that such an idea is beginning to take root in their minds.

The prediction to which reference has already been made in this dispatch suggested such an extraordinary answer to this inquiry that I requested the Member of Parliament who made it to write for THE NEW YORK TIMES an exposition of his argument. This he consented to do on condition that his name be not publicly mentioned for what can very properly be called reasons of State. The article follows:

Predicts the Germans Will Yield.

"When Germany declared war she officially announced that she had provisions and supplies of all kinds sufficient to last twelve months. One requires but very little knowledge of German methods and of the German people to know that this was an exaggeration, and if one makes a conservative estimate of the overstatement one can safely deduct 25 per cent. and conclude that when hostilities commenced Germany saw her way to a nine months' campaign in case of need. She never, however, calculated that the war could possibly last more than six months at the outside, and that it was far more probable that, except as regards Russia, it would be over within three months.

"It was with the intention of bringing about a very speedy conclusion that she violated her treaty and invaded Belgium. Von Bernhardi expressed the opinion that Germany's war must be over within six months or they were a lost nation, and he detailed reasons, soundly argued, for holding these views.

"The first six months of war saw an

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 2:05 P.M. Drawingrooms, Compartments, Sections, Observation; also Club Smoker, thru Diner. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

GERMANY IS WARNED NOT TO SINK OUR SHIPS AND ENGLAND ADVISED NOT TO MISUSE STARS AND STRIPES

Text of American Notes to Germany and England On the Safety of Our Ships and Use of Our Flag

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The full texts of the United States Government's notes to Germany and Great Britain in regard to the safety of American ships in the war zone and the use of the American flag, together with the State Department's introductory announcements, are as follows:

TO GERMANY.

Feb. 10, 1915.

The Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to present to the German Government a note to the following effect:

The Government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German Admiralty, issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th inst. will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers; and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British Government on the 31st of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

The Government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and, indeed, its duty, in the circumstances to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

It is, of course, not necessary to remind the German Government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this Government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible.

The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this Government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

This Government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the Imperial German Government at the same time with the proclamation of the German Admiralty, and takes this occasion to remind the Imperial German Government very respectfully that the Government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German Government believes the Governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the Government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken, in all such matters, a position which warrants it in holding those Governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects on American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it, therefore, regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The Government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstandings may arise, and no circumstances occur, that might even cloud the intercourse of the two Governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the Imperial German Government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German Admiralty.

It is stated for the information of the Imperial Government that representations have been made to his Britannic Majesty's Government in respect to the unwarranted use of the American flag for the protection of British ships.

TO ENGLAND.

Feb. 10, 1915.

The Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Page at London to present to the British Government a note to the following effect:

The Department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on Feb. 4, indicating that the British Government had on Jan. 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The Department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the Captain of the Lusitania, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to his Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate purusit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent Government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas, which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of the flag which they may carry.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which his Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt, would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States, therefore, trusts that his Majesty's Government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality in the deceptive use of the United States flag in the sea area defined by the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

You will impress upon his Majesty's Government the grave concern which this Government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

You may add that this Government is making earnest representations to the German Government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German Admiralty is put into effect.

VAN DYKE PROTESTS AGAINST GERMANY

Tells Washington His Diplomatic Notes to Luxemburg Have Been Held Up.

DEMANDED AN APOLOGY

But in a Later Communication He Says the Difficulties Seem Likely to be Adjusted.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 11.—Henry van Dyke, the United States Minister to The Hague and also to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, said today that he had appealed to the Government at Washington to protest against German interference with his duties as Minister to Luxemburg. He said his diplomatic communications with Luxemburg had been cut off by the German military commander at Trier, (Treves,) who had refused to permit his letters to pass because they were sealed with the seal of the American Legation.

Dr. van Dyke has been trying for four days, through the friendly medium of the German Minister at The Hague, to obtain an explanation from Berlin of what he considers an invasion of his diplomatic privileges; but no answer has come from the German capital.

"That statement of facts is correct," said Dr. van Dyke today. "The action of the German commander at Trier may have been a mistake of ignorance, but it must be explained and apologized for.

"Luxemburg is a very small country, of 250,000 inhabitants; but the peaceful duties with which the American Government has charged me toward that country are just as sacred as if it were a hundred times as big.

"It was the first of the neutral countries to be invaded, and appears to be threatened with a failure of the food supply.

"I cannot consent to interference with my duties toward Luxemburg by any power in the world except that which conferred them upon me, namely, the Government at Washington."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—An undated message received tonight at the State Department from Minister van Dyke said there was no further difficulty in getting food to Luxemburg, and that the diplomatic difficulties which he had been experiencing did not appear to be insuperable.

The Minister made no mention of any protest concerning interference with his communications to Luxemburg, and officials assumed that, while the situation seemed to have been relieved, he might nevertheless have decided to call the attention of the department to the attitude of the German military commander at Trier.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO FLORIDA East Coast Points. Atlantic Coast Line. 9:15 A. M., 2:12 P. M. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

United States Sends Firm But Friendly Notes to Both Powers.

UPHOLDS FREEDOM OF SEAS

Tells Germany We Are Ready to Take Any Necessary Steps to Safeguard Americans.

COUNSELS UTMOST CAUTION

Destruction of a Neutral Vessel, Even by Error, Indefensible, Says Note.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BRITAIN

Might Be Blamed for Loss of Ships or Lives Through Wrongful Use of Flag.

ANSWERS CARGO PROTEST

English Government's Reply Regarding Delay of Vessels Said to be in Friendly Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department late this afternoon made public the text of the notes sent to Ambassadors Gerard and Page at Berlin and London for delivery to the German and British Governments, setting forth the attitude of the United States Government toward the relation of the Lusitania flag incident and the German war zone order to American neutral shipping.

While phrased in diplomatic language, both notes were much more vigorous than Washington had expected. The note sent to Germany is direct and plain spoken in indicating that the United States Government will regard the destruction of an American vessel on the high seass as an "indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments."

The note further asserts that if American vessels or lives are destroyed by German naval forces on account of doubt as to whether the American vessel is flying its national colors in good faith, the United States will hold Germany strictly responsible and take any steps that may be necessary to safeguard American vessels and lives and to secure the United States citizens in the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

For a preliminary communication on a matter of international concern, the language of diplomacy could hardly go further.

The note to Great Britain asks that Government to do all in its power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the American flag in the sea area defined in the German Admiralty proclamation, since such "practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force."

The note to Great Britain is based very largely on the assumption that the use of the American flag by the Lusitania was sanctioned by the British Government, and the further assumption that there is a secret British Admiralty order authorizing the use of neutral flags on British vessels. The United States Government has no official information that such an order exists or that the Lusitania hoisted the American flag by order of the British Government. What the note sent to Great Britain is predicated upon is the allegation that is made in the German war zone proclamation, that the British Government on Jan. 31 had issued an order authorizing the misuse of neutral flags by their merchant ships, and is also based on press reports reaching the State Department stating that the Captain of the Lusitania hoisted the American flag on orders from the British Admiralty and other press reports of an alleged British Foreign Office statement defending the use of the neutral flag by belligerent vessels to escape capture.

On the Use of Our Flag.

The American note indicates that the State Department does not know whether these reports are true and only assumes them to be correct. The note makes a clear distinction between the occasional use of a neutral or enemy flag under stress of immediate pursuit and the use of neutral flags by belligerent ships by order of a belligerent government. The United States Government regards the occasional and unofficial use of its flag by a steamer as a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships.

Attention was called tonight to what

was regarded as an inconsistency in the position taken by this Government with reference to the German war zone order and that taken with reference to the British use of the American flag. The note to the British Governmnt says:

"The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of the flag which they carry."

In the note to Germany this language occurs:

"The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion."

The point made by those who see an inconsistency in these statements is that we say to Great Britain that flying a neutral flag from a British merchant ship to deceive an enemy places all neutral ships under the suspicion of being vessels of a belligerent and makes them liable to hostile attack, while to Germany we say that suspicion that neutral flags are being used by a belligerent to deceive an enemy is no just reason for presuming that all ships flying neutral flags are belligerent vessels.

The notes were sent to Ambassadors Page and Gerard yesterday, but the State Department decided to withhold publication of the notes until tomorrow morning in order to be certain that they were both delivered before being made public. However, it was learned that it was the purpose of the Department to have the text of the notes made public in the United States before their publication abroad.

The notes were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing and revised by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan after consultation with the entire Cabinet.

The British, Spanish, and Brazilian Ambassadors, who happened to call at the State Department, received copies of the notes, as did the Ministers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, who specially requested it. The documents created something of a sensation among the diplomats generally because of what some regarded as their drastic implications. High officials of the American Government pointed out informally that it had been deemed advisable to speak in unmistakable terms now rather than to await the alarming effect upon American public opinion which might ensue from the sinking of a vessel with scores of American citizens. The notes, officials were confident, would serve as a preventive of the critical possibilities discussed.

Diplomats examined with great interest the language of the communications, and some of them construed the note to Germany as a warning that the loss of American lives by sinking even a belligerent merchant ship would be covered by the representations of the American Government, because of the insistence that all merchant ships must be visited and searched and passengers taken off before ships could be sunk.

SAYS GERMANY WON'T HEED OUR PROTESTS

Count Reventlow Writes That No Threat or Measure Can Change Sea Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail quotes the following as the latest utterance by Count Reventlow:

"In contrast to numerous Germans who maintain an inexplicable optimism about America, we have always expected American protests and outbursts, and we are sure that we have to expect even more vehement and more threatening outbursts. The United States should clearly understand that 'indignation' and threats are mere waste of words. As Bismarck said, 'An appeal to fear finds no echo in German hearts, least of all now.' The military, political, and economic results of our action have all been weighed. The die is cast.

"The American press apparently has been inquiring if Germany wants more enemies. We desire to call the attention of the American press to the fact that this tone is entirely out of place in dealing with the German Empire and people. We can imagine no threat and no measure on the part of the United States capable of intimidating Germany or of persuading her to abandon or in any wise modify her war against British trade on the British and Irish coasts. The German Government is fully conscious of all the possible consequences of its action. It takes them into the bargain and the German people stand united behind the Government. Whether under all circumstances the people of the United States would stand united behind their Government may incidentally be questioned."

The Daily Mail, commenting, says:

"Count Reventlow thus clearly states the German Government's view that, thanks to a campaign of trickery and intrigue conducted by Dernbury & Co., the United States Government will not be able to enforce respect for neutral merchantmen on a coast that cannot be blockaded and that if American ships are sunk with their crews and passengers the American Government will be unable to exact recompense, owing to the possibility of a hyphenated insurrection. It would be a little difficult to cite any grosser insolence."

LONDON VIEW OF NOTE.

American Attitude Fair and Reasonable, Says The Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Times editorial, in discussing the American note regarding the use of a neutral flag, says:

"The fair and reasonable attitude which America has observed in all the problems raised by the war has strengthened our customary desire to respect not only her rights, but her wishes and her susceptibilities. Both nations recognize the same general principles of international law and both are anxious not to strain claims which are merely technical.

"As regards this particular question, while we consider the use of a neutral flag to avoid an enemy as an undoubted right, it is a right which we are most unlikely to exercise so as to expose the shipping of neutral States to serious peril or inconvenience.

"It is clear that the whole incident of the Lusitania arose from the fact that the Admiralty had information of Germany's real intentions before these were proclaimed in the memorandum of Feb. 4. They knew that she intended to sink enemy merchant ships without examination and without warning to the crews.

"She had so sunk the Tokomaru; she had attacked the Icaria, and she had even attacked the hospital ship Asturias. With these instances of her contempt for law and humanity before them, they recommended our merchant shipping to use a neutral flag in order to avoid the wholesale sacrifice of noncombatant lives. The step was so regular as to be almost a matter of course, but unluckily it was taken in a way which without necessity gave the Germans a dialetical advantage.

"The advantage lay in the fact that just when American indignation at the German menace was very vehement the statement of the Foreign Office and the arrival of the Cunard liner under the American flag, suddenly revealed that the Admiralty had in fact advised British merchantmen to resort to the familiar device of flying a neutral flag.

"There has not been any misuse of that flag, as the Germans falsely asserted, but resort was had to an old custom of the sea at a time when the step was particularly likely to cause discussion and to afford the Germans in the United States a fresh opening for misrepresentation. The cool sense of the American people and their respect for the recognized rules of international law have apparently prevented them from being misled.

"We do not claim to make use of the flags of neutral states which we do not allow belligerents when we are neutral to make of our own. The chief object of the ruse in the case of merchantmen is to compel enemy ships to comply with the recognized obligations of international law.

"It forces them to search the suspected vessel and her cargo before capture. That is just what the Germans have declared they will not do within the war area. They propose to sink all British ships at sight and to take their chance of sinking neutrals. This, as the Foreign Office declares, is sheer piracy upon the high seas."

Imperils All Ships.

Count Baudissin, who a few years ago was the Admiral in command at Wilhelmshaven, refers in a letter to an offer by a British shipping paper of a money reward to the crew of the first merchant ship to sink a German submarine. He says: "I beg to point out that by such a measure every English trading ship would become a battle opponent, and as the English Admiralty is said at the time to have ordered all English trading ships to hoist neutral flags, every trading ship whatsoever would be in the same position the moment it comes in sight. No German commander would take the responsibility of waiting to be attacked or perhaps to be destroyed in order to establish whether what he saw before him was an opponent or not. On the contrary, it would be his duty to drop all the considerations hitherto observed by us—examination of the ship's papers, disembarkation of the crew and passengers, and so on—and to destroy without more ado every ship, no matter what flag it flies."

The Cologne Gazette says: "The German Government said in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that it might expect neutral powers to respect the vital interests of Germany no less than those of England. This expectation at any rate, as regards the utterances of the newspapers, has not been fulfilled. It appears once again that everybody is so excessively occupied with selfish care for his own national existence that there is no room left for such considerations of fairness and justice. Of course this is only one more reason for us to withdraw into our national selfishness, ruthlessly to do only what promises us advantage, and to trouble as little as possible about other people. They may praise or they may blame, that does not concern us. Every nerve of our national life must be strained in the will to master the highwaymen who fall upon us and to prepare for them the fate which they intended for us."

WANT U. S. FLAG ON LUSITANIA

Americans Homeward Bound Urge Its Use Again by Liner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Cunard Company has been appealed to by Americans to fly the Stars and Stripes on the Lusitania during her next trip for the protection of American passengers.

The idea is that the flag will indicate to German submarines that American citizens are on board.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—An American who desired to take passage on a Cunard steamship which is to sail for New York on Saturday asked the company today whether he would have the protection of the American flag during the voyage. An official of the company replied:

"Your statement that it is right for a British ship to fly the American flag if the presence of a submarine is suspected, as a notice to the enemy that there are Americans aboard, is one to which we fully subscribe."

The company would give no information, however, as to its intentions beyond saying that the safety of the passengers would be its first consideration.

PUSHES FLAG BILL.

Martin Urges His Measure Against Misuse of the Emblem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Support is gathering around the House bill to prohibit the use of the American flag by the merchant ships of a belligerent as a ruse to escape an enemy's war vessel. This bill, which was introduced by Representative Martin of South Dakota, proposes a fine of from $10,000 to $100,000 upon the ship Captain who makes such a use of the United States flag, and the seizure or libeling of the vessel on its first subsequent appearance in an American port.

In the House today Mr. Martin presented an exhaustive report prepared at the Naval War College at Newport in 1906 covering the whole subject of the use of flags in war as a ruse to deceive the enemy. It was shown that usage of land and sea had differed as far back as rules of war had been made and observed. The fighting on land being at close range, it had been the rule to discountenance the flying of any flags except those of the actual combatants by their own forces and the use of the enemy's flag to deceive was discountenanced as against the rules of civilized warfare. But at sea such a use of flags was permitted. The consensus of modern opinion, according to the Newport report, is that a neutral has a right to protest against the misuse of its flag.

"Any nation," said Mr. Martin, "that has afloat on the high seas either a warship or a merchant marine is vitally interested in the integrity of its emblem of nationality, because as soon as a vessel may come in sight over the horizon a modern gun may destroy it, and recently with the use of the torpedo, and particularly now with the use of the submarine, the whole damage may be done in an instant.

"The flag means American sovereignty, and will be defended in connection with all that American sovereignty means. At our War College at Newport in 1906 the advanced thought on this subject was embodied in its report."

Mr. Martin read the Newport report, which said in part:

"A neutral would seem to be acting reasonably in demanding that his national emblem shall not be used by a belligerent to cover any act which may work injury to the other belligerent which, as regards the neutral, is a friendly State. While the practice has hitherto been tolerated, it seems to be an infringement on the natural rights of the neutral State."

"In my judgment," Mr. Martin continued, "if we permit any of these belligerent nations indiscriminately to use the American flag in order to disguise the actual nationality of their ships, it will inevitably lead us into serious international difficulties even if it does not lead us into partisanship in this war. Under present conditions of naval warfare we must perform our duty as a neutral because, unless we protect our own ships by our own flag and prohibit its indiscriminate use by belligerent nations—and one belligerent has as much right to use it as any other—we are bound to become involved in international complications."

"Will not complications inevitably arise," asked Mr. Garner of Texas, "if England insists on using our flag and that she has the right to use it in case of danger to her merchant marine if we hold to the contrary?"

"International law has got to the point beyond all controversy," replied Mr. Martin, "that while all nations have not agreed as to the conditions of naval warfare as they have concerning warfare on land, they have agreed to this by all recognized conferences—that every nation has the right to prescribe how its own national flag shall be used, and, therefore, if the United States shall make it clear that in its opinion it is not consistent with its rights and the duties of neutrality that its flag shall be used indiscriminately on the high seas by belligerent powers, no nation will question that position."

SINK ALL BRITISH SHIPS.

Germans Aim to Destroy Every English Vessel They Meet.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Hamburger Zeitung, in an officially inspired article, says the German Admiralty has issued orders that neutral ships shall not be interfered with if they are not suspected of carrying contraband, but that every British ship, whether a war vessel or a merchantman, will be unconditionally sent to the bottom of the sea."

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The enemy has strongly bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser, but has not succeeded in doing any material damage. Our artillery has responded effectively.

In the Argonne, in the region of Bagatelle, after a violent struggle with lance and bombs, which continued throughout the morning, a German attack was delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the earthworks of Marie Therese. It was carried out in line by columns of four, along 500 meters of the front, but was broken down by our artillery and infantry fire. The enemy left on the ground a very great number of dead.

In the Vosges, to the south of the Château de Lusz, north of Col de Ste. Marie, we succeeded by a sudden attack in occupying one of the German trenches. On several parts of the front there has been a very spirited artillery engagement.

(*Day Report*)—Along all the front yesterday as far as Champagne there were artillery exchanges. In the northern region there were several aeroplane expeditions on our part as well as on the part of the enemy. The projectiles dropped by the aeroplanes of the enemy within our lines did no damage.

In Champagne a German attack against our position in the forest to the north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus recently occupied by us, was repulsed.

In the Argonne, the fighting in the vicinity of the Marie Therese earthworks has been very violent. According to the latest reports received here the German forces amount to about one brigade. We have maintained all our positions. The losses of the enemy are considerable and ours are serious.

In the Vosges there has been a thick fog and abundant snow. It was during a very dark night that there occurred the infantry engagement reported yesterday at La Fontenelle, in the Ban-de-Sapt. The Germans had at least two battalions of troops present. After having ceded some ground, our troops recaptured everything they gave up. This was during the day of Feb. 10, and it was accomplished by a series of counter-attacks.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of war an attack in the Argonne resulted in a gain of ground for us. Six officers, 307 men, 2 machine guns, and 6 small cannon were captured. In the Central and Southern Vosges we also gained a few small local successes.

On the East Prussian frontier, engagements were continued yesterday with results which were altogether satisfactory to us, although the deep snow hindered the movements of our troops. The result of these engagements cannot yet be seen.

In the Polish theatre, on the right bank of the Vistula, an advance brought us into the district northwest of Sierpec, through which our opponents were repulsed. One hundred prisoners were taken.

On the left bank of the Vistula there were no special incidents.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland and West Galicia, with the exception of artillery engagements, nothing new has occurred. In the region west of the Uzsok Pass, Russian attacks and some partial advances were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. In the wooded mountains and in Bukowina we have made advances. Several hundred prisoners and some machine guns were captured.

OUR HOLD ON GERMANY.

British Correspondent Says We Could Turn Out Interned Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Evening Standard prints an article by "a diplomatic correspondent" who argues that in case of any trouble between the United States and Germany arising out of the German submarine blockade the United States can easily defeat Germany at her own game, because America is offering the security of her ports to dozens of German liners, including the crack vessels of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines.

"In New York Harbor alone," the writer goes on to say, "there are interned German ships representing a total of over 20,000,000 pounds sterling. The United States needs only threaten to give these liners a week or a fortnight's notice to clear out. If the threat were carried into effect these vessels would fall easy prey to our warships and the British mercantile marine would receive some valuable additions far exceeding in value any losses which the novel form of German submarine warfare might inflict upon us. Under such circumstances Germany would be helpless. She could not afford to have such a threat carried into effect, consequently her submarines would be unable to carry on indiscriminate warfare against everything which floats, and would be bound to respect a neutral flag."

SHIPPERS HERE NOT WORRIED.

England Can't Maintain an Effective Blockade of Germany, One Says.

Local steamship men appeared only mildly interested yesterday in the British proposal to blockade all ports in Germany. The general impression seemed to be that Great Britain was "bluffing."

"A blockade to be a blockade must be effective," said A. H. Bull of the Bull Steamship Company, one of the largest sea freight shippers out of this port. "England could never maintain an effective blockhead of Germany. She could not stop German trade through Norway and Sweden. Just as long as the United States will clear ships and insure them and we can get officers to sail them we are going right ahead. We are not worried by any action that Great Britain may take."

This was also the opinion of General Manager Potter of the Luckenbach Line.

"The worst thing England can do to American shipping is the use of our flag on her merchantmen," said Mr. Potter.

COMMENT ON WILSON'S NOTES.

'Firm, Temperate, Courteous.'

[From The World.]

No neutral Government capable of protecting its rights could ever accept the doctrine of maritime lynch law which Germany asserted in its "war zone" proclamation. When the President warns Germany of the serious consequences of such a policy, he is performing an act of friendship which Berlin, if it is wise, will construe as an act of friendship.

There is no jingoism in the President's note. There is no bluster. It is a firm, temperate, courteous statement of what is in the minds and hearts of the American people, and if Germany accepts it in that spirit, nothing is likely to occur to disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between the two Governments.

The President's note to the British Government protesting against the use of the American flag on British merchant ships is a corollary of the German note. Here again the President is the voice of American sentiment. It is one thing for a belligerent merchant ship to run up a neutral flag to avoid capture or destruction. It is quite another thing for a belligerent Government to give an explicit sanction to its merchant ships to use a particular neutral flag in certain parts of the high seas.

No Paper Blockade.

[From The Press.]

Our Government repudiates point blank the claim that Germany, or any power, can close the high seas against neutral shipping, either with a paper blockade on the surface of the water or with an invisible blockade—by submarines—underneath.

Our Government emphasizes that the only act permissible against a neutral flag is that of search; that the search, not suspicion and guess work, must determine whether false colors are flying or true colors, and that then, when the fact of the neutrality of our ship has been established, she must be permitted to go on her way unharmed and unhampered.

As for the use of our flag by belligerents, the United States Government does not forbid what cannot be prevented. It does direct the attention of the British Government to the obvious fact that our flag cannot be a real protection to a belligerent vessel since she can be searched, and when overhauled will be searched, so that when her true character has been thus disclosed she will be subjected to the same treatment as if she had been flying her own flag.

Washington Protests.

[From the Staats-Zeitung.]

The contents of the two notes which our representatives in Berlin and London presented to the German and English authorities on Wednesday were made public yesterday in Washington. Those who did not profess to know before, despite all of the explanation of neutrality, in which direction the sympathies of the Administration were directed, need only compare the two notes and become advised. While the protest concerning the repeated misuse of our flag as sent to England contains a soft tone, with a "please don't do it again" plea, the note to Germany, despite its pleasant words, is couched in a threatening and demanding tone. Certainly it is the duty of the Administration to protect American shipping with all its power and to demand most forcibly from the belligerents the respect of the rights of neutrals. It would have been far better in the face of England's numerous and unexcusable acts and their resultant damage to our commerce to have protested in an unmistakable manner than to wait until conditions became unbearable.

SWEDEN TO PAINT SHIPS.

National Colors on Hulls of Vessels—Norway's Shippers Puzzled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported from several parts of Scandinavia, especially from Sweden, that ship owners have commenced to paint the hulls of their ships in national colors. This is less practicable in Norway owing to the fact that the Norwegian colors are the same as those of the French, a fact that might provoke German attacks. A number of Norwegian shipowners have therefore resolved to paint the name and place of origin in large letters along the hulls.

The war has given so great an impetus to Norwegian shipping that several new enterprises have been founded and the existing ones extended.

A meeting was held in the Christiania Exchange yesterday to form a joint stock transatlantic motorship company with a capital of $550,000.

CACHE FOR SUBMARINES.

Germans Said to Have Sunk Casks of Petrol Off English Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 11.—English fishing craft (trawlers) are being withdrawn from their work of clearing mines in the North Sea to Falmouth, according to a cablegram received this afternoon from J. H. Bennett, news editor of The Roanoke Times, who is perhaps the only newspaperman to accompany a relief cargo destined for the Belgian sufferers from its point of assemblage to its point of distribution. Mr. Bennett went from Norgolk to Rotterdam on the Lynorta, the ship assigned by the Belgian commission to carry contributions of Virginians.

The cable continues:

"Falmouth is looking forward to the arrival of these small fishing craft, who are to make that port their headquarters, with surprise. The transfer of the boats to the West Coast was made known today when a British officer in an unguarded moment explained they were to drag the West of England for casks of petrol known to have been planted a few days prior to the outbreak of hostilities by German merchantmen.

These casks filled with petrol were sunk, according to this officer, in the neighborhood of Falmouth, and their position carefully charted. Some of the casks filled with petrol have been found by the trawlers' drags, and a systematic search for others has been organized by the British Government. For this purpose 200 of the trawlers have been ordered to concentrate at Falmouth and drag the entire coast.

In the course of the British army officer's conversation the mystery which has hitherto prevailed of how a German submarine could separate so far from a base of supplies, one of the principal things being petrol, was explained. The presence of the sunken tanks of gasoline had been discovered by the Britons since the big sea fight in the North Sea. It was explained, and every effort to locate the tanks was being taken.

THE BRISTOL AT MONTEVIDEO.

British Cruiser Still on Atlantic Side of South America.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 11.—The British cruiser Bristol arrived here today.

The Bristol has spent much of her recent time in the Atlantic. She had an encounter with the German cruiser Karlsruhe in September, took part in the naval battle off the Falkland Islands in December, and was patrolling in the West Indies in January.

This Ship Flies Belgian Flag.

The steamship Lydie, flying the flag of Belgium, arrived yesterday from Rotterdam. She came up the bay with her colors snapping in the wind and berthed at a Hoboken pier not far from where several German liners are lying. The Lydie is in ballast, and comes under charter to the Holland America Line.

Decrease in French Tax Returns.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The tax and customs returns for January, 1915, published today, show a decrease of 27 per cent. compared with an average deficiency of 44 per cent. in the last five months of 1914.

King Sanctions Addition to Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The War Office announced that the King has sanctioned the addition to the brigade of guards by the formation of a battalion of Welsh Guards.

WILHELMINA CARGO SEIZED BY BRITISH

This Government Will Let Prize Court Render a Decision Before It Takes Action.

MAY THEN ENTER PROTEST

Owners to be Represented at Hearing—Deny That German Decree Affects the Shipment.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 11, (via London.)—The cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina was seized by the British authorities here today, in accordance with the decision of the Foreign Office. The cargo is to go to a prize court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department has concluded that the Wilhelmina case must be allowed to take a normal course, which involves going to a prize court, because of the issue raised by the British contention that Germany has justified the seizure of the Wilhelmina's cargo by its decree appropriating the home grain supply.

The St. Louis commission house, owning the cargo, and, perhaps, the Wilhelmina's owners, will be represented by counsel before the court, but the State Department, though deeply interested in the outcome, will content itself at present by instructing the American Ambassador at London to observe the progress of the case carefully. The decision of the prize court is not necessarily binding upon the United States, and it may be made the subject of a protest and diplomatic negotiations at the discretion of the State Department.

Norvin L. Lindheim, of counsel for the owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo, said today he had received assurances from the State Department that, in the event that the decision of the English prize court was "in the judgment of our Government supported by evidence or warranted by our construction of the law, our Government will make protest."

The position which the owners take, he said, is that the seizure of the full cargo "is in clear contravention of all existing principles of international law." They had been advised, he said, by Secretary Bryan that they had a perfect right to make the shipment and that the State Department had full knowledge of all the facts.

"The pretext under which the British Government has seized this cargo is the recent regulations of the German Federal Council concerning the conservation of grain and flour," he continued.

"Under the most forced construction from the British point of view, it could only have affected that small portion of the cargo consisting of grain and flour. The bulk of its cargo, however, consists of meat, vegetables and fruit, which are in no wise covered by said regulations.

"In addition, the German Government has officially guaranteed to the United States Government that the foodstuffs in this cargo will not reach the German Government or any of its agents, contractors or military or naval forces, and in proof of its good faith has consented that the distribution of the foodstuffs be made under the supervision of the American Diplomatic and Consular representatives."

Estimating the proportion of grain and flour in the Wilhelmina's cargo, Mr. Lindheim said:

"The value of the grain and flour in the cargo was only $30,000. The rest of the cargo, valued at $170,000, consisted of foodstuffs not mentioned in the German Federal Council's regulation. Thus the British act of seizure of an entire cargo worth $200,000 is based upon the British protest against only about 15 per cent. of that cargo."

REPRISAL MAY DECIDE CASE.

Wilhelmina Cargo Might Be Held Because of Submarine Blockade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—With particular reference to the case of the Wilhelmina THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the special point which the British Government wishes to have elucidated before it can take final decision with regard to her cargo is whether the Wilhelmina's cargo comes within the German Government's recent proclamation which related not to all foodstuffs but only to breadstuffs. This will be within the province of the prize court to determine.

It has not hitherto been any part of British policy to attempt to reduce Germany by starving her civilian population, and the German claim that Great Britain made a proclamation of a submarine blockade necessary because England had abolished the distinction between conditional and other contraband is declared untrue by British authorities. Article 33 of the Declaration of London states that conditional contraband, such as foodstuffs, is liable to confiscation if it be shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of an enemy, and Article 34 adds that the hostile destination contemplated in Article 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities or to a contractor established in an enemy country, who as a matter of common knowledge supplies articles of this kind to the enemy.

Count von Bernstorff offered to give the United States guarantees that imports of foodstuffs from abroad would not be used by the army and the German Government declared that the proclamation nationalizing breadstuffs applied only to home-grown rye and flour and not to imports. It will rest with the prize court to determine whether the exemption from German proclamation of imported foodstuffs is a sufficient rebuttal of the presumptions under Articles 33 and 34 of the Declaration of London that the Wilhelmina's cargo is meant for military use and therefore contraband.

In regard to Ambassador Bernstorff's offer of guarantees, it remains with the British Government to state to the American Government whether it would consider any guarantees adequate, and if so what their nature should be.

Prior to the declaration of Germany's submarine blockade, there had been no indication whatever of any intention on the part of the British Government to alter its policy of trying to distinguish between what was destined for civil and what for military use in Germany.

In fact, just before the German submarine blockade proclamation THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was assured that there was no likelihood of the Government's receding from its attitude in regard to conditional contraband in the face of the campaign for a complete blockade of the German coasts which was being waged by The Morning Post and some other papers. Both Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith in their statements on the subject suggested that any alteration of British policy could only follow upon developments provoked by Germany.

If the Wilhelmina's cargo is condemned as contraband by the prize court, therefore, it will, according to the British view here outlined, be the direct outcome of Germany's proclamation of a submarine blockade which the British Government refuses to recognize as a legitimate method of warfare, and will be a logical step in a policy of reprisals which Mr. Asquith has foreshadowed.

OUR CARGO PROTEST BRINGS FRIENDLY REPLY

British Government Answers Note Regarding the Detention of American Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British Government's full reply to the American note regarding the detention of American cargoes destined to neutral European parts was today handed to Ambassador Page for transmission to the State Department. The reply was given to the American Ambassador, following the usual diplomatic procedure, as the American note was presented by the Ambassador to the Foreign Office here.

Arrangements for simultaneous publication of the British reply will be made by the two Governments, but in the meantime the document may be characterized as frank and friendly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The British Foreign Office has delivered to Ambassador Page at London the detailed reply of the British Government to the American note complaining of British seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports. On account of its length, as well as the fact that it has to be coded, the note will require about three days for cabling.

The note was sent by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Page on Dec. 26. It was delivered by Mr. Page to the British Foreign Office as soon as received in London, and on Jan. 7 was formally acknowledged by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in a communication of "preliminary observations" which sketched the British position and explained that a more detailed reply would be sent. The Foreign Offic has spent a month preparing its real answer to the American represntations.

THE DACIA LEAVES NORFOLK

Cotton-Laden Steamer Starts on Voyage to Germany.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The American steamer Dacia finally sailed today with her cargo of cotton for Germany, which goes via Rotterdam.

It is generally believed that a British cruiser will take her somewhere before she arrives in European waters, and that the case will be fought out in a prize court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—State Department officials will observe the progress of the Dacia across the Atlantic, content, in the event of her seizure by a British warship, to have the issue of her transfer from German to American registry come before a prize court. While British Admiralty officers have announced they would regard the Dacia as a prize on their contention that her transfer was not bona fide, there is no question about her cargo. That, it was said, would be forwarded to its destination without expense to the owners or purchased by Great Britain.

State Department officials, however, say they have satisfied themselves of the genuineness of the Dacia's sale, having seen the certified checks given by Edward N. Breitung, the purchaser, to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

If a prize court should rule adversely on the validity of the sale, that would form the basis for further negotiations between the United States and Great Britain. That probably would involve the Declaration of London—the international agreement governing prizes in naval warfare—over which questions of interpretation have arisen since the outbreak of hostilities.

CARE FOR AILING BELGIANS.

Mrs. Montagu and Miss Page Undertake a New Work in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—One of the latest subdivisions of the work of caring for Belgian refugees in England is the Health Department. This is in charge of Mrs. George Montagu, formerly Miss Alberta Sturgis of New York, and Miss Katharine Page, daughter of the American Ambassador.

Their work is to find hospital facilities or recommend proper medical aid for ailing Belgians who have been placed in English homes or otherwise provided for outside the refugee camps, where another system of supervision prevails. Miss Page works faithfully at her desk at the War Refugee Headquarters in Aldwych from 9 o'clock until 5.

BIG BATTLE IN ALSACE.

Heaviest Gun Fire of the War Causes Flight of German Civilians.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 11.—The most violent artillery duel that has occurred in Alsace since the beginning of the war was begun yesterday.

As a result of the battle an exodus has begun of German families from Mülhausen, Colmar, and Strassburg.

NAME ALL HER MEN EMDEN.

Berlin Communes Suggest a Way to Perpetuate the Ship's Career.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via London.)—A meeting of the representatives of the various communes near Berlin today adopted the suggestion that the Ministry of the Interior allow all the members of the crew of the cruiser Emden to add the word Emden to their names and thus perpetuate through a hyphenated cognomen the memory of this cruiser's deeds.

The Emden, after a career on the high seas, in which she destroyed a great amount of British shipping, was finally overtaken and destroyed last December by an Australian cruiser in the Indian Ocean.

PERCIN'S FRIENDS REJOICE.

See in Millerand's Letter Complete Exoneration for Yielding Lille.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The friends of Gen. Percin, of whom the most active is Gustave Hervé, editor of La Guerre Sociale, were satisfied today by the publication in that newspaper of a letter from the War Minister, M. Millerand, to Gen. Percin, saying:

"I confirm in writing what I have declared orally, that you were in no way responsible for the evacuation of Lille last August. Furthermore, noting your request to be replaced on the active list, I reserve the right to call for your services on the same conditions as those applying to other Generals on the reserve list."

M Hervé considers that the letter effectively disposes of the widespread rumors that Gen. Percin's failure to hold Lille, or, according to another account, his refusal to support the allied left at Charleroi, caused the beginning of the great retreat which ended only with the battle of the Marne.

KAISER SEEKING EXCUSE FOR PEACE?

Continued from Page 1.

expenditure of supplies to an unprecedented and unforseeable degree of consumption which nothing in the past history of wars could have given any reliable or adequate basis for estimating. It would be perhaps within the mark if one concluded that this extraordinary consumption had disposed of a further month's supplies. If this calculation be sound, after deducting six months of war one would arrive at the conclusion that at the beginning of February Germany had at the outside two months' supplies before her. These might be increased by additions and importations since the outbreak of hostilities, but whatever this might represent has been at least discounted by the assistance which she has had to give her allies, Austria and Turkey.

"Assuming that one is right in this premise, nobody is better acquainted with the fact than the German leaders themselves. Equally, it must be assumed that they are well aware that if this supposed great invincible army of theirs, with its wonderful organization which they devoted the last forty years to building up, was unable to bring their war to an end by what they contemplated would be little more than a great military parade on a gigantic scale, put in movement at the moment which they themselves decided upon and falling upon those whom they were attacking like a thunderbolt and finding them in a state of absolute unpreparedness—if in all these conditions they should totally fail in achieving their object one must suppose that these great military leaders must perfectly well realize that they have no possible hope of avoiding a crushing defeat when the great armies which are daily getting into a state of full preparedness, and in immensely increased numbers, decide upon a general advance against them.

No Hope of Gaining New Allies.

"These are matters which must be very prominent in the minds of the Hohenzollerns, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, the military entourage of the Court and the Government and all intelligent, thinking men of Germany who confer upon the situation. Such is the position which they must see very clearly, and nobody better than they, provided their diplomacy were unable to bring other nations to their assistance. This, their conduct of the war generally, and the exposure of their methods in bringing about the war rendered extremely improbable, but it was neverthelessless worth attempting. If it failed, they could be confident, and probably today know that at least two other nations would join the Allies against them.

"Therefore, the unequal conditions which they today face must become still more overwhelming in the early future, and what would follow? Are we going to suppose, with our knowledge of the nature of the Germans, that they do not intelligently and calculatingly look a little ahead, and if they do must they not perfectly well foresee that it is but a question of time for them to cease to occupy France; that they must withdraw from Belgium; that the Russians will have driven them across the Polish frontier; that they will have invading armies upon their own territory in Prussia, in Alsace, in Silesia, upon the Rhine, steadily, if only slowly, progressing toward Berlin?

"Owing to the treatment they have meted out to the Belgians, to the French in the north of France, and to the Poles, they fully well know what they must expect will be the lot of their people, their villages, their towns, their factories, and their buildings, no matter what restraining influences are brought to bear by the respective commanders of the several invading armies. What the soldiers of the today-invaded countries have seen of the treatment which their women and children have suffered at the hands of the Germans nobody in his senses can really suppose will not be repaid with interest when the time comes.

"It would be a poor compliment to the German intelligence to suppose that they themselves think otherwise. They must know, therefore, that this war must inevitably end in the devastation of their own land; in the exhibition at home of German 'frightfulness,' and, worst of all to the calculating Germans, the destruction of their factories, their backbone, and their one chance of recuperation once the war is over. And does not every German know, and has he not perfectly well realized in his able commercial career the great truth of Frederick the Great's words, which every child has learned in every German school, and every German has practiced daily in his business life: 'Negotiation without arms is music books without instruments?' Does not, therefore, the whole nation realize—and first of them all their leaders—that today?

Advantages of Peace Parleys Now.

"They are occupying some part of France, the greater part of Belgium, and a substantial portion of Poland. They have still a great army, and nobody but themselves knows positively what amount of supplies. They have still a powerful navy. They well realize the eventual inevitable. They have something in hand with which to negotiate. Sooner or later they must concede terms, whatever they may be. That they would be severe today they quite well know, but, whatever they are, they must be able to get something in reduction of them, however little, while they remain in possession of foreign soil with an army and navy and an unknown supply of provisions, to say nothing of the financial position. Serious as it is today, what will it be if they await the inevitable? To accept terms now, whatever they may be, less the something, however little, by reason of their negotiating with arms, would leave them in a position infinitely better than it will be at some time hereafter, and with their commerce immediately restarting, their factories producing, and the whole country preserved from nobody knows what terrible devastation, and with an end to the horrible sacrifice of life to which they are being daily submitted.

"Nothing is more important in the mind of the German—and he is right—than that he should save his factories and all the necessary means of restarting his world's commerce; and in the present circumstances could he take a wiser view? His country has made a terrible blunder in overrating the great power of its great army. The German must pay the price of the failure of his ambition and retain a something substantial while it is still possible. And, after all, is not that which he can retain—his factories and his commerce—the means of rebuilding it?

German Trade May Be Regained.

"It will be said: 'It will be many years before he can rebuild. Nobody will want to do business with a German firm if he can help himself.' Admitted; but did sentiment ever yet play much part in business? One does not require much imagination to see exactly what will take place at the end of this war. Let us assume, by way of illustration, Perlmutter and Potash sitting in their office with an order for goods amounting to £5,000. They have several offers of what they require at a cost of £4,500. They have a further offer from Germany at £4,000. Is all the sense of hatred of the Germans when the war has finished going to make Perlmutter and Potash, who are in their office to conduct their business and make money, decide to pay £500 for sentiment? They will purchase from the Germans at £4,000, and the Germans will take care in this, as in every other case, at the outset that their low and tempting offers break the back of sentiment; and 'ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.' The account, once reopened, will continue just as long as it is of advantage for it to do so, and that will be, with German firms, with German commercial ability and perfect business organization and adroitness, just what it was before the war.

"If one is not very seriously wrong in one's views, these are the thoughts which pervade the German directing minds today. But how is it possible for the Hohenzollerns to broach this to the people? They have said: 'We have been unwarrantably attacked by Russia, France, and England. Our great army is victorious everywhere. We have had nothing but successes to record. We shall bring the war to a victorious and glorious end for our great empire.' They know they cannot do it; they know they want to stop, to save what they can; but, above all, they must save themselves. How is this to be?

"Can't Fight the Whole World."

"The answer is found in the word 'diplomacy.' 'Our action shall be such that we will bring the whole world into this war against us. We will force every neutral to declare war upon us, and we shall then say to our people, "We could have fought Russia, France, and England, and beaten them. After six months of war we were in possession of half of Poland, a substantial part of France, and the greater part of Belgium. All hostilities were taking place on foreign soil and our country was practically untouched. We were prepared for the sacrifices we were called upon to make for certain victory; but we cannot fight the whole world, and for the sake of the Fatherland and to avoid further sacrifice of the lives of our mankind, which can have but one inevitable result when the whole world attacks us, we must lay down our arms and so preserve for our people, while it is yet time, the great commercial supremacy of the world, which they have built up during the last forty years. Hohenzollern pride bends and sheathes its sword for the sake of its dearly beloved people." ' "

While I found the British diplomatic authorities unwilling to express officially any opinion regarding the theory thus set forth, it was not gainsaid that such indications of German policy during the last month or so as were available pointed to its plausibility. Prince von Bülow's overbearing attitude in Rome after the failure of his original mission, the German efforts to provoke a conflagration in the Balkans, and, above all, what is here regarded as the open challenge to a neutral nation like the United States by the submarine blockade policy, are cited as straws showing the way the wind is blowing.

WON'T DISCUSS PEACE NOW.

Grey's Statement in Parliament Is Received with Cheers.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—"Recent public utterances in Germany give no reason to suppose that the purpose in view will be promoted by adopting the course suggested," was the answer of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, to a questioner in the House of Commons this afternoon, who asked whether, with a view to ending the terrible loss of life in the war, Great Britain was prepared to declare publicly the basis on which the Allies were willing to discuss terms of peace.

The members of the House greeted Sir Edward's answer with cheers.

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CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAMERY CARAMELS—Made from the Choicest and purest Creamery Products, combined with the freshest and tastiest Nuts, with a covering of our fragrant Chocolate as the finishing touch to these candy masterpieces. EXTRA SPECIAL. POUND BOX 15c

Bonnie Hearts
The illustration shows the attractive metal container which is filled with delicious heart-shaped sweets, having fillings of crushed fruits and nuts. An offering which will carry with it all the love sentiment of St. Valentine's Day. Price, complete, 13c

Special for Friday
ORANGE FRUIT BON BONS—The centres are comprised of delicious Fondant Cream, richly flavored with the Juices of Fresh Florida Oranges, a covering of French Bon Bon Cream is the finishing touch to these dainties. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Saturday
ASSORTED GLOSS GOODIES—Known in many stores as "Assorted Counter Goods." This is a collection of all sorts and kinds of Hard Candies, comprising Pillows, Buttercups, Fruit Rock, Satinettes, and a host of other long lasting sweets. POUND BOX 10c

A Cluster of Extra Specials:

CHOCOLATE COVERED VAN. WHIPPED CREAM DROPS—The heart of this sweet, as the name suggests, is comprised of fluffy, mellow, delicious Whipped Cream. The outside Jacket is our own incomparable Chocolate. The combination is immense. EXTRA SPECIAL. POUND BOX 19c

SMOOTH JORDAN ALMONDS—The choicest, plumpest, sweetest Almonds from Sunny Spain, each centred in a dainty shell of Confectioner's Sugar, presented in 7 delightful fruit flavors. Our reg. 29c. goods. EXTRA HOLIDAY SPECIAL. POUND BOX 25c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PINEAPPLE—Can you picture a perfect day in the Hawaiian Islands, the spicy fragrance of luscious Pineapples, ripening to a golden richness under the tropical sun? This is the identical fruit which we cut into dainty portions, submerge in Fondant Cream, and finally cover with our famous Premium Milk Chocolate. Our reg. 39c. Goods. EXTRA HOLIDAY SPECIAL. POUND BOX 29c

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MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED FRESH FRUITS—The immense variety of luscious, fresh fruits used, the manner in which each portion is first submerged into our peerless Fondant Cream and luxuriously covered with our Celebrated Premium Milk Chocolate, constitutes a sweet story that will prove intensely interesting to every lover of fine sweets. POUND BOX 39c

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Closes 11:30 p. m. Daily.
23 WEST 34TH STREET
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RUSSIAN RETREAT IN EAST PRUSSIA

Fall Back in Masurian Lake District Before New Great Forces.

KAISER HOLDS WAR COUNCIL

Worried by Russian Advance and Slaughter of His Troops, It Is Said.

LODZ REPORTED EVACUATED

Collapse of German Campaign in Poland Thought by Petrograd to be Imminent.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.—The following statement from the General Staff of the Russian Commander in Chief was made public tonight:

"It has been definitely established that the Germans are concentrating very great forces in East Prussia. These forces have started an offensive, which they are developing, especially in the direction of Wilkowyszki, north of Augustowo, and Lyck. The presence is reported of units composed of new recruits from Central Germany.

"Our troops, keeping the enemy in check, are retiring from the Masurian Lakes toward our frontier.

"On the right bank of the Vistula some small encounters have taken place in the direction of Myschentez, toward Ostrolenka, and in the region of Serpec, on the Skrwa River.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been only cannonades.

"In the Carpathians the enemy has made attacks to the west of Mezo Laborcz, in the direction of Iablonow, to the east of the Uzsok Pass. We repulsed all these attacks, and also a German offensive on the heights of Koziouva.

"We seized the heights near Rabbe, to the east of the Lupkow Pass, after a violent fight, and captured as many as 1,000 prisoners."

KAISER'S HURRIED TRIP.

Goes to Berlin for War Council, Then Returns to East Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser's hurried return to Berlin from the east front is regarded here as a very ominous sign. It is officially announced that he received at the Imperial Palace Marshal von Moltke, former Chief of the German Staff, and other Generals, as well as Count von Eulenberg, Minister of Commerce, and Gen. von Kessel.

The announcement that these officials were guests of the Kaiser and Kaiserin at dinner in the royal palace on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kaiser becoming Honorary Colonel of the First Guards Regiment may be taken to hide the fact that the Kaiser ordered a hasty council of war to discuss the critical situation of the German Army on the east front.

The National Tidende's Berlin correspondent plainly hints that the German capital is kept ignorant of the fearful slaughter in the eastern war theatre. He wires that there is a mysterious silence foreboding great events which may change the course of the war. He evidently knows more than he dares to wire.

Kaiser Wants Slaughter Stopped.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—According to the correspondents of certain neutral Danish newspapers, Emperor William finds the situation generally hopeful, but he is described as greatly depressed over the terrible cost in men Germany has had to pay in return for comparatively limited advances against the intrenched Russians. One account reaching Paris by way of Warsaw places the German losses on the Bzura and the Rawka fronts at 45,000 dead. This report is without confirmation, and it has not even been repeated from any other source.

Nevertheless, Danish military critics say Emperor William has protested against this slaughter, and that as a result an effort will be made by the German War Staff to transfer the fighting to some point where the Russians are less formidably intrenched.

Following a council of war held in Berlin, the Kaiser is reported to have returned to the eastern front.

The Germans are transferring men and guns from Poland by their splendid strategic railways, and have assumed the offensive on the East Prussian border and on the right bank of the Lower Vistula, where an advance has brought them in the district of Sierpec, which the Russians occupied a short time ago.

It is impossible to say yet whether the next big battle will take place in this district or in East Prussia, as Grand Duke Nicholas, with whom the initiative remains, has not disclosed his intentions. He may either strike between Tilsit and Insterburg in East Prussia or threaten to cut von Hindenburg's communications with Thorn by a movement along the Lower Vistula. The Daily News Cologne correspondent telegraphs that he has learned that the population of Insterburg, East Prussia, has been advised by the military authorities to leave the town.

No further change is noted in the Carpathians, but the Austrian official report, which complains of the obstacle of snow and the strong pressure of the Russians, suggests that their offensive has at least partly failed. In Bukowina the Russians are still holding Czernowitz, the capital, and a wide zone to the south, according to the latest reports.

Germans Retiring in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is now clear that the German onslaught at Bolimow was a demonstration intended to divert attention from a redisposition of the Kaiser's forces in Poland. It was the prelude to the final abandonment of their hopeless watch on the Bzura and Rawka.

For some time mysterious movements had been noted among the German armies on the upper Rawka and Pilica. The gradual withdrawal of hospitals and store depots and the steady shifting of regiments indicated the trend of a new movement. Some troops, it appears, were sent to Bolimow to aid in the big demonstration, but the greater number had been sent to Austria.

The Russians' fresh advance over the Carpathians and the danger of their forward movement westward and northward in the lower Vistula basin, and further, the threatening attitude of Rumania, had aroused the Germans to an energetic counter activity. The pressure on the Bzura and Rawka holding out a continual menace to Warsaw was lately important for the Germans, but now that the main Russian offensive has taken another direction it becomes less important to maintain the pressure on Warsaw.

The chief task of the Germans for the moment is to resist the Russian offensive in the Carpathians. The main object will now be to hold back as long as possible all attempts at a Russian advance. The Polish front is very important, but all signs indicate that for the moment it will be of secondary significance, and that the Carpathians will be the scene of the next grand phase of the conflict. The German attack in force at Bolimow was intended to prevent the transfer of Russian forces from mid-Poland to the Carpathians, and the energetic Russian resistance had a similar object with respect to the Germans.

Interesting news comes from Lodz. A large number of troops drawn from various parts of the front are being sent in the direction of Thorn. The inhabitants of Lodz are forbidden to stand in the streets while the troops are passing or to watch the movements of the troops from the windows. The import of provisions from Germany has almost ceased. Civilians are not permitted to use the trams. All stores of wool have been removed from the Lodz factories to Germany. The conduct of the Germans suggests that they are nervous and excited. It is reported that they intend shortly to evacuate Lodz.

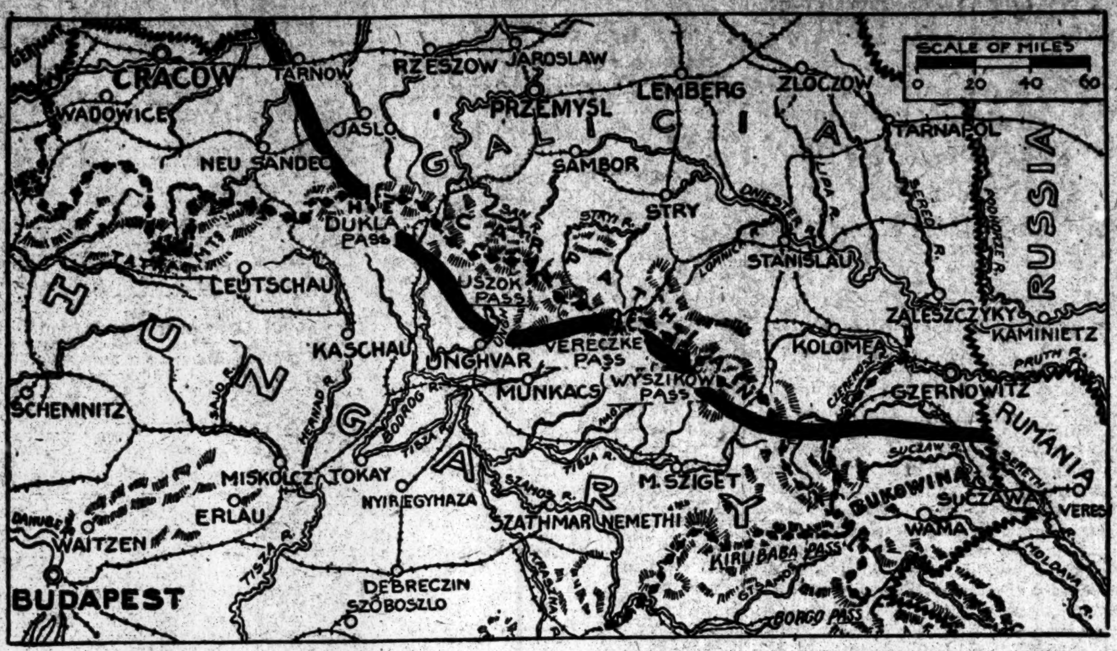
The stubborn, successful Russian advance on the German left in the Vistula bend near the débouchement of the Bzura, the increased Russian activity in the Mlawa region, the intermittence of the Austro-German artillery demonstrations on the Pilica and Nida, covering withdrawal of troops, all point to the speedy breakdown of the German effort in Poland.

Paris View of Lodz Evacuation.

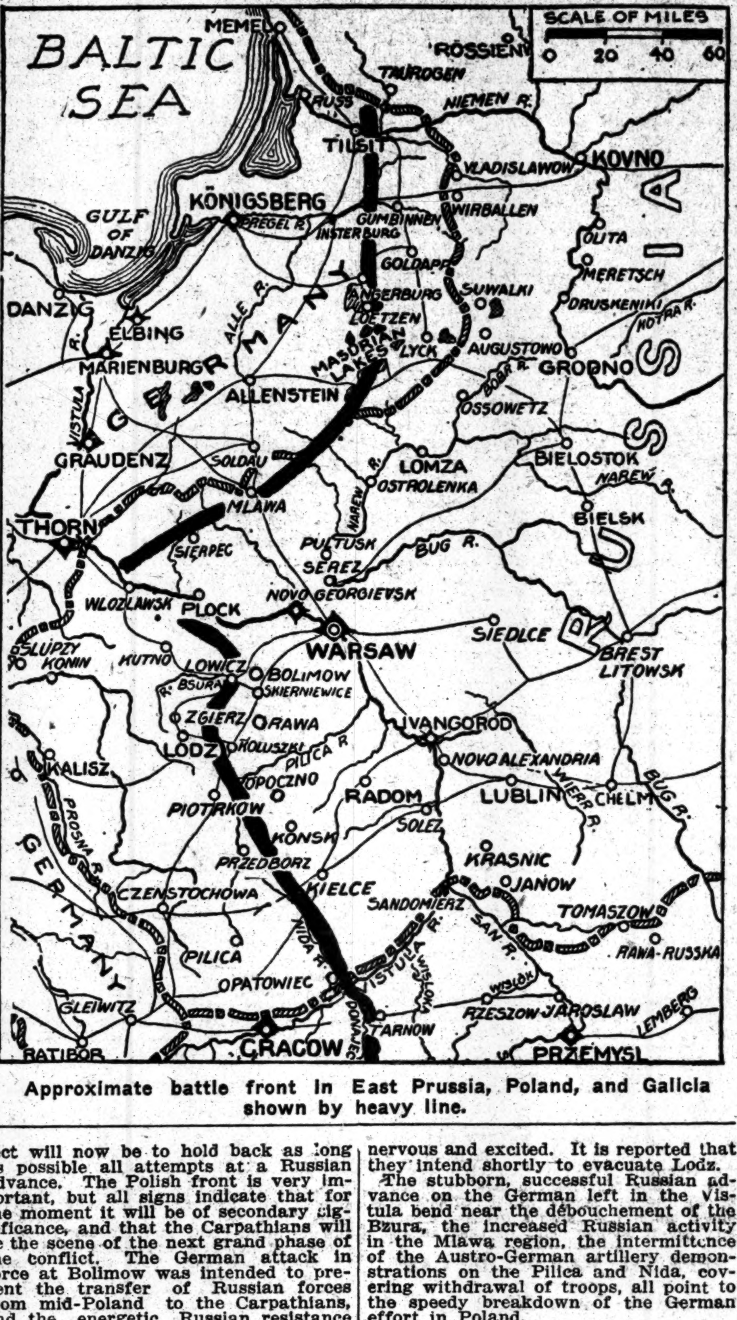
PARIS, FEB. 11.—The evacuation of Lodz by the Germans has been confirmed, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Havas Agency, which states that stores, offices, commissariat, and transports are being removed hastily to Kalisz.

A refugee who escaped to Czenstochowa the dispatch credits with the statement that the Germans have resumed with redoubled vigor the construction of heavily fortified lines, which were suspended six weeks ago.

Scene of Operations in the Eastern Theatre of War.



Approximate battle front in the Carpathians and Bukowina shown by heavy line.



Approximate battle front in East Prussia, Poland, and Galicia shown by heavy line.

HURRICANE OF FIRE IN BOLIMOW BATTLE

Swept from German Guns Upon the Russian Trenches, Then Massed Columns Charged.

NIGHT OF WEIRD TERROR

Piles of German Slain Used for a Time as Breastworks by Victorious Russians.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUZON, Poland, Feb. 7, by Courier to Petrograd, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One realized that events were shaping a week ago when the snowy roads about here began to fill with moving troops and guns pouring through Zyrardow toward what has since become the scene of the hottest fighting that has yet taken place on the Rawka. Exactly similar scenes must have been taking place on the further side of the river, where the Germans were at work upon a concentration of troops for an attack which should have been in the nature of a surprise.

Three army corps, if not four, were being gathered in the neighborhood of Bolimow, and ninety batteries, practically 1,000 guns, with a provision of shells of a kind not hitherto used on this front were being brought up to give weight to the blow which has just been struck and to give to von Hindenburg's inflated reputation some support of actual achievement.

It has been great fighting and it is not yet over, for though the Russians have pushed forward and taken the village of Borzimow the Germans still, at the time of writing, hold the great vodka factory at Wola Szydlowieka, which straddles right across the line of the Russian trenches south of Gumine, and have converted it into a fortress and mounted pompoms on the upper stories of the main building, whence they command a line of trenches to the north and south. It is the only point at which their great attack succeeded in piercing the Russian line and the sum total of their success consists in having gained a footing in the most conspicuous artillery target in the whole landscape.

The Germans made their first movement as long ago as Jan. 31, with ineffective and tentative attacks, but it was on the night of Feb. 2, and throughout the next day and night that the battle took on the true proportions of a great general engagement. It began with a cannonade which soon grew into a monstrous fire from mile upon mile of guns. Even the men who were in Lodz during the last days of the Russian occupation say they never heard anything like it. There were times when for several minutes together one could not distinguish any single detonation in the great body of tremendous sound and noise of individual guns blended in a mighty monotone of thunder from Szydlowieka to Borjimow.

The Russian trenches and batteries were drenched with a frightful hail of shell, the Germans believing in heavy shelling as a preliminary to their assaults in columns, and since hitherto these always have failed they seemed determined to try the effect of sheer uncalculating copiousness of fire. They were using for the first time in Poland shells with a bursting charge of mellinite and some other unknown ingredient. One effect of melinite is temporarily to blind those near the explosion, but here a smell clung to the bodies of the wounded so that doctors in the hospital were obliged to go out into the fresh air from time to time to recover from its sickening effects.

Russian Surprise of Numbers.

It was about midnight on the night of Feb. 2, that they delivered their first attacks in real force. They have a special fondness for assaults along the Bolimow road and upon positions to the north and south of Gumine and it was here again that they thrust forward with their biggest columns. It was only then that the Russians revealed the fact that they, too, had brought together considerable quantities of guns, and suddenly these entered into the gigantic chorus from batteries beyond the river, shelling the German columns as they crawled up toward the trenches which lie just west of here.

It was a dark night, heavily overcast with clouds, and with a strong wind and some snow. Searchlights and rockets tore the dark to rags, huge beams slicing across it to guide the observers who govern the guns, green German rockets slanting slowly down with the wind at the tail of their parachutes and Russian rockets which burst into stars like fifth of November fireworks. With these were the leaping, flickering flashes of guns and spouting fire of bursting shells, and in that hellish illumination were wavering gray columns of Germans still bearing forward.

They came up three times during the night, each time reaching the zone of rifle fire from the trenches before being thrown back by the force of the mere slaughter. Close to the road, part of them pushed up to the barbed wire entanglement in front of the Siberian trenches and here next morning bodies lay piled up in a mound four feet high.

It was not till the following afternoon that the seventh attack carried them into the Wola Szydlowieka trenches. These had now been raked with a practically unceasing shell fire for twenty-four hours and the casualties were heavy. The Germans had their plans complete as usual. Through a gap in the line of trenches they poured into Szydlowieka, which was undefended by any Russian troops. They occupied the village and factory, which is a considerable group of buildings to the north of the village and a conspicuous landmark. They were at work the same night fortifying the latter and kept up a brisk enfilading fire on the trenches to either hand.

It was their single success north of the Bolimow road. All their attacks were repulsed throughout the night, and the next morning saw the Russian counter-attack inflict a smashing blow, on the Germans' own model, which drove them into and beyond the small village of Borjimow, which now remains in Russian hands. It is an advance post which balances the German capture of Szydlowieka. The same counter movement developed simultaneously to the south of the recaptured hamlet of Gumine and the village of Shidlowska, the latter being taken by the Siberians, those notable specialists in hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet. The Germans are still in the factory, which has not yet been shelled by the Russians for reasons which are not divulged.

Pushed as Far as Skierniwice.

While all this was proceeding, the fighting at Radziwillow resulted in the Russians crossing the Rawka and taking three lines of German trenches and thrusting forward a reconnoissance as far as Skirniewice, which is reported completely burned. It is certain that at many points on the Rawka and the Bzura the German line of late days has been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of troops which have been either sent south to Austria or west to France.

The Russian organization for the care of the wounded has worked at high pressure to deal with the casualties. I have witnessed its work at Guzon, where the beautiful château of Count Alexander Sabansky is a receiving hospital. Here came men wounded at Gumine and intervening positions to have their wounds dressed and be removed at once to the great hospitals in Zyrardow and Warsaw. For this work the Russians have a splendid transport service of both cars and carts. The total of Russian wounded exceeds 20,000, but the number of killed is not yet established.

As always, the German losses are much greater and the result of their numerous attacks is that the snow is piled with their dead. An officer who was at the taking of Borjimow told me that at one place the German dead stood in such a mass that they served for a time as breastworks to the Russians. Then the German shells, he said, began to strike them, and the horror of it was that torn limbs and fragments of bodies came flying back among us.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and those whom I saw myself were in a very wretched condition, with a great proportion of the men among them with frostbitten feet. They state that they are suffering very much from the awful cold and the insufficiency of bread and meat.

STILL HOLD CZERNOWITZ.

Russians Also Control 18-Mile Zone to South of Bukowina Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Despite Austrian reports to the contrary, the Russians are still in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, and a zone about eighteen miles to the south.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Messages from Berlin state that the troops engaged on the Carpathian front are suffering terribly from cold and scarcity of food. So desperate has been the fighting that there are not enough ambulances to deal with the wounded.

GENEVA, Feb. 11.—The battle which began in the Carpathians on Feb. 7 still is raging furiously along a front of sixty miles from Mount Polonia-Runa to Mount Mako, according to the latest information received here. In the Mezo Laborcz region Gen. Dankl is said to have been obliged to send reinforcements to extricate a Hungarian corps which was almost cut off.

The Russians are reported to have gained several miles in the Valley of Lyutta, which borders the northern slopes of Polona-Runa, and also to have advanced a half mile in the Valley of Laborcz, where the railroad passes. In a single charge by the Russians upon the Austro-Hungarian trenches 1,600 men are said to have been killed and wounded in three hours' of bayonet fighting.

SAYS RUSSIANS ARE BEATEN.

German Correspondent Optimistic About Carpathian Situation.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via London.)—The correspondent in the Carpathians of the Berlin Tageblatt telegraphs his paper that the offensive spirit of the Russian forces in this arena of the war appears to have been broken. They are contenting themselves with a defense by artillery against the German attack. They have lost in round numbers 10,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners since the end of January.

The Austrians and the Germans are gaining ground steadily, according to this correspondent. A serious battle is going on before Dukla Pass.

Russian captives complain of insufficient food and no pay for three months. Many of them were sent to the front after drilling which lasted only two weeks.

WORE SHEETS IN ATTACKING

But French Gunners Saw the Germans Against Snowy Background.

BERNE, (via Paris,) Feb. 11.—Great military activity is apparent in Upper Alsace, especially in the Larg Valley and in the districts of Pfetterhausen and Rechesy, close to the Swiss frontier, where fierce artillery duels take place every day.

Two hundred German volunteers, covering their uniforms with sheets, so that they would not make such excellent targets when outlined against the snow, crept up to the barbed wire entanglements in front of the French trenches Wednesday night. They were not discovered until they were about to cut the wire. Then French machine guns opened fire, and the Germans were forced to retire, leaving half their number in killed and wounded.

KAISER TALKS TO TROOPS.

Cracks His Whip as He says Foe Must be Beaten Down.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 11, (via London, Feb. 12.)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, describing the visit of Emperor William to Lowicz, Poland, last Sunday, says:

"The streets were lined with Landsturm troops. The Emperor attended church, and during the prayer removed his helmet and bowed his head for a long time. Afterward he addressed the troops, fervently saying Germany would not rest until the enemy was beaten to the ground. He emphasized this statement with a crack of his riding whip."

MORE BRITISH WAR NEWS.

Asquith Promises Bi-Weekly Communications from French.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British Government has at last capitulated to the insistent demand for more news from the front.

Prime Minister Asquith today promised that arrangements would be made to publish communications from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander in Chief, twice weekly.

BRITAIN TO ATTACK GERMANY'S TRADE

Asquith Tells the House of Commons More Stringent Measures Will Be Taken.

MAY BE A FOOD EMBARGO

Even Cotton May Be Barred—Increased Cost of Living Is Debated in Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, told the House of Commons today that the Government was considering the question of adopting more stringent measures against German trade "in view of the flagrant violations by the enemy of the rules of warfare."

This is generally considered to mean an extension of the contraband rules. As foreshadowed by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in his interim reply to the American note, this has practically been determined upon, and it is only matters of detail which remain to be settled.

The German Government's expropriation of foodstuffs has been the one determining factor in the British decision. An embargo upon food cargoes has long been advocated by a strong section of British opinion, on the ground that foreign supplies, though nominally destined for the civil population, materially assisted the German Government in its task of meeting the requirements of its army.

The action taken by Great Britain in regard to the Wilhelmina's cargo is tantamount to the acceptance of this argument. The submission of the Wilhelmina's cargo to a prize court will, it is expected, set precedent which will be followed in other cases of foodstuffs consigned to Germany. Yet even should the decision of the prize court in the case of the Wilhelmina, which sailed before the issuance of the German order establishing Government control of all foodstuffs, be unfavorable to the British authorities, other attempts to send supplies to German ports would probably not benefit by similar exemption.

The measures against German trade foreshadowed by the Premier may extend to such commodities as iron ore, and even to cotton, though the British Government specifically exempted the latter, on the score that Germany was sufficiently supplied with cotton for military purposes, and that an embargo upon its importation into Germany would affect American interests.

Premier Asquith's Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Premier Asquith, in an announcement made to the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the British Government was about to take more stringent measures against the trade of Germany.

Replying to a question put by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford "whether the Government will place all food and raw material used in German industries on the list of absolute contraband," the Premier said:

"The Government is considering the question of taking measures against German trade in view of the violation by the enemy of the rules of war. I hope shortly to make an announcement of what these measures are to be."

Replying to another question put by Lord Charles Beresford concerning German air and sea raids on undefended towns, Mr. Asquith said:

"I am not prepared to make any general statement. Each case must be dealt with on its own merits."

Lord Charles asked the Government to treat German raiders on undefended places as pirates, and, after trial by court-martial, hang them in public for the killing of women and children.

In replying to another question in connection with his recent statement to the effect that the British casualties in the western fighing zone aggregated 104,000 officers and men, Premier Asquith explained that approximately 60 per cent. of the wounded had already recovered and were again fit for service.

The Price of Food.

The housewives' side of the war occupied the afternoon attention of the House of Commons. The intervention of the Government was asked in the fight which has been going on against the increased cost of living in the British Isles.

The Government has already appointed a Parliamentary committee to investigate this matter. Premier Asquith explained to the House the result of the inquiry thus far made, and outlined certain proposed steps dealing with urgent necessities of the case which are causing much hardship to the poor.

The Premier admitted a formidable rise in the cost of the necessaries of life, but he contended that prices were substantially below the level which the best informed judgment of the country would have anticipated at the end of a six months' war involving virtually the whole civilized world, with the exception of the United States. The levels of food prices now or likely to be attained in the future did not, the Premier declared, exceed and in many respects were below the level which those still living had experienced in times of peace.

Giving details of representative increases, Mr. Asquith said that the advance in the retail prices of food, as compared with the period just before the beginning of the war, were today in London 24 per cent.; in other large towns 23 per cent. and in small towns and villages 20 per cent.

In the case of material commodities coming under the category of the necessaries of life, the Premier said that wheat had increased 72 per cent. over the price for February, 1914; flour 75 per cent., British meat 6 per cent. and foreign meat 12 per cent.; sugar 72 per cent. and coal 15 per cent.

Compared with the range of prices at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, the Premier said, everything except coal was dearer than it was now.

Working People Living Well.

The large expenditure by the Government on separation allowances permitted the working classes to consume food on nearly the same scale as they did before higher prices came, the Premier continued. There was little evidence of any diminution in the scale of consumption, and, if allowance was made for the new armies the working classes were now consuming more food per head than in any previous period.

The Premier attributed the rise in the price of wheat to diminished supplies and increased demands. Among the factors in the shortage of wheat, he said, were the closing of the Dardanelles and the depredations upon crops in the arena of the war.

Mr. Asquith said he did not think the shortage of wheat would last long. The difficulties of transport and freight rates had been factors in the enhanced prices, but they were not determining factors. "The determining factor has been the prices on the New York and Chicago markets," the Premier said. "These are in a highly nervous and jumpy condition, and I know of no way whereby any Government of the world can control speculation. As a rule speculation provides its own remedy. After next June there is reason to anticipate the fever of speculation will abate."

Continuing, the Premier called attention to the very considerable consumption of meat by the troops, declaring that no men were better fed than the British soldiers. The stock of sugar in the hands of the Government, he said, was sufficient to last for many months, and the price of sugar was now approximately the same as in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that the United States had considerable internal supplies of sugar, as well as close connections with Cuba.

The Government's policy, Premier Asquith said, had prevented the surplus of sugar in Germany from being sold. He also said that any change in the price of sugar in the next few weeks would be downward.

Further vessels, Mr. Asquith said, would be released for the East Coast coal trade shortly. The reduction in the output of coal was due to the fact that more than 13 per cent. of the coal trade employes had enlisted.

Dealing with the future, the Premier said that Argentine wheat would soon be available. Russia would facilitate in every way the export of wheat to the Allies, but it would be some time before those supplies were available. Steps had been taken to get Indian supplies, and there was reason to believe that after June there would be sufficient quantities of wheat available.

Regarding shipping, the Prime Minister said that nine vessels of considerable size now occupied by prisoners of war would be released for service and that the Admiralty would relinquish vessels in its service whenever possible. The proceedings of the prize courts, he added, would be accelerated.

Transport Workers in Army.

As to the shortage of transport labor, Mr. Asquith said 12 per cent. of the railroad employes were serving in the army and 6,000 Liverpool dockworkers had enlisted. The railroads had been instructed to give precedence to foodstuffs subject to military requirements. The Premier mentioned incidentally that the London & Northwestern Railway alone had run 7,000 military trains.

"The Government," said the Premier, "has been invited to fix maximum prices—which the German Government has done with such disastrous results—and to buy up all the available supplies in Europe, but I do not think steps of that kind would facilitate the desired end. The Government desires to do everything possible to guard the working classes against hardships. A great war like the present must, however, demand sacrifices, and the working classes are not the last to recognize and acknowledge this.

John R. Clynes, (Manchester,) speaking for the Labor Party, said that the peace truce in industry could not be continued unless some relief were given. The Premier, he added, would have to give some more practical undertaking than he had done, as the workingmen could not live on promises alone.

Mr. Clynes moved an amendment that "in the opinion of the House the increase in the prices of coal, food, and other necessaries of life is not justified by any economic consequences of the war, but is largely caused by the holding up of stocks and by the inadequate provision of transport facilities, and that, therefore, the Government should prevent this unjustifiable increase by employing the shipping and railway facilities necessary to put the required supplies on the market, by fixing maximum prices, and by acquiring control of the commodities that are, or may be, subjected to artificial costs."

He explained that the Labor Party would not divide the House on the amendment, but wanted another day to discuss the matter.

Criticisms by Bonar Law.

A. Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, said he thought the Government might have done a little more than it had done, and that it should, especially when it knew that Turkey would enter the war and that the Dardanelles would be closed, have bought up large quantities of wheat. Fixing a maximum price, he said, would be impracticable, because if it were fixed below the world's price not a quarter of wheat would be sent to this country.

The Government should also have acted earlier, Mr. Bonar Law said, in reducing the high cost of freights. If he had had the power he would have set up a committee of business men to deal with the question of interned ships. It was common knowledge that many ships taken by the Admiralty often lay idle for weeks and months. If a board of business men were appointed to deal with these ships, he was sure that 50 per cent. of them would be released for general trade.

The Government, Mr. Bonar Law said, had as much right to seize shipping organizations as it had to seize individuals, but the time for that had not yet come.

The Opposition leader said there was a limit to the profits which should be made out of the war. When that limit was reached he would willingly consider proposals to prevent it from being exceeded. If the Premier could convince dealers that there would be a plentiful supply of wheat by June, he was sure that the price would immediately fall.

German Baron Lives at Hove.

Sir John Lonsdale, Honorary Secretary and Whip to the Irish Unionist Party, admitted in reply to a question that Baron von Bissing, a brother of the German Governor General of Belgium, has a residence at Hove, Sussex, from which "signaling operations might easily be carried out." When asked whether the War Office acquiesced in Baron von Bissing's residence in the prohibited area, Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, replied that the Baron was a naturalized British subject and that, although the fullest inquiries had been made, nothing had been found which would justify the War Office in demanding his removal.

Mr. Tennant denied that Baron von Bissing had done any secret service work for Germany.

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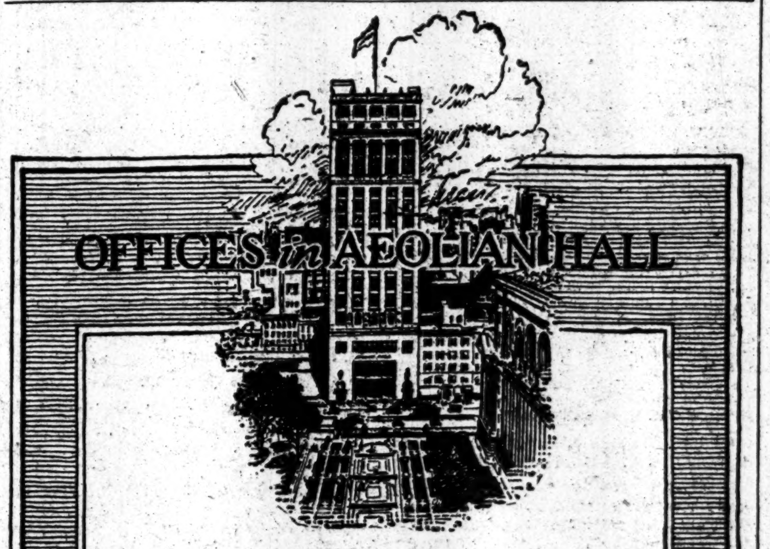

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HOUSE MAY BREAK SHIP BILL DEADLOCK

Talk of Compromise Strictly Limiting Life of Project, Something the President Opposes.

SENATE IS MARKING TIME

Pending Bill Kept Alive There to Await Developments by Votes of Kenyon and Norris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — What amounts to a deadlock exists between President Wilson and Democratic leaders in the House over the Administration Ship Purchase bill. Last night there was believed to be a prospect that the President would accept any compromise that would permit the enactment of some form of legislation, no matter how moderate, relating to the purchase and operation of merchant vessels by the Federal Government. But today the President took a position which, according to leading Democrats in the House, is utterly unacceptable to the majority of Democratic Congressmen and cannot be sustained.

After what occurred in the Senate yesterday, when the opponents of the Ship Purchase measure forced an adjournment of the prolonged session, it was generally admitted that the measure would be sent to the scrapheap unless radically modified. It was supposed that President Wilson shared this feeling and would be willing to make the necessary changes. But today it was found the President was not so tractable. All that he was willing to do in the way of compromise was to accept the Gore amendment which has the approval of radical Republican Senators in favor of the permanent Government ownership of merchant vessels.

This amendment provides for the purchase and operation of merchant ships by the Government, but the Shipping Board shall have authority to lease these vessels to private concerns for a period not exceeding twelve months. Another provision is that private lessees of Government vessels shall agree not to charge more than certain fixed rates for carrying freight. Still another provision is that no interned merchant vessel of a belligerent Government shall be purchased by the United States unless assurances are received from other belligerents that such purchase will not be regarded as a violation of neutrality.

Opponents in Congress of permanent Government ownership regard as a mere subterfuge the provision for permitting the Government to turn over its merchant ships to private concerns under a leasing arrangement of not more than one year. They contend that no private concern would enter into such an arrangement and that therefore the Government would be obliged to operate the vessels permanently. They contend also that the provision that private lessees shall not charge more than certain fixed freight rates would be effectual in keeping private concerns from undertaking to operate Government ships under leasing arrangements.

Conferences at White House.

House leaders called into conference by the President today told him that the Gore substitute in its present form would not be acceptable to the House. They explained that the only chance of obtaining ship purchase legislation seemed to lie in so amending the bill as to require the Government to dispose of its merchant ships when the war emergency was over and retire from the ship-owning business.

But the President would have none of that. He insisted that the Gore substitute was as far as he would go in the direction of compromise. Nor did he receive encouragement for a suggestion that the House should pass the pending Ship Purchase bill or the Gore proposal as an amendment to the bill already passed by the Senate providing that certain vessels of the navy should be leased to private concerns for operation as merchantmen in time of peace. The idea behind this suggestion was that action of that character by the House would bring the ship purchase measure before the Senate as a House amendment, and that if backed by a conference report it would be a privileged matter to which the Senate would be obliged to give attention to the exclusion of all other legislation.

Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader of the House, and Representative Kitchin, who has been designated to succeed him as leader in the next Congress, when Mr. Underwood will be in the Senate, were among those who told the President that it would be useless to try to force through Congress any ship purchase legislation that provided for permanent Government ownership. A bill fixing a time limit on the ownership and operation of merchant vessels might be acceptable, the President was told, but there was too much opposition to the principle of Government ownership to justify an effort at this time to put the Government in the business of competing permanently with the privately owned merchant marine.

The President told some of his Congressional callers today that if the ship purchase measure were not enacted at the present session of Congress, which will end on March 4, he would call an extra session at once for the express purpose of having the Shipping bill passed by the new Congress. The President declared that it was necessary to obtain merchant ships to carry American products abroad and that conditions forbade delay until Congress should assemble for its regular session in December.

Trying to Avoid Extra Session.

Congressional leaders who discussed the Ship Purchase bill blockade with the President urged that an extra session should be avoided, and the President indicated that he was as anxious as they to prevent a protracted sitting of the National Legislature. Mr. Wilson, however, would not modify what amounted to a dictum that if a Ship Purchase bill were not enacted in the remaining three weeks of the existing Congress, an extra session would be called.

One of the significant developments of the day was the attitude displayed by Representative Kitchin. The North Carolina Congressman has shown an independent spirit on several occasions and has declined to follow the wishes of the Wilson Administration when they disagreed with his views. On that account there was some objection by the President's friends to having Mr. Kitchin chosen as floor leader of the House Democrats in the next Congress.

Mr. Kitchin is credited with having been very frank in his conversations with the President yesterday and today. When he returned to the Capitol from the White House this afternoon, Mr. Kitchin was sought out by Postmaster General Burleson, who appears to be managing the Administration's efforts to persuade Democratic Congressmen to vote for the Ship Purchase measure. Mr. Kitchin was in a seat on the floor of the House when a page brought word to him that the Postmaster General was waiting to see him in the lobby. Mr. Kitchin remained on the floor. A little later another page reminded him that Mr. Burleson was still waiting. But even then Mr. Kitchin showed no disposition to join the Postmaster General. Finally Doorkeeper Sinnott of the House went to Mr. Kitchin, and, after talking with him, took the message to the Postmaster General that Mr. Kitchin would see Mr. Burleson in Mr. Kitchin's office. It was apparent that the next House leader was not disposed to listen at that time to further arguments of the Administration.

Talk of House Initiative.

There was talk tonight that, irrespective of the President's wishes, the House would go ahead next week with the work of perfecting a Ship Purchase bill. This project was attributed to Representative Ritchie.

The proposed compromise contemplates the passage through the House next week of the Gore substitute, with an amendment that will terminate the Government's activities in the shipping business two years after the close of the European war. It was said that the House leaders, anxious to avoid an extra session, proposed to put this measure before the Senate and give the President an opportunity to accept it in the event of the total failure of the pending bill.

It was contended that the elimination of the permanent Government ownership feature of the shipping bill would win enough Democratic votes in the Senate to pass it and would placate the Republicans sufficiently to put an end to the determined filibuster. Meantime an effort would be made to clear up the appropriation measures in order that nothing but the ship bill should be pending when Congress expired on March 4. With that accomplished, Congressional leaders hope that an extra session may be avoided even if the shipping bill fails.

Pending some final decision as to the course of the House, both sides in the Senate are marking time. The Administration leaders in the Senate confidently expected that a vote would come this afternoon on the motion to recommit and that it would prevail without any instructions directing the Committee on Commerce to bring the bill back with certain specified amendments. But Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, one of the radical Republicans sympathizing with the general purpose of the bill, who abandoned the fight last night, was not quite ready to dismiss the bill, and Mr. Norris did not wish to part company with Mr. Kenyon. That leaves the opponents of the bill able to force an adjournment or recess every afternoon, but unable to dismiss the bill altogether.

Keeping the Bill Alive.

All factions agreed this afternoon in predicting that the bill would remain before the Senate until the end of the week, with a mild filibuster preventing a vote. In the meantime the seven Democrats who favor the compromise proposed by the House leaders and rejected by the President presumably will seek some other compromise that may prove more acceptable to the Administration. But the chances of success are slight.

Perhaps two of the seven Democrats desire the out-and-out defeat of the bill. Some of the others would not be content even if the President accepted the demands presented to the Administration supporters tonight by Mr. Hardwick of Georgia and Mr. Bankhead of Alabama for the insurgent Democrats. These demands were accepted by the leaders of the House and were flatly rejected by the President this morning. Unless some compromise is reached by the end of the week, it is expected that Mr. Kenyon will admit that the bill is dead and with Mr. Norris will join the seven dissenting Democrats and the regular Republicans in recommitting the measure.

For the first two hours of today's Senate session routine business was transacted, and the only reference to the Ship Purchase bill was in various measures presented to amend the rules by providing a cloture. Then Mr. Lodge delivered a long prepared speech on the international dangers lurking in the bill, insisting that the real purpose of the measure was the purchase of German ships now lying idle in American ports. Mr. Lodge was followed by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, the Democrat who had raced across the Continent to support the Administration, but who today spoke at length in favor of a substitute measure of his own which no one had heard of before. Senator Dillingham discussed the veto of the Immigration bill.

Lodge's a Funeral Oration.

Mr. Lodge prefaced his remarks by saying the bill was dead. Mr. Gore of Oklahoma and Mr. Simmons of North Carolina promptly asked him if he would consent to confirm his view of the death of the bill by a vote then and there on the motion to recommit with instructions. Knowing that such a vote would be successful for the Administration, Mr. Lodge hesitated, while the galleries tittered.

"I will not vote on a dead bill," said Mr. Lodge at last. "The bill may be drifting around this chamber until buried, but it is dead."

"Then will the Senator vote to bury the bill?" asked Mr. Fletcher mildly. Mr. Lodge again refused, proceeding with his prepared speech and sharply criticising the President for insisting upon the Shipping bill.

"I think the President," he said, "is one of those who, when he approaches a new subject, first makes up his mind. And when his mind is made up the thoughts which in more ordinary mortals are apt to precede the decision are excluded. Information is looked on as a mere impertinence. I have been constantly reminded of a little rhyme about a celebrated Oxford don, which I quote without, of course, any thought of disrespect:

'My name is Benjamin Jowett;
I'm the master of Balliol College,
Whatever is known, I know it,
And what I don't know isn't knowledge.'"

A little later Mr. O'Gorman of New York, the floor leader of the seven insurgent Democrats, moved to recess. Mr. Kern of Indiana, the regular Democratic floor leader, at once moved to adjourn, and, with factional lines disregarded, the motion to adjourn prevailed, 49 to 40. Mr. Kern afterward explained that by his motion the Senate merely got another legislative day. As this will make consideration of the proposed cloture rules in order, it is assumed that an effort will be made to pass some form of rule curtailing debate. But the filibuster will be just as earnest against the rule as against the Ship Purchase bill, and little progress is expected.

Senator Lea of Tennessee, late in the day, gave notice of an amendment to the rules, which would provide for fixing a time for a vote on any pending bill, whenever the Senate should sustain a declaration that obstructive tactics were being employed. Senator Norris, who gave notice several days ago of a rule to limit debate on a bill to three hours for each Senator, succeeded in getting his amendment referred to the Committee on Rules, which will meet tomorrow.

An effort to pass some cloture rule may be made tomorrow. This is a debatable question and may operate to prevent consideration of appropriation bills, which Republicans and insurgent Democrats had hoped to undertake today.

TOWNSEND PUZZLES STREET.

His Coupling of Kuhn-Loeb with Ship Bill Apparently Meaningless.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. refused yesterday to comment in any way on the idea advanced by Senator Townsend in the debate on the Shipping bill Wednesday that the banking firm was particularly interested in the passage of the measure. The Senator's reference to a brother of Paul M. Warburg being active in the shipping business recalled to the Street that the Warburg referred to was Max M. Warburg, a Supervising Director of the Hamburg-American line, who lives in Germany, and never has been connected with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The Street was somewhat puzzled to interpret Senator Townsend's reference to the banking firm and its deposits of recent date. The Senator was quoted as saying: "I think I know that the Government is going to rely upon its favorite bank, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has increased its deposits, as deposits of banks not so friendly to the Administration have decreased proportionately."

An apparent inference taken from this was that the Government had been making deposits with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Under the national banking law, deposits of the sort with a private firm would be illegal. It is prescribed that national banks alone shall be depositories for the bulk of Government funds, and there is no provision permitting deposits with a private institution.

FOUND ALL BELGIUM LOOKING LIKE JULY 4

Old Glory Flies from Every House, Bespeaking Gratitude, Says Capt. Lucey.

OUR AID AMAZES GERMANS

American Pork and Beans the New National Dish—New Plea for Suffering Servians.

Capt. J. F. Lucey, President of J. F. Lucey & Co. of this city, who until two weeks ago was in charge of the transportation into Belgium of relief supplies sent from the United States, has returned to New York. Capt. Lucey said yesterday that it was impossible to realize the devastation and suffering in Belgium, and added that no story could exaggerate the horror.

The generosity of the American people, Capt. Lucey said, would remain forever a bright page in Belgian history and that even the Germans marveled that one people could carry to successful operation so stupendous a humanitarian work. The Belgians themselves, he said, were amazed that one nation could be so "kind" to another.

Capt. Lucey found Brand Whitlock the most popular man in Belgium. "Belgium looked like Fourth of July," said Capt. Lucey, "the Stars and Stripes being displayed, it seemed, from every Belgian home, business house, and flag pole to show how grateful they are to the United States. Pork and beans has almost become the Belgian national dish."

The Commission for Relief in Belgium has given work to 40,000 Belgian lacemakers, and the first work of these women will arrive in New York next week. The commission also has about 3,000 Belgians making clothing for their suffering fellows.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,380 yesterday and now totals $918,016. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Samuel Hopkins	$100	Paulin Dillingham	$10
H. H.	50	Chain Letters	25
A. C. Roberts	51	Marian Sivoids	10
Princess Theatre performance	200	Elizabeth Stephen	10
Providence J'nal	174	Mrs. S. M. Olivet	50
Mrs F. L. Clark	10	Port Gibson, Miss.	26
C. R. T.	10	M. E. S. S., Humble, Texas	15
C. Bruggeman	10	Lawrenceville, N. J., Woman's Club	30
W. G. Collins	25	Rev. H. W. Nelson	25
Mrs. L. Oudin	25	Pres. Ch., Houston, Texas	40
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	25	Mrs. J. A. Potter	10
Mrs. C. B. Spahr	10	T. H. Fearey	10
Cong. Ch., Jewett City, Conn.	10	G. Harris	100
Anonymous	10	Elizabeth Gibson	100
Florence L. Pond	25	Gabriel Harris	100
R. Livermore	10	Mrs. G. W. Read	25

Among the contributions received by the Belgian Relief Fund, yesterday, was 75c from a little boy in Watkins, Neb., in which he said:

> I am sending you seventy-five cents for the Belgian babies. I was going to buy an engine for myself, but I know they need milk more than I do that. I am 7½ years old, and we have a baby here.
>
> JOHN WALTER HART.

Jewish Relief Fund.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the offices of which are at 174 Second Avenue, now has a fund that totals $468,792.05. The following new subscriptions of $10 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

B. Schermer	$17	Stockton, Cal., Jews	$50
A. B. Kuppenheimer	500	O. Yeretsky	25
S. Rynear	10	M. S. Koshland	100
A. H. Kaiser	20	E. B. Schwab	10
P. M. Warburg	100	Trenton Com.	250
Lafayette, Ind., Orthodox Jews	53	A. Wolf	25
Employes	107	Paducah, Ky., Com.	834
H. Cohen, (col.)	25	Louisville, Ky.	1,500
Cairo, Ill., Com.	202	Whitely Co., Ind., Jews	30
Baltimore Com.	4,000	Newton Co., Ind., Jews	13
Grant Lodge 58, O. B. A.	10	Lodge 80, I. O. B. A.	264
Mrs. H. Weil	100	Con. B'nai Jacob	136
Jersey City Com.	27	J. Goldman	500
Young Russian Friends Assn. I.	25	W. J. Wollman	250
New Orleans Com.	375	M. Bauer	10
J. Gold	13	Gr. Lodge, I. O. B. A.	136
Cong. Peni El of Washington	39	C. B. Oettinger	10
Cumberland, Md., Committee	25	Niagara Falls Com.	405
Chillicothe, Ohio, Committee	56	Erie, Penn., Com.	700
Rosen Brothers	10	Daily Warheit, (col.)	716
Adworth Mfg. Corp.	25	Lincoln, Neb., Com.	124
Kiever Bener. As'n of Brooklyn	50	Sumter, S. C., Com.	11
J. H. Lamport	10	Rabbi S. Hecht, (col.)	230
J. Goetz	389	Jewish Charities, Cleveland, Ohio	3,000
Phila. Com.	14,000	Calgary, J. R. C.	300
E. L. Mayer	25	Com. Sons Israel	150
T. Wise	10	Mrs. E. Arnstein	25
Dirango Jews	25	Cong. Tiphareth Jerusalem	34
Billings Jews	22		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $117,904.42. August Belmont, the Treasurer, whose office is 200 Fifth Avenue, announced these additional subscriptions yesterday:

Jonathan Thorne	$100	Elizabeth S. Cromwell	$10
W. A. Openhym	25		

American Women's Fund.

The following contributions, totaling $334.25, were acknowledged by the American Women's War Relief Fund yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street:

D. M. Hill	$100	E. F. Atkins	$50
C. J. Higginson	10	W. Y. Peters	25
Misses E. A. and A. F. Williams	50	M. W. Mallory	10
Mrs. J. E. Caldwell	25	E. K. Bull	10

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $457,583.86, and of this amount $162.50 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions included $141 from the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross and $14.50 from Miss Bessie C. Wilson.

For French Women and Children.

A contribution of $10 was received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France, making a total of $58,074.84. The donor was Mrs. Moses Taylor of Mount Kisco.

To Save Belgian Babies.

The American Committee for the Relief of Babes of Belgium, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, subscriptions to which should be sent to Bernard Raap, Treasurer, acknowledges the following additional contributions:

Emily Dimmock	$15	Several Friends	$15
Ann Hill and Fanny Babcock	10		

Reception by Polish Committee.

The American Polish Relief Committee will give a reception at its headquarters, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, to meet the President of the committee, Mme. Sembrich. Mr. Prossynski, Secretary of the Polish Information Committee of London, will speak on conditions in Poland.

Plea for Servians.

Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Servian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, issued an appeal yesterday for seed grain and farming tools for the destitute population of Servia. She said that 800,000 Servians will face starvation unless there is a harvest this year and that there will be no harvest unless the seed and tools are forthcoming. In the appeal it is pointed out that all able-bodied Servians are at the front, and that the harvest depends entirely upon the women and children.

BACK TO FRONT VIA CANADA.

Veteran of French Regiment Crosses Sea to Re-enlist.

His experiences at the front, which included service in a regiment composed of some of the worst French criminals, and ended with a severe wound, have not deterred C. N. Greenshields, a Canadian, from wanting to get back into the fighting. Mr. Greenshields arrived on the Orduna the day before yesterday, and left yesterday for Montreal to join the next Canadian contingent that goes to Europe.

According to the story told to friends at the Belmont, Mr. Greenshields at the outbreak of the war enlisted under the French flag. This was before the new "foreign legion" was formed, in which many Americans are serving, and he was put into a regiment that was just being filled up. Mr. Greenshields soon found that his comrades were criminals and cutthroats, many of whom had been in jail.

When he was recovering in the hospital from the wound he had received in battle Mr. Greenshields sought to be put into another regiment, but this proved difficult, and it was said at the Belmont that it was through the friendly offices of the American Ambassador in Paris that he was finally discharged. Then he tried to enlist in a Canadian regiment over there, but this, it was said, was not permissible, and so he decided to come home to enlist.

MATHEWS REASSURES JAPAN

Declares That America Harbors No Aggressive Designs.

TOKIO, Feb. 11. — Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, who, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has come to Japan to foster cordial relations between the Japanese Empire and the United States, delivered an address today before the Concordia Association. Among the prominent Japanese who heard him were Foreign Minister Kato and Baron Shibusawa, President of the American-Japanese Association, and Chairman of the Tokio Bankers' Association.

Prof. Mathews said that a canvass of representative Americans by himself and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York, who was also in Japan on the same errand which had brought himself, (Prof. Mathews,) had shown unanimously that America was sincerely friendly to Japan. The United States harbored no aggressive designs, he declared, and was not hostile to the expansion of Japanese commerce in China.

Explaining that he had been requested by the Concordia Association to speak frankly, Prof. Mathews proceeded to detail some of the doubts held by some Americans concerning Japan's attitude toward America as well as Japan's future rôle in the Orient.

Foreign Minister Kato replied with the same frankness. He said that while Japan's ambition was the development of her place in the world, this ambition was entirely laudable, and did not contemplate injury to either the United States or China. He admitted that the question of alien landownership in California had often been exaggerated. The economic interests at stake were slight, he said. Nevertheless, Japan felt keenly this racial discrimination, which offended her dignity and her honor.

In conclusion Premier Kato said that the criticism of Japan by Western nations was sometimes too severe, as they applied to her a standard of conduct far higher than they observed themselves.

The ceremonies of the anniversary of Jimmu Tenno, the mythical founder of the Japanese Empire, were held today in the customary impressive manner. There was a joint celebration of the women's universities of Japan. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Mathews, Prof. Gulick, Baron Shibusawa, and American Ambassador Guthrie, and the students sang "America" in English.

TO RAISE WOOL EMBARGO.

Sir Richard Crawford Expected to Conclude Arrangements Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Sir Richard Crawford, who has charge of the commercial affairs at the British Embassy here, returned today from New York, where he conferred with the representatives of the American Wool Manufacturers concerning the proposed raising of Great Britain's embargo on wool exports.

It is expected that arrangements will be concluded in a further conference to be held here tomorrow to permit wool exports to the United States under the same stipulation applying to raw rubber imports from the British Isles and possessions, that the finished product be shipped only to England's allies. The plan already has been accepted in principle by the British Foreign Office.

PLAN $1,250,000,000 LOAN.

Reported Conference in Berlin to Discuss War Needs.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—German financiers have been summoned to a conference in Berlin with the Finance Minister, who considers that a new loan of $1,250,000,000 is required for the continuance of the war, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is hoped that a large portion of this loan, the message adds, will be subscribed by the Krupps and other leading German firms in exchange for new army contracts.

CANADA'S WAR TAX PUT INTO EFFECT

Increased Tariff Expected to Add $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 to Annual Revenue.

FREE LIST IS WIPED OUT

Stamps and Other Forms of Impost to Yield $8,000,000 — Some Go Back to Jan. 1.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11. — A drastic war taxation measure was proclaimed in the Canadian Parliament this afternoon by Finance Minister W. T. White. Bank circulation and the business of loan and fire insurance companies are taxed. A stamp tax is applied to business and banking transactions, to railway and steamship tickets, telegraph and cable messages and patent medicines. There is a customs tariff increase covering all imports, whether now dutiable, and the free list of imports is virtually wiped out. In some cases the tax is applied from the beginning of this year; in others it is applied from today, and in some cases it will be applied in the near future.

The special war tax in the form of increased customs charge is applied from today. It is 7½ per cent. increase to the general and intermediate tariff rates and 5 per cent. increase to British preferential rates. In the case of goods now on the free list there will hereafter be a customs charge of 7½ per cent. on goods from the United States and elsewhere, with the exception of Great Britain and colonies, on the preferential list, where the charge will be 5 per cent.

From the increased tariff duties an annual revenue of between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 is expected. The increased duties will be collected upon goods now in bonded warehouses in Canada. The drawback privilege of 99 per cent. on duty paid on raw material imported into Canada, manufactured and exported in manufactured form, is continued.

The following stamp taxes are applied from today: Two cents on each check, deposit receipt, bill of exchange, express order, Post Office order, and bill of lading, and upon each postal note a stamp tax of 1 cent. Each letter or post-card mailed in Canada must carry a war tax stamp of 1 cent. Upon each package of proprietary or patent medicine and perfumery a stamp of 1 cent up to 10 cents' value, and 1 cent for each additional 10 cents retail charge must be placed. Non-sparkling wines, taxed 10 cents a quart; champagne and sparkling wines, 25 cents a pint. From these and similar taxes a revenue of $8,000,000 a year is expected.

Mr. White announced that there would be no income tax. He estimated that even with the new duties to be imposed the loss of revenue to the end of the present fiscal year, March 31, would amount to $33,000,000. The total deficit on the year's operations was estimated at $60,000,000.

The Finance Minister also estimated that the cash disbursement in the fiscal year, beginning April 1 next, would total $300,000,000, while on the present basis the revenue would amount to but $120,000,000. The special war expenditures, included in the total, would amount, he estimated, to $100,000,000, all of which, he said, would be borrowed.

"We shall be obliged to borrow heavily over the next fourteen months," he said.

NO DUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Dr. Dernburg Points Out That Germans Can't Be Americans, Too.

Under the caption, "No Double Citizenship for German-Americans," The Fatherland, in an advance copy of its editorial page issued yesterday, contains the following article by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg:

"In the new law of acquiring German citizenship that went into effect Jan. 1, 1913, it is provided among other things that under certain circumstances German citizens are allowed to retain their German allegiance, even when acquiring citizenship of a foreign State. This is made contingent upon receiving a special permission from the Chancellor, who is to be guided by the recommendation of the German Consular authorities. This provision is inserted for the purpose of ascertaining whether there would be, in case permission was granted, a conflict of duties between the German citizenship and foreign citizenship. Such permission will not be granted where a conflict of duties arises. The United States demanding an oath of allegiance and abjuration, such permission is out of question. No German Consul ever recommended it and there is no American citizen existing who retains German citizenship."

WOULD WATCH GERMANS.

England Too Lenient Toward Those from America, Says Warburton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Barclay H. Warburton, publisher and son-in-law of John Wanamaker, has just arrived in London from the United States. To a representative of The Standard he said:

"Every man of German descent ought to be detained for inquiries about him on his arrival in England from America. Germans who could hardly speak English came over on the Lusitania with me last week and, being naturalized Americans, were allowed apparently to land without interference. When their English is defective or they show other indications of being German in habit and sentiment, one feels that England is unwise not to supervise such arrivals more rigorously."

Summons Socialists to The Hague.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Feb. 11.—The International Socialist Bureau has summoned delegates both from belligerent and neutral nations to meet at The Hague. They will confer separately and later hold a general assembly if one can be arranged.

JAPANESE DEMANDS FOR CHINA PRIVILEGES

General Understanding Against Foreign Concessions—Specific Claims Outlined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The concessions demanded from China by Japan are not yet officially published, but they are reported to include the general demand that no part of the China coast and no island off the coast be ceded or leased to any foreign power. The following special privileges are demanded in the regions named:

Eastern Mongolia—Japan to have exclusive mining rights; no railways shall be constructed without the consent of Japan; Japanese shall have the right to settle, farm, trade and purchase land.

South Manchuria—The lease of Port Arthur and the leased territory shall be extended to ninety-nine years; the Antung, Mukden and Kirinchangchun Railway agreements shall be extended to ninety-nine years; Japanese shall have the right to settle, farm, trade and purchase land.

Shantung—China shall transfer to Japan all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by Germans, and shall agree to the construction of the railway from Chefoo or Lungkow to Weihsein as Japanese.

Fukien—In the event that foreign capital is needed China shall not grant mining, railway, or dock construction rights to other powers without the consent of Japan.

Yang Tze Valley—Japan shall jointly control with China the Hanyang Iron Works, in which Japan has large financial interest, the Tayeh iron mines, and the Ping Siang collieries, and China shall undertake not to grant to other nationals mining rights calculated to impair these undertakings.

Only two Chino-Japanese conferences to consider the demands have so far been held. At the second the Japanese Minister indicated that his Government would withdraw certain demands, but three days later he announced that Tokio had instructed him that all the demands as originally submitted would be insisted upon. The Times understands that Japan's demands were communicated in the course of last month to the British, Russian, French and United States Governments.

GOT CONCESSIONS FOR LOAN

Germany Obtained No Political Advantage from Bulgaria.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is stated officially on behalf of Bulgaria that no political engagements whatsoever are attached to the financial arrangements concluded yesterday with German bankers by Bulgaria.

The loan, it is announced, was arranged before the war, and in return Germany obtained important economic concessions, including the building of a railway to Lagos, an Aegean port of Bulgaria, the construction of the port itself, and a railway line connecting the sea with the Bulgarian Railway system. In addition Germany obtained a concession for the exploitation of the Pernick coal mine, the richest in Bulgaria.

The announcement adds that Bulgaria's policy remains neutral.

TO EXCHANGE WOUNDED.

Germans Hold 3,000 in Constance for an Equal Number of Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The first convoy of French wounded—about 3,000 in all, including six officers, all incapable of taking the field again—have just arrived at Constance, where the patients will be temporarily accommodated in military hospitals until they can be exchanged for a corresponding number of German wounded also incapable of returning to the front.

SAYS EUROPE LOOKS TO US.

Ferrero Thinks She Will Study Our Ways After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, who is here to lecture at the Sorbonne tomorrow, has given an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, in which he says he considers America's place in the war far more important than Americans realize. He believes that after the war America will be Europe's example—not that Europe will then intend to become Americanized, but that then the terrible fear of a military outburst in which Europe has lived for the past fifteen years will be over, and she will have a chance to think of peace as never before. Europe, he thinks, will then look to America and study its methods.

No Americans, he says, except those who have lived in Europe, can imagine how this military menace has dwarfed everything.

Dr. Ferrero refused to discuss Italian participation in the war.

American Students Leave Germany

GENEVA, Feb. 11.—American students who remained in German schools at the wish of their parents despite the war now are being recalled. A number of scholars from Munich and Dresden passed through Geneva last night for Paris.

WAR WILL BENEFIT JEWS IN GERMANY

Ambassador von Bernstorff Predicts Obliteration of All Anti-Semitic Sentiment.

NOBILITY LOSES POWER

Spread of Democracy and Removal of Ban Against Jewish Army Officers Great Factors.

The prediction that the present war will do away with anti-Semitism altogether in Germany and the assurance that, by "lessening the power of the nobility and democratizing the people," it already has removed most of the anti-Semitic prejudices, are expressed in a statement given by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to Dr. S. Melamed of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, published in that paper yesterday.

Asked whether he thought the services of the German Jews in the present war would bring about any political results, the Ambassador said:

"The results are already visible. Before the war the German Jews enjoyed all political and civil rights; only they could not become officers. Not because the Government was opposed to that, but because they were not chosen by the officers' corps. The Government, with the best of intentions, could do nothing against this, since our officers' corps in this matter enjoy full autonomy.

"But now there are about 200 officers of the Jewish faith in the German Army; in other words, the power of events has proved stronger than the prejudices of the German officers' corps. Inasmuch as the prejudice which existed till now has been broken in no less than 200 cases, one may calmly assert that the prejudice as such no longer exists. As soon as a regiment counts one or more Jews among its officers, it will be impossible for a Jewish candidate for officer's rank in the future to be rejected because of his Judaism. The question of Jewish officers in Germany may be regarded as solved."

In the interview, Count von Bernstorff dwelt upon the social and political position of the Jews in Germany, and asserted, incidentally, that the Jews in Germany played a much greater part socially than Jews in England or America.

"No English or American Jew occupies such a position in his country, for example, as does Herr Ballin in Germany," he said. "The German Kaiser calls many Jewish gentlemen his friends. Hitherto the Jews in Germany have not fared ill. They were enabled to develop their economic and intellectual forces and to become a great factor in the life of Germany. They have rendered great service and brought about the present strong position in all realms of business and intellectual life, thanks to their energy and ability.

"It is true anti-Semitism was widespread, but after the war the Jew hatred will disappear completely; for, in the first place, the people will become far more democratic after the war, and, in the second place, the German people is now convinced of the loyalty of the German Jews to the empire and of their honest participation in the present war.

"You must not forget, too, that anti-Semitism in Germany was spread chiefly among the nobility. Through a chain of circumstances and decrees of fate the Jews made themselves snug in a certain branch of life—the business branch—so to speak, as in a capsule. In the meantime trade has grown to be the greatest power, and has surpassed almost all other factors. The nobility, so to speak, remained stationary.

"Under these circumstances a certain bitterness arose in the nobility against the Jews who have contributed so much to the economic growth of Germany. Added to this is the fact that the German nobility does not think along historic lines in this matter. In the case of many of the nobility anti-Semitism, however, was merely a foolish political sport. The war will democratize the people, whereby of itself the power of the nobility will be considerably lessened, and the time is growing too serious for foolish sport.

"You know that I myself am not an anti-Semite. One of my ancestors pleaded for the Jews at the Congress of Vienna. I count many Jews among my best friends. I am firmly convinced that, as far as Germany is concerned, anti-Semitism may be regarded as a matter of the past. After the war the Jewish emancipation will be carried out fully and completely."

CANAL ZONE SHAKEN.

Slight Earthquake Felt—Little Damage Done in Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—A slight earthquake was felt over the entire Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone this morning at 10:08. An immediate investigation was ordered, and tonight reports were received that the canal locks are undamaged. The cities of the Republic are also undamaged, although houses were badly shaken and the people ran into the streets after the shock. There was no panic.

The earthquake followed the recent severe storms, which are unusual at this time of the year.

TAFT LOYAL TO WILSON.

Says He Supports the President's Policy in Regard to the War.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—The largest gathering in the history of the Canadian Club today heard ex-President Taft's address on the Monroe Doctrine.

In introducing Mr. Taft, Leslie Wilson, President of the club, acknowledged the debt of Canada to the Monroe Doctrine, which, he said, had simplified matters for this country on more than one occasion.

War between Canada and the United States was impossible, Mr. Taft declared, referring to the one hundred years of peace. He alluded to the fact that the Geneva Convention had awarded $15,000,000 to be paid to the United States as a result of the Alabama claims.

"You didn't like it; England didn't like it; but you paid it like good sports," declared Mr. Taft. "And we have had difficulty in distributing it ever since."

"Similarly," said Mr. Taft, "the United States did not like to pay the $5,000,000 she was obliged to pay by the fisheries arbitration, but she paid it."

As to the policy of the United States toward the countries of Europe now at war, Mr. Taft said:

"You know President Wilson's policy. I am loyal to the President and behind him in that policy. You wouldn't think much of me if I wasn't."

Mr. Taft said he sympathized with Canada in the state of tension and anxiety which the war entailed, and then turned to the discussion of his subject proper, the Monroe Doctrine.

GRIGGS ASSAILS WILSON.

Tells Silk Association Administration Is Hostile to Business.

Four hundred members of the Silk Association of America held their forty-third annual dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night. They applauded warmly John W. Griggs, who was Attorney General under President McKinley, assailed the Wilson Administration and made a demonstration of enthusiasm when he concluded by saying:

"Business will not improve until the power and influence of those who are hostile to business shall have been destroyed. If today it could be announced with authority that henceforth the course of Congress and the Government would be for the promotion of the industrial prosperity of America, the 'psychology' would be just the opposite of what it is today.

"I will go further. If it were to be announced that instead of a special session of Congress on March 5 there would be a special election on that day, business would immediately improve. The attitude of the governing class of this country, as government now exists, is hostile to industry and to enterprise that is profitable. 'Wall Street,' to the mind of the member of Congress from the South and Southwest, typifies what was long ago called 'the enemy's country,' and by them the great, enterprising manufacturing section of this country that is centred in the middle States and New England is regarded as something of a menace to the welfare of the country."

Charles Cheney, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. Charles H. Sherrill, ex-Minister to Argentina, and the Rev. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J., made talks.

AIR BOMB KILLS 35 GERMANS

British Aviator Drops It on One of the Antwerp Forts.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent says he learns that thirty-five German soldiers were killed in one of the Antwerp forts last Friday by a bomb dropped by a British airman.

DUNKIRK REPELS AIR RAID.

German Aviator Forced to Descend —British Bombs Fall in Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A German aeroplane arrived over Dunkirk today at 11 o'clock. No missiles were thrown on the town, but the airmen made for the St. Malo terminus with the evident intention of destroying the station.

Anti-aircraft guns were immediately brought into action, and the machine was hit several times, until finally the aeroplane descended near the town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—English airmen when passing over the Dutch Island of Walcheren this morning dropped a bomb which fell in the canal and exploded. No damage was done. A later report says that several bombs were dropped.

ACCIDENT TO NORTH DAKOTA

Battleship's Machinery Break Will Delay Arrival Several Days.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The battleship North Dakota, en route here from Guantanamo, Cuba, was reported tonight to have met with an accident to her machinery which would delay her arrival until Saturday. She left Guantanamo last Sunday and had been expected to reach Norfolk today.

Navy Yard officials said that the vessel was several hundred miles below the Virginia Capes tonight.

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If you will give us your order for 5 lbs. or over of Coffee we will give you the wholesale price. In this way you will save 10c. a pound and get your Coffee right off the roaster while it is crisp, clean, and wholesome.

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(Small groups of odds and ends from many lines.)
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Small sizes only—a majority of our entire remaining Winter stock.

NOTE—As the above groups comprise few garments of a kind, in remaining sizes, styles and colors we cannot guarantee selections; but for those who find something suitable, the values are well worth while.

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The name "Sunkist" stands for a rigidly maintained standard of quality and these oranges come from California's finest groves. Picked only when fully ripened.

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(332)

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KIPLING MAKES PLEA FOR BAND RECRUITS

Present Lack of Martial Music Has Serious Effect on Men's Morale.

MAGIC OF DRUM AND FIFE

Famous Author Also Tells at Mansion House the Story of an Indian Cholera Camp.

At a meeting held in the Mansion House, London, on Jan. 27, for the purpose of promoting the recruiting of military bands, Rudyard Kipling made the following address:

"The most useful thing that a civilian can do in these busy days is to speak as little as possible, and if he feels moved to write, to confine his efforts to his check book. But this is an exception to that very sound rule. We do not know the present strength of the new armies. Even if we did it would not be necessary to make it public. But we may assume that there are several battalions in Great Britain which were not in existence at the end of last July, and some of them are in London. Nor it is any part of our national policy to explain how far these battalions are prepared for the work which is ahead of them. They were born quite rightly in silence, but that is no reason they should continue to walk in silence for the rest of their lives.

"Unfortunately, up to the present most of them have been obliged to walk in silence or to no better accompaniment than whistles and concertinas and other meritorious but inadequate instruments of music with which they have provided themselves. In the beginning this did not matter so much. More urgent needs had to be met; but now that the new armies are what they are, we, who cannot assist them by joining their ranks, owe it to them to provide them with more worthy music for their help, their gratification and their honor.

I am not a musician, so if I speak as a barbarian I must ask you and several gentlemen on the platform here to forgive me. From the lowest point of view a few drums and fifes in the battalion mean at least five etxra miles in a route march, quite apart from the fact that they can swing a battalion back to quarters happy and composed in its mind, no matter how wet or tired its body may be. Even when there is no route marching the mere come and go, the roll and flourishing of drums and fifes around the barracks is as warming and cheering as the sight of a fire in a room.

A band, not necessarily a full band, but a band of a dozen brasses and wood-winds, is immensely valuable in the district where men are billeted. It revives memories, it quickens association, it opens and unites the hearts of men more surely than any other appeal can, and in this respect it aids recruiting perhaps more than any other agency. I wonder whether I should say this—the tunes that it employs and the words that go with that tune are sometimes very remote from heroism or devotion, but the magic and the compelling power is in them, and it makes men's souls realize certain truths that their minds might doubt.

Further, no one, not even the Adjutant, can say for certain where the soul of the battalion lives; but the expression of that soul is most often found in the band. It stands to reason that 1,200 men whose lives are pledged to each other must have some common means of expression, some common means of conveying their moods and their thoughts to themselves and their world. A wise and sympathetic bandmaster—and the masters that I have met have been that—can lift a battalion out of depression, cheer it in sickness, and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost unendurable stress.

You may remember a beautiful poem by Sir Henry Newbolt, in which he described how a squadron of weary big dragoons were led to renewed effort by the strains of a penny whistle and a child's drum taken from a toy shop in a wrecked French town. I remember in India in a cholera camp, where the men were suffering very badly, the band of the Tenth Lincolns started a regimental sing-song and went on with that queer, defiant tune, "The Lincolnshire Poacher." It was their regimental march that the men had heard a thousand times. There was nothing in it—nothing except all England, all the East Coast, all the fun and daring and horseplay of young men bucketing about big pastures in the moonlight. But it was given very softly at that bad time in that terrible camp of death; it was the one thing in the world that could have restored as it did restore shaken men back to their pride, humor, and self-control. This may be an extreme instance, but it is not an exceptional one. Any man who has had anything to do with the service will tell you that the battalion is better for music at every turn, happier, more easily handled, with greater zest in its daily routine, if that routine is sweetened with melody and rhythm—melody for the mind and rhythm for the body.

Our new armies have been badly served in this essential. Of all the admirable qualities which they have shown none is more wonderful than the spirit which has carried them through the laborious and distasteful groundwork of their calling without one note of music, except that which the same indomitable spirit provided out of their own heads. We have all seen them marching through the country, through the streets of London in absolute silence and the crowds through which they passed as silent as themselves for the lack of the one medium that could convey and glorify the thoughts that are in us all today.

We are a tongue-tied brood at the best. The bands can declare on our behalf without shame and without shyness something of what we all feel and help us to reach a hand toward the men who have risen up to save us. In the beginning the more urgent requirements of the new armies overrode all other essentials.

The War Office has authorized the formation of bands for some of the London battalions, and we may hope presently to see the permission extended throughout Great Britain. We must not, however, cherish unbridled musical ambitions, because a full band means more than forty pieces, and on that establishment we should even now require a rather large number of men, but I think it might be possible to provide drums and fifes for every battalion, full bands at the depôts, and a proportion of battalion bands on half, or even one-third, establishments.

BREITUNG DENIES HE PARTED KLEISTS

Continued from Page 1.

nounced that most of the missives were postmarked the Grand Central Station. One of them, written on Dec. 11, said:

> Dearest Max—I am writing you this letter because I love you and trust you. I wish to ask you not to tell any one or let on in any way that you know what I am going to write you in this letter.]Part of letter ruled out as inadmissible.]
>
> It's breaking my heart to know your heart is broken and that you don't seem to see that I have been fighting for you and only you right along, and that what we are both going through now will turn out for the best. [Part ruled out.]
>
> I thought after you thought it over you would see I still cared for you and was only fighting for you, but you don't seem to have even thought of it that way.
>
> You know I love you. I could not stop loving you any more than I could stop believing in God. Please keep up your courage and do the best you can. [Extracts ruled out.]
>
> But I had to write you and tell you I loved you and whatever you do will make every difference with my happiness for life.
>
> When I write, it will be cold letters, and when you write or see me, never give me away please * * * [Extracts ruled out.]
>
> My dearest boy, brace up—you have my life in your hands. Lovingly, JULIET.

In a letter written the next day she said she knew their method of marrying was foolish.

> Friday, Dec. 12.
>
> Dearest Max: I decided to write you again about some important things which in my last letter I forgot to tell you. You know that getting married the way we did was foolish, but the way I arranged what we should do after we were married was still more foolish. If that Saturday I married you we had gone to Michigan and you could have given me some place to live, either your home or somewhere else, and also if you had had a job and we had left under those circumstances no one could have done anything about it; but, you see, the way things were when it came out that we were married made impossible for me to have done anything else except what I did. [Extract ruled out.]
>
> It may not be right for me to have told all this, but my heart was breaking. I had to. LOVING JULIET.

Promises "To Stick" to Kleist.

Here is the next letter, in which Mrs. Kleist said she would stick to Kleist as long as there was breath left in her:

> Saturday, Dec. 13.
>
> Dearest Max: This is the last letter I am going to write to you of this kind. I am so afraid you don't understand that I love you, and that I have only been fighting to save you from worse trouble than what you have gotten yourself into. To make things clear to you I will begin at the first. When our marriage came out, * * * [extracts ruled out,] of course I knew I would be able to make you understand afterward that I have been doing this all for you. [Extract ruled out.]
>
> Now, you know I think you have always been manly and that you are wonderful, and I also want you to know that I never had any idea of giving you up all through this affair, because I would stick by you as long as God leaves breath in my body—only what was killing me was that I saw you could not see the hints I was giving you about the future, so please try and see that it was all for you I treated you so badly. [Extract ruled out.]
>
> It will all work out for the best, but I could not stand to know your heart would be broken for such a long time, and as I trust you I have to tell you.
>
> I would like to know whether you have received these three letters I have written you, so, please, when you write next time, start my letter "Juliet, dear," and I will know by that that you got all three. You see, we have to keep what * * * [extract ruled out,] so just try starting your letter that way for once. I will know. The letter I wrote you about not being manly * * * [extract ruled out.] Never let on that you know anything. You will receive letters like that all the time. [Extract ruled out.]
>
> I wanted you to know before you left that I will wait with all the best wishes for you in my heart while you work and make good. [Max left for New Mexico on Christmas Day, less than two weeks later.] I will wait gladly until things straighten out, and then we will get married again, and we will be that much happier after all the sorrow we have gone through.
>
> I ask you again, please, not to give me away cause I had to tell you, and it would be enough to know if you got my letters, so, please, write that way right away. Lovingly, JULIET.

Sends Encouragement to Kleist.

Then follows this letter:

> Thursday, Dec. 18.
>
> My Dearest Husband: Please don't send any mail to the Grand Central Post Office. I went there yesterday and gave up my box. I will go later to the General Delivery.
>
> My dearest boy I have so much in my heart and mind to tell you I can only put down on paper one-half of what I have to tell you. Keep your hopes high, my dear boy, because we have to suffer for the awful mistakes we made, but it will only be for a time, and love binds us together, Max, dear, and love is stronger than anything else on earth, and after a year or less time I hope we will get married again in the right way and go off together. [Extracts ruled out.]
>
> I got your letters from G. C. P. O. [Grand Central Post Office] yesterday, and I read the one about when you got broke. I want you to know you don't owe me anything—whatever is mine is yours. [She had given him some money on several occasions, the testimony showed.] I love you so you are like part of me. I want to tell you I have never for one minute stopped loving you, from the time I first loved you until now, and now I worship you and I live for you.
>
> Max, dearest, did you ever think that we love each other to live—that we could not live if we did not love each other? And I also want to tell you that I am not really living now except for the thought that you love me and that I have a good chance of being with you even if I have to wait and suffer for my mistakes. We will come together, cause I will send you a wire to come whenever I think it is the right time if it is the last thing I do on earth. I will really live when I am once more in your arms, and when I am with you forever, and it will be as soon as I can make it. [Extracts ruled out.]
>
> I am always never going to keep anything from you no matter what it is. Please trust me, I know you do. I trust you like I trust in God. Your loving wife, JULIET.

The "Suicide" Letter.

This letter was referred to yesterday as Mrs. Kleist's "suicide" letter:

> Dec. 24, 1913.
>
> Dearest Max: This is the first chance I have had to write you again. [Extract ruled out.]
>
> I love you—I would protect—fight for you, and also die for you. [Extract ruled out.] I will stick by you or die before I would give you up. [Extract ruled out.] I want you to write me three times a week—if I don't answer them, write just the same. You have the right to and you must always keep me well informed where you are, so afterwards I will always know where to write you to come to me.
>
> You and I can easily wait a year or two, and you must know always I am true to you, and I will fight for you and make a fight for you stronger than anything else I have ever, and if I don't win I would rather go from the family or shoot myself, cause I could not live without you.
>
> I do not live now—I am only half alive. I will live again when I am with you. My life is in your hands. Don't be afraid if anything don't come out—I will stick by you. If you want, write and tell me first what it is.
>
> I hope you have a nice Christmas. I will think of you, dearest. Brace up. It is never too late for that. I must stop. Your loving wife. JULIET.
>
> P. S.—Don't ever tell how you got to know all about what I've told you. It was my fault on the phone the other day.

During the reading of these letters by his attorney, young Maxwell F. Kleist sat at his counsel's table with his back to the court room, his head bowed part of the time and his chin resting on his hand the rest. Persons in the audience gazed frequently at his wife and her mother, but both acted as though they were unaware of the gaze. Mrs. Breitung attempted to smile now and then, and sometimes talked to her daughter. Mr. Breitung was silent and stolid most of the time, speaking to his wife and daughter only occasionally. When the letters had been read, Mr. Crowley announced curtly that the plaintiff would rest his case and Mr. Breitung was called by De Lancey Nicoll.

Breitung Nervous on the Stand.

The financier, stout, smooth shaven, rather red of face, fidgeted about in the witness chair while being sworn, adjusted and removed his glasses, thrust his hands into different pockets and withdrew them, and during the hours he was on the stand rubbed his glasses constantly with a silk handkerchief. Occasionally, when the lawyer for the plaintiff was especially persistent, he would attempt to sum up the import of a conversation in a few words, and when the attorney objected would look at the Judge with an expression that seemed to imply "What's the use?"

Under direct examination by his own counsel Mr. Breitung, who gave Marquette, Mich., as his home, said that he had never seen his son-in-law until he summoned him to the St. Regis on learning of the wedding. He had heard a rumor of it, he said, and had asked his daughter about it. She had said that she was married "one hour" and the next that she wasn't, he said, and he had finally sent a trusted friend to Grace Church to learn if the ceremony had been performed. When he summoned Kleist to the hotel, he said, he tried to find out what it all meant—why Kleist did it and how the chauffeur expected to take care of his daughter. Of that subject, Mr. Breitung said, Kleist "didn't seem to have much notion."

"He said Mrs. Kleist had lured him away," said the father, in low tones. Nearly a dozen times Mr. Breitung was asked to speak louder so that the jury could hear him. Mr. Breitung said he asked Kleist why he left the West and that Kleist told him he had had a quarrel with his father.

"I asked him if he had money enough to take care of Juliet and he said 'No,'" said the witness. "I asked about his future plans, and he said it was 'all the girl's fault.' Mrs. Breitung came in shortly after I met Kleist, and I sent for my daughter at Kleist's request. Mrs. Breitung was highly upset and nervous. She tried to talk, and while she was talking Kleist looked up and said, 'Why, your daughter lured me—I know a lot about you and your family and I'm going to expose you.' He practically accused Mrs. Breitung of not being respectable and her family of not being respectable. Naturally she made some hasty remarks.

"I asked Juliet if she wanted to go with him, and she first said she wasn't certain and later said she wouldn't."

Couldn't Annul Marriage.

Mr. Breitung said that Rogers, a Pinkerton detective, whom he had asked to find Kleist after the fact of the wedding became known, told him the "boy was without money," and that he gave Kleist several small amounts. He said Rogers also told him Kleist was "a drinking boy." Mr. Breitung then told of offering Kleist a position in the New Mexico mine, with an opportunity to learn the business thoroughly and to become a mining engineer in two years if he was capable. This he did largely at Mrs. Breitung's prompting, he said. He said that he consulted his attorney, Mr. Shaull, and learned that he could not have the marriage annulled.

"I told Kleist there was no royal road to success in the mining business; that he would have to work up," Mr. Breitung said. "Kleist didn't take kindly to the idea until Juliet urged him to go."

Mr. Breitung said he did not threaten to have Kleist arrested for stealing his stocks if he refused to go, nor did he threaten to charge him with non-support, as one witness had testified. He denied that he was actuated by malice or ill-will in sending Kleist away, and said his only motive was to promote his daughter's happiness. He said that he told them they could be together again in six months if his daughter still loved Kleist, and Kleist made good. He told them they could be together anyhow, he later explained under cross-examination, but that Kleist would not have his good will. Mrs. Kleist asked for her letters back, he said, and Kleist told her they were in Chicago. She was greatly disappointed in her husband after he went to New Mexico, the witness said, as Kleist wrote to her that he had her letters and they would be "evidence."

Girl Wanted Marriage Annulled.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Crowley, Mr. Breitung admitted that he asked his lawyer about annulment proceedings before he had met Kleist, but said that Mrs. Kleist, after finally acknowledging that she was married, said: "Father, I feel awfully ashamed; I would like to have the marriage annulled and get married over again."

The witness said he sent "the lad" to New Mexico "to see if he could stand the gaff," and told of having started as a "mucker," the same job he gave Kleist, in his own youth. It took him five years to learn the mining business, he said. It was at this point that Mr. Breitung said he would let his daughter go with Kleist now if she wanted to, and the plaintiff's counsel flung his direct questions at Kleist and the daughter of the witness. Kleist, Mr. Breitung said, impressed him as stupid the first time he met him. After he went to the mine, he said, he complained of the hard work. The witness denied that he employed detectives to shadow Kleist, but he admitted that after Kleist left he "supervised" two of his daughter's letters to her husband; also that he consulted his lawyer about a divorce for Mrs. Kleist. "Sometimes," he said, "she seemed to love him; sometimes she didn't."

S. W. Shaull, Mr. Breitung's lawyer, then testified to having given Kleist money for Mr. Breitung. A. H. G. Palmer, General Manager of the New Mexico mine, in which Mr. Breitung was interested, told of Kleist's work in the mine. He said the boy did not have to work as hard as the other employes there, and that Kleist, while in New Mexico, told him he "would cause trouble" if the Breitungs tried to separate him from their daughter. Remarking that he wanted to get done with the case, Judge Hand then adjourned court until 10 o'clock this morning, half an hour ahead of the usual opening hour.

Kleist Tells of Attacks.

Before the court opened in the morning Kleist talked readily to reporters and said that while he was working at a garage on Eighteenth Street last September he received a telephone message that he would be "done up" if he didn't leave town. "About 11 o'clock that night," he said, "two fellows came up to the garage and tried to beat me, but I whipped them both and they fled. Later five men came in. I fought them as long as I could, and one of them hit me with something heavy. When I 'came to' they had gone." He also said that while working in New Mexico he was seized by a gang of men, thrown on the bar of a saloon, and that they tried to force a liquid down his mouth. He suspected that it was poison.

Asked if he would drop the case if Mrs. Kleist would return to him he said:

"I would drop it like a hot coal. I don't expect to get any money now, for it looks like things are going against me, but if I do get the money I'll use it to better myself, and I'll go right back after that girl. I'll sure grab her off."

Judge Hand, during the counsels' arguments while the jury was out and a motion to dismiss the case was being discussed, gave an inkling as to what the plaintiff must prove.

"As I see it," he said, "the plaintiff will have to show that the parents weren't acting in a manner which they thought, at least, to be for their daughter's own good. Parents have as much right to advise and use suasion after a daughter's marriage as before. The parents had a right to keep their daughter and her husband apart by any legal means if they thought honestly they were acting for her welfare."

Mr. Crowley said that he thought that was "putting it rather strongly," and the Judge said that possibly the lawyer might find another court which would see the law differently.

HINMAN OPPOSES PENSIONS.

Urges Assemblymen to Defeat Measure Affecting Widowed Mothers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The admittedly hostile attitude of the Republican majority in the Legislature to the widows' pension bills was reflected today in a letter from Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly to members of that body attacking the McCue bill, which is supported by the legislative commission appointed in 1913 to investigate the question. Mr. Hinman attacks the measure as a plan to make a lot of soft jobs and classes it with "other such Democratic legislation of the last four years."

"It encourages the relatives of poor widows to cast their burden upon the taxpayers," he says in urging the Assemblymen to oppose the measure.

The Republican Assembly of last year passed the bill and it died in the Democratic Senate. This year the Democrats passively favor the bill, while the Republican majority is hostile to it. It may be that the Democrats would prefer to be recorded as in favor of the bill at this time, because they expect its defeat by the Republicans, and regard such action as excellent campaign material for the Democrats in the election this Fall.

Sues Richard Bennett for $9,000.

Frederic H. Robinson, editor of The Medical Review of Reviews, sued Richard Bennett, the actor, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $9,000, which he said was due him because of an agreement by which the defendant was to pay him 3 per cent. of the receipts from the play, "Damaged Goods," for assistance rendered in preparing the play. Mr. Robinson said the receipts have so far amounted to $300,000.

FAVOR BRIDGE OVER HUDSON

Two Jersey Counties Agree to Pay Cost of Preliminary Survey.

The Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, N. J., indorsed the proposed New York and New Jersey bridge project and agreed at their meeting yesterday to pay the county's share of the expense, not to exceed $10,000, for the preliminary survey. Bergen County had taken similar action. When the proposal was previously before the Freeholders they rejected it by a vote of 8 to 1.

It was said by those who are working for the connecting bridge that Passaic, Union, and Essex Counties would probably co-operate with the other two counties, as all five are within a radius of twenty miles of the most important sections of the commuting and suburban districts which would be most largely benefited by the bridge.

Ex-State Senator James A. F. Johnson of Hackensack is one of the active workers, who is securing the co-operation of the county officials. Under the law the State cannot issue bonds for the bridge, but three or more counties may finance the project. According to the recent suggestions of engineers the bridge would be in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street on the Manhattan side and Weehawken on the New Jersey shore. The estimated cost is $42,000,000.

Not Opposing Research Bureau.

James F. Farrell, Secretary of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, denied yesterday that the society had adopted and sent to the Mayor and other city officials, as printed in THE TIMES, resolutions protesting against the employment of the Bureau of Municipal Research in civil investigations. No such resolutions had been adopted by his society, Secretary Farrell said.

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We Are Open as Usual To-day
Store Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A SALE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE
500 Men's and Young Men's
WINTER SUITS
Were $24.75, $27.50, $29.75
Now $15.75
Custom Tailored Suits at Less Than the Manufacturer's Average Selling Price

Taken from regular stock, these are the season's most popular models, on both English and conservative lines. Expertly tailored of fashionable fabrics, thoroughly cold-water shrunk. Sizes 34 to 46. No charge for alterations.

Under Usual Conditions Our Prices of These Suits Were Lowest in the City
To-day's Price Revision Means
A SAVING OF $9.00 TO $14.00 ON A SUIT
Elevators on the 35th St. Side run direct to the Men's Clothing Dept.—Fifth Floor.
Cigar Dept. at the Special Entrance for Men, One Step from Broadway, on the 35th St. Side.

Men's and Young Men's Derbies and Soft Hats
Three new blocks in fast Black Derbies — $1.98 — Three newest shapes in fine Quality Soft Hats

Style, quality and workmanship are combined in these fine Black Derby Hats. The Soft Hats, of excellent quality, come in Olive, Brown and Oxford.

Included in this Holiday offering are Imported English Derbies originally sold at $2.97, and Soft Hats and Velour Hats that earlier in the season were marked $3.96.

This is a Hat offer not to be surpassed (at the above price) in the City.
MEN'S SHOP, MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Special Luncheon
59c
Served from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
FEBRUARY 12th, 1915
Chatham Cocktail
Olives—Celery—Radishes
Potage Illinois
Filet of Striped Bass, Republic
Poached Egg, President
or
Chicken Fricassee, American
Rice. Potatoes in Parsley Butter
Chicory Salad
Strawberries with Vanilla Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Coffee, Tea, Cider, Milk
EIGHTH FLOOR.

Men's Walking Sticks $2.97
All the desirable woods are represented in this attractive assortment, with models to suit each individual taste. The newest sticks are neatly trimmed with sterling silver, and the favorite hook predominates.
MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Cigar Specials For the Week-End
"Manila de Luxe" Republicanos
(Box of 50), 99c
Macy's Usual Price, $1.49
Panatela Finas Cigars, made in one of the best Factories on the Island.

"Turabo" Coronas Chicas
(Box of 50), $1.49
Macy's Usual Price, $2.50
Porto Rican Cigars of the finest grade, made by the famous Cayey Caguas Factory.

Benson & Hedges Famous No. 1 Cigarettes
Very Special, (Box of 100) $1.74
FIFTH FLOOR, 35TH STREET AND MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street
Store Open All Day Today

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers.
Under Supervision Banking Department, State of New York.
Open Today from 9 to 5.
For the Transaction of Business.
Main floor, Rear Balcony

The Holiday Affords to Men and Their Families
A Most Convenient Opportunity to Visit
The February Furniture Sale—"With Initiative"
And To See the Splendidly Arranged Collection of NEW Furniture, at Savings of 10 to 50 Per Cent.
Seventh Floor

Luncheon in the GIMBEL Tea Room
Is a delightful ending to a morning's shopping, and a pleasant "curtain-raiser" before the Matinee.
Eighth Floor

Messrs. —— & ——, Makers of Men's Fine Clothing, have sent us for disposal
366 Men's Winter Suits
259 Men's Winter Overcoats
Their $35 to $37.50 Qualities at Retail
To Be Sold at $18.75

Fill in the blanks with the name of one of the best wholesale tailoring firms in America, from whom we have bought men's clothing ever since we began business in New York, and you have the reason why this is a most exceptional offering.

It is their stock on hand after filling their season's orders, which we have bought because it is fine and desirable in every way, and just what men will be glad to buy now, at a price so very low.

Overcoats in Double-Breasted Form-Fitting Models for Young Men Also Chesterfield Style
Velvet and plain collars, silk lined; in black, Oxford and Cambridge gray, and a few mixtures.

Suits With Soft-Roll Fronts or Straight Lapels
Plain and Patch Pocket Styles
Half and full-lined, in plain colors, stripes, mixtures and checks. Sizes 34 to 44; stout, regular and long.

Half-Price Days on Men's Fur Coats
All go without reserve at half their marked prices. Every Fur Coat we sell is guaranteed by us to be true to its description.

$24.75	from	$49.50	$100.00	from	$200.00
$37.50	from	$75.00	$75.00	from	$150.00
$42.50	from	$85.00	$125.00	from	$250.00
$62.50	from	$125.00	$250.00	from	$500.00
$67.50	from	$135.00	$300.00	from	$600.00

Men's $5 and $6.50 Trousers $3.95 Pair
Odd pairs of separate Trousers, in plain blue or black and striped worsteds; for business wear, or to wear with cutaway coats.
Fourth Floor

The Best Shoes Made for Men from the Maker of Our "Welbred" Shoes
$4.75 a Pair
$7 to $10 Grades
Both High Shoes and Oxfords

Tan Calf, $4.75

The maker's name, the same one that is on all our "Welbred" shoes, will be found on these shoes also; an absolute guarantee of their high quality.

Spring styles, made for his export trade and countermanded because of the war, now offered to you at savings ranging from one-third to one-half of the real values. All sizes in C, D and E widths.

High Shoes in Tan Russia Calf, plain lace or blucher. High Shoes with patent kidskin vamps and kid uppers, button. Tan Russia Oxfords. Patent Kidskin Oxfords.
Second Floor

WANTS CITY MEMBER TO PUSH INQUIRY

Senator Brown Anticipates a Charge of Up-State 'Meddling' in Fiscal Affairs Here.

WAGNER PLANS LEGISLATION

Would Consolidate Departments to Effect Economy—City Officials Hasten to Forestall Albany Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Those legislative leaders who remained at the Capitol today discussed with interest the fiscal affairs of New York City as they were described in a recent statement of Controller Prendergast and the suggestion that a legislative investigation might be held to help New York set its financial house in order, which was first advanced yesterday by Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, in a talk with a number of newspaper correspondents. Senator Brown made it clear today that he would not personally become sponsor for any legislative action to investigate the fiscal affairs of New York City.

"Anything that is done in that direction should be on initiative of some member from New York City," said Senator Brown. "Any up-State man taking the initiative would lay himself open to a charge of meddling."

Speaker Sweet of the Assembly said today that under certain conditions he would favor a legislative investigation of New York City finances and methods of administration.

"I am in favor of a legislative investigation of the city's financial condition," he said, "provided the demand comes from the city administration. It is possible, however, that the Legislature would take some action if a situation should develop whereby the financial straits of the city would tend to impair the credits of other municipalities in the State or of the State itself."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader in the upper house, had this to say:

"The last tax rate has no doubt aroused the people to the conviction that something must be done more than mere speechmaking at dinners to reduce our expenditures, and if no steps are taken by the local authorities to make these necessary reductions the people might then even invite a legislative committee to take up this task. My belief is that the local authorities have not sufficiently taken advantage of the home rule law passed by the Legislature, which gives them power to nullify some of these mandatory legislative acts about which they now complain.

"I propose to introduce some legislation affecting the city administration which will do away with the multiplicity of inspections; also legislation consolidating some of the departments which if enacted will materially reduce the city's expenses.

"I also want to assure the city officials that I am ready and willing as a legislator to co-operate with them in the advancement of any legislation which will relieve the city to some extent at least from the mandatory legislation about which they complain."

"Legislative investigating committees are not very popular in New York City," said ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, who at present is the Democratic leader of the Assembly. "A great many people have been led to believe that the Legislature, through mandatory legislation, has been responsible for the present conditions. Without going too deeply into the causes and merely glancing over the surface, I will say that if the present city administration had been half as active in keeping so-called efficiency engineers and experts off the payroll as it has been in throwing out laborers, a considerable saving could have been effected through that alone. There are altogether too many theories and a complete lack of the application of business methods in the present city administration. It seems to me that the Board of Estimate, organized as it is, should be in a position to put its finger on the sore spot. If matters can be remedied at home I am strong for home rule. If legislation is required, they should come forward and seek it before it is too late."

MEETS ALBANY CHALLENGE.

Estimate Board Asks for Power to Fix All Salaries.

City officials were not inclined yesterday to take very seriously the reports from Albany that the Legislature was planning an investigation of the fiscal affairs of the city for the purpose of finding means to reduce the tax rate. For the most part they took the view that it was purely a political scheme, engineered by some of the Old Guard Republicans, with the connivance of the Tammany members, to discredit the Mitchel administration.

At the same time, just to be on the safe side and to show the legislators that the city was well able to take care of its own affairs, the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution, drafted by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill for submission to the Legislature giving the Board of Estimate the right and power to fix and determine the salary or wages of all officers or employes paid from the City Treasury, including the counties, the courts, and the Department of Education. The resolution exempts elective officers and gives to the board the further power to determine the number of all officers and employes paid from the City Treasury.

The enactment of such a law, in the opinion of President McAneny, would accomplish far more, in the way of economy, than any bill that could be recommended by a legislative committee after an expensive investigation. The Mayor, President McAneny, Chamberlain Bruere, and others said they would welcome an investigation of the city's affairs, financial or otherwise, because it would bring home to the legislators and the public generally what they always had contended, that legislation forced upon the city by legislative enactments was responsible more than anything else for the increasing size of the tax budgets. It was asserted that of the present budget of approximately $200,000,000, half was due to mandatory legislation and $50,000,000 for interest and redemption charges, practically mandatory also. It was asserted that the Board of Estimate had discretionary power over not more than $50,000,000 of the budget.

Officials, from the Mayor down, frankly admitted that they were entirely at sea regarding the purpose of the proposed investigating commission as outlined by Senator Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, unless it was destined for political purposes.

Controller Prendergast talked with Senator Brown over the long-distance telephone during the afternoon, and the Senator explained that in a private discussion regarding the city's budget he merely had suggested that it might be a good thing for a Manhattan or Brooklyn Senator to start an investigation and find out why the budget was so large. The Senator also assured Mr. Prendergast that he would take no step in the matter until he first had discussed it with the Controller. He added that he thought that only a very strong and competent committee would accomplish any good.

"Let them investigate," said Mayor Mitchel. "They will find everything all right. Such an investigation will demonstrate the necessity for home rule in New York City and for the repeal of mandatory legislation which requires the city to pay certain bills without discretion. The Board of Estimate is preparing for submission to the Legislature today a proposition which will test the good faith of the desire expressed for economy here."

President McAneny also thought it would be a good thing for the city to have such an investigation.

"If the Legislature proposes to get the truth for its own guidance and is guided by it when the committee goes back, it would be a very fortunate thing for the city," said Mr. McAneny. "Such an investigation will show that within its power the city has done the best that could be done with its finances, and that if it were given a larger measure of real home rule, it could do considerably better. It might prove a real aid, and should be welcomed."

Chamberlain Bruere said that the Board of Estimate exercised full control over less than 25 per cent. of the budget, and added:

"An investigation of the city's finances will be of great educational value to the legislators. The economies effected and the efficiency and system attained in the city departments entirely subject to the Board of Estimate will be enlightening to the members of the proposed investigating body and will serve as guides in the reform of the fiscal affairs of the State. I, for one, welcome investigation, and say: 'Open wide the doors and let the investigators come right in.'"

There was a tilt in the Board of Estimate before the McAneny resolution was passed, as Controller Prendergast had prepared one of his own giving the Board of Estimate, besides the right to adjust salaries and wages, the power also to "modify, eliminate, or consolidate departmental organizations of all departments, bureaus, and offices, appropriations for which are included in the tax budget for 1915, or the cost of which departments, bureaus, or offices is now or may hereafter become payable out of the city treasury."

Only the Mayor voted with the Controller in favor of his resolution, and it was lost, the Controller explaining that he had prepared it two days ago.

"I make this statement," he said, "in order to show that the question which arose in Albany yesterday is not the cause of my offering the resolution. I think, in view of what was said at Albany, that this is an appropriate time to offer this and establish home rule, and that the Board of Estimate be free to provide salaries for the Department of Education, the City Government, the County Government, and every department paid for through the City Treasury."

President McAneny and President Mathewson of the Bronx thought the Controller's resolution was too radical and that it contained matters that should be taken up only by charter revision. To couple the power of the board to fix salaries and to modify, eliminate, or consolidate departments might result in the defeat of both proposals, Mr. McAneny thought.

President Marks also thought that if such a bill were passed it would give three men in the Board of Estimate the power to abolish borough departments, as the votes of the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Aldermen outweighed the combined votes of the Borough Presidents. Mr. McAneny's resolution was then adopted unanimously. After the meeting the Controller said:

"The bill which would have been prepared as a result of the resolution I offered would have meant absolute home rule for the City of New York. Evidently some people prefer partial rule from Albany to complete municipal independence. The mere power to fix salaries does not go far enough. Unless bureaus and departments can be eliminated and radical changes made, no policy of retrenchment that will be undertaken will be as thorough as it should be. Who can blame Albany for governing the City of New York when the city's own elective officials fear to ask for the same authority to govern themselves?"

It was suggested to several officials that the city begin its own inquiry into its financial affairs, or at least allow a committee of representative business men and experts find out if anything was wrong. Controller Prendergast said that this very thing was being done at present as a result of a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce three weeks ago, when representatives of that body, the Merchants' Association, the City Club, the Bureau of Municipal Research and other civic organizations were named as a committee to inquire into the financial condition of the city and suggest relief measures if possible. President McAneny said that the Board of Estimate was such an investigating body in itself, and could be trusted to watch carefully all expenditures.

MORS KILLED AS ACT OF KINDNESS, HE SAYS

Victims Asked to be Put Out of Misery and Died Gently as if Going to Sleep.

REFUSED PLEA OF ONE MAN

Because When Not in Pain the Patient Enjoyed Life—Taken from Hospital to White Plains Jail.

While going in an automobile from the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital to Yonkers after he had been pronounced "not well mentally" by Dr. M. S. Gregory, the alienist, Frederic Mors, the self-confessed slayer of eight aged inmates of the German Odd Fellows' Home, told why he had committed the murders which he has admitted. Every one who saw the man was impressed with his quiet, refined manner, and none of the laymen who conversed with him could be convinced that he was not sane now.

Mors, by his personal appearance and conversation, is an educated, thoughtful young man. He has rather long and bristly jet black hair and beard and his skin is pure white. His eyes are bright and lively, and when spoken to he smiles as though constantly pleasant and affable. The only suggestion of abnormality in his bearing is his nervousness. He smokes Egyptian cigarettes almost constantly and has many little tricks that indicate that he is somewhat neurotic, but he does not talk incoherently. Most of his conversation yesterday was in German, translated by an interpreter, but at times he broke out into plain English and once, when he wanted particularly to emphasize something to his hearers he exclaimed, "Oh, I wish I could talk English better."

"I was born in Vienna," he said, "on Oct. 2, 1889. My name was Carl Menarik, and my father was a bookkeeper. My mother was living and I had a sister and a brother younger than myself. From boyhood I wanted to study medicine, and although I was financially unable to enter a medical school, I used to slip into clinics and hospitals as a visitor simply to see how things were done and to get the atmosphere. I also read and studied all I could and gradually acquired an incomplete knowledge of medicine and nursing.

Came Here Year Ago.

"Finally, a year ago, I decided that my chances would be better in America. My decision was affected, I admit, by my inability to get along well with my parents. They didn't seem to understand why I wanted to be a doctor and tried to discourage me. I sailed from Bremerhaven on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. about ten months ago, but the ship met with an accident off Southampton and the passengers were landed. Then I boarded the Aquatania at Liverpool and reached New York on her.

"I had some money and stayed for a few weeks at the Union Square Hotel, and later at a boarding house in Lexington Avenue. When my money began to run out I looked for work and naturally turned to a hospital or something like it, because I wanted to work as an orderly or nurse and study medicine while I worked. The best job I could get, though, was in the German Odd Fellows Home, then in the Bronx. I went to work there last July and soon was made practically a nurse, because the men over me realized that I knew something about nursing and was better educated than most orderlies."

Mors said that when he entered the hospital he changed his name from Menarik to Mors, and in giving his reason said:

"My first name, Frederic, is what I might call an international name. I am Fred wherever I might go. But Menarik means nothing except in Austria, and I wanted an international last name. Besides, I wanted to change my name because, as I said, I was not on good terms with my family and I wanted to start my own life under a new name. Then the name of Mors suggested itself to me. It is an international name and also means 'death, or dead.' I wanted my past to be dead. I wanted to begin a new life. So I took Mors as my name; it meant that my past was dead."

Mors then said that he had not been in the hospital long before one of the officials over him, whom he named in his original confession, let him know that it might be well to "hurry the deaths" of some of the more aged and suffering inmates, putting them out of their misery. He told of giving the first victim arsenic, and said that he had used this poison only because the official demanded that it be used. He himself, he said, favored chloroform.

Like Putting Child to Sleep.

"It is easier to put people out of their misery that way," he said. "When you give an old person cholorform, it's like putting a child to sleep. It frees them from all pain. It is humane and kind-hearted."

Asked why he had wanted to put any of the old people out of the way, Mors said:

"In the first place they were all in great pain that could not be relieved. There was no chance for them. Also they were not pleasant physically or mentally to themselves or any one else. It was really a kind-hearted thing to do to put them to sleep with chloroform."

Mors was asked if any of the people he chloroformed had requested him to put them out of their misery.

"Yes," he said, "two of them. The man named Scholz said to me several times, 'Oh, if you would only give me something to put me out of the way.' Finally I did. It was a kindness to him. Then there was Mrs. Piazza. She asked me to put her out of the way, and I did."

"There was another one, too," continued Mors, "who wanted me to kill him. His name was Baumgarten and he used to suffer terribly sometimes, and when he was suffering he would ask me to give him something to put him asleep. But I wouldn't kill him, because he was only 65 years old and he suffered only at times. When one of his attacks was not on him he was cheerful and able to enjoy life. He used to read the newspapers and talk as though he was a youngster. I didn't want the murder of a man like that on my conscience."

Asked why he confessed Mors said:

"Well, you may not understand me, but the reason I confessed was because I was afraid of that fellow in the home who had been in with me in putting the old persons out of the way. Before I left I hated him and he hated me, and I was afraid after I had been discharged that he would tell the authorities on me. You see, I thought that, according to the law, the man who told first would get off free and only the other fellow would get punished. And I was convinced that that fellow in the home would tell on me if I didn't tell on him. Besides, I knew that if I didn't have the whole business cleared up, whether I was punished or killed, I would feel like a hunted dog all my life. I knew I would cringe everytime I passed a policeman and would always be afraid of arrest. So, to save myself from the other fellow and to have the whole business over some way or another, I decided to confess.

"My first idea was to confess by writing and then take chloroform myself. I wrote a letter to The New York World and gave it to Max Ring, another orderly, to mail. I was ready to take chloroform as soon as I saw the letter published. But Ring forgot to mail the letter, and then I decided to go to the District Attorney. That's all there is to it. What I told the District Attorney is the truth, every word of it."

Charges Cruelty to Children.

Mors asked if the charge of cruelty to children in the home on the part of some of the orderlies and officials had been thoroughly investigated, and he said that the charge could be proved. He did not accuse the managers of the home, but said that some of those on duty there mistreated the children. He said he had himself told one of the employes once that she should at least pull down the shades wen she beat the children, for the old people could see her.

When Mors was first taken from Bellevue Hospital he asked whether he was to be sent to an asylum, and when told that he was going to be put into jail to await the completion of Coroner Dunn's inquiry he expressed satisfaction. The only thing he feared, he said, was being placed in an insane asylum.

On two points Mors refused to talk, showing embarrassment and nervousness. One was when he was asked concerning a long scar across his forehead. He said that it had been caused by a bullet, but would not talk of this further. The other was when he was questioned about the rumor that an unfortunate love affair had made him leave Austria. He cried when pushed on this by detectives and asked to be excused from talking. It is known that when taken to Bellevue he had with him the picture of a pretty girl which he tore into bits soon after reaching the hospital, remarking as he did so, "She's the only friend I have left."

When he reached Yonkers, Mors was taken before Coroner Dunn, who committed him to the jail in White Plains. The examination of the prisoner will be resumed Monday morning.

Before Mors was taken from the hospital yesterday Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork of the Bronx questioned him for three hours. Afterward Mr. Mork said that he had been impressed by the man's mental agility and evident education. Mr. Mork described him as a "remarkable man." Regarding the part of Mors's confession affecting Bronx County, Mr. Mork said that he was by no means ready to drop his investigation, but rather had been encouraged by his talk with Mors. He said, however, that he would wait until the Westchester authorities finished their inquiry. Then, he said, Mors would be taken to the Bronx. He said that one of the bodies of the supposed arsenic victims would be exhumed if much more evidence corroborating Mors's story was obtained. He qualified this by saying that he was not ready to exhume yet. One of the witnesses he wanted to examine first, he said, was a girl formerly in the home who was accustomed to give out medicine for the inmates. He wants to ascertain from her whether she ever gave any of the sick inmates arsenic in medicine, and, if so, how much and to which inmates.

WOMEN'S VOTE DIDN'T HELP.

Congressman Gives First-Hand Impressions of Suffrage.

Congressman George J. Kindel of Colorado told the members of the Press Club at their weekly luncheon yesterday that Postmaster General Burleson's classification of parcel post rates showed that he "does not know a freight rate from a bill of fare." Secretary Lane's classification of freight rates was referred to as "masterly work, well done." Congressman Kindel said that, although he would not describe woman suffrage in Colorado as a failure, he would say that it has not accomplished what it set out to do.

"We have had suffrage in Colorado for a long time, and there has been no improvement in conditions," he said.

BARS DIVORCE REFEREES.

Assemblyman Proposes Changes in Domestic Relations Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Simpson today reintroduced his bill of last year prohibiting the appointment of a referee in a divorce proceeding and providing that cases must be heard in open court. The bill also provides that all papers in divorce proceedings shall be open to inspection by any one.

A new bill introduced by Mr. Simpson would make it a misdemeanor for any person, prohibited from remarrying in New York to remarry in another State. Under the present domestic relations law a person from whom a decree is obtained is prohibited from remarrying for five years. Mr. Simpson's bill would make the remarriage of such divorced persons unlawful if residence were maintained in New York State.

ABOLISHES CITY OFFICE.

Bill to Give Chamberlain's Work to the Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The office of City Chamberlain in New York is abolished by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Brennan. The duties of the office would be transferred to the City Controller, and a Bureau of the Treasury would be created in the Controller's office.

A bill introduced today by Senator Dunnigan would permit the President of the Board of Aldermen to preside at meetings of the Board of Estimate in the absence of the Mayor. The provisions of the charter of the City of New York requiring the preparation of a budget for the city and for the counties of the city also are made applicable to Bronx County.

DIPPEL NOW A CITIZEN.

Famous Tenor Takes Out His Final Naturalization Papers.

Andreas Dippel, the famous tenor, clad in a fur-lined coat and accompanied by his secretary, J. T. MacClurg, walked into the Naturalization Bureau yesterday to take out his final naturalization papers.

He said he was born in Cassel, Germany, on Nov. 30, 1866. He came here on Nov. 1, 1890, and got his first papers on Nov. 14, 1910. His wife is Anita Ludwig Dippel. He has no children. Asked his business, he replied:

"Manager."

"You are a distinguished tenor?" one of the clerks asked.

"I am," replied Mr. Dippel, firmly.

That was all.

Any time after ninety days Mr. Dippel may go before a Supreme Court Justice and tell what he knows about the laws of the nation and State and answer other questions proving that he is really entitled to be become a citizen. Mrs. Dippel is in Vienna and she will become a citizen at precisely the same time as her husband. Mr. Dippel was isolated in Carlsbad when war was declared.

BLUMENTHAL'S WILL FILED.

Wife Inherits Paintings in Merchant's Paris Home.

In his will, filed for probate here yesterday, Ferdinand Blumenthal, head of the leather firm of F. Blumenthal & Co. of 19 Spruce Street, disposes of his holdings in this country, estimated to be worth at least $500,000. A codicil to the will sets forth that a will made in France disposes of his estate in that country. He died on Oct. 20, 1914, on the steamship Patria, while on his way to New York.

There is no estimate of the value of the estate beyond the statement that it is worth more than $10,000. The testator left a valuable collection of Barbison paintings, including many Corots, and costly rugs and bric-à-brac in his home in Paris. This collection, with the house, goes to Mrs. Cecilia Blumenthal, the widow.

The will filed in this country gives $10,000 to Mrs. Blumenthal to devote to such charities as she may see fit. She also receives one-fourth of the residue of the estate outright, and another fourth in trust for life, and at her death her share is to be divided equally between the two sons, Cecil Charles and Joseph Ferdinand William Blumenthal. The sons receive one-fourth the residue each outright.

Cecil Charles Blumenthal is to receive 50 per cent. of the stock of F. Blumenthal & Co., if he remains manager of the concern for five years after the death of his father. There is a bequest of $25,000 to Lucile Vesnitch of Paris, a niece, as a marriage portion.

TWO WARSHIPS LAUNCHED.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer and a Submarine Are Put Into Water.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The torpedo boat destroyer Winslow was launched today at the Cramp Shipyard. Miss Natalie Emelie Winslow, daughter of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, named the vessel. The destroyer was named in honor of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama during the civil war, and who was a first cousin of the sponsor's grandfather.

The Winslow is 315 feet long, and the contract calls for a speed of twenty-nine knots.

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 11.—The submarine L-2 was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation today.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
NEW OFFICE NOW OPEN
Cor. SMITH & LIVINGSTON STS.
BROOKLYN

VOGUE

$2* invested in Vogue
*a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen gown
will save you $200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Hats, suits, negligees, that just miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances again this season of confusion when simply by sending in the coupon below and paying $2—an insignificant portion of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you can *insure* the correctness of your whole Spring and Summer wardrobe?

Before spending a single penny on clothes, before even planning your Spring wardrobe, consult Vogue's great Spring fashion numbers. Beginning with the Forecast of Spring Fashions—

—you will receive these 12 numbers of Vogue

Forecast of Spring Fashions February 15 — Complete accurate review of the mode of 1915.
Spring Patterns March 1 — Working models for one's whole Spring and Summer wardrobe.
Spring Millinery March 15 — The newest models in smart hats, veils and coiffures.
Spring Fashions April 1 — The last word on Spring gowns, waists, lingerie and accessories.
Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes April 15 — First aid to her who must dress smartly on a moderate income.
Brides and Summer Homes May 1 — A journey "through pleasures and palaces." News for the bride.
American Travel May 15 — Late Spring fashions and special country interests.
Summer Fashions June 1 — The final showing of the Summer modes that will be.
In the Country June 15 — Where to go, how to go, what to wear, and how to wear it.
Hot Weather Fashions July 1 — The correct wardrobe and equipment for all outdoor sports.
Hostesses July 15 — The fine art of entertaining, indoors and out.
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The great French couturiers, unmindful of the war that rocks the world around them, are holding their regular Spring openings. All through the season Vogue's splendid staff of Paris correspondents will gather for your benefit everything authoritative and new.

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Never has Vogue's unique value been so universally recognized as in the past six months of uncertainty. And this value will approach its very highest point in the next few weeks, when everyone is asking, "What *shall* we wear this Spring?"

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For the $2 enclosed herewith please send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning with the Spring Forecast Number, as advertised in the New York Times, February 12.
Name ....
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(Please write very plainly)

B. Altman & Co.

20,000 Yds. of Desirable Dress Silks
to be on sale this day and to-morrow (Saturday)
will consist of the wanted Silk Fabrics, arranged in Dress Lengths and marked at the special prices of
55c., 70c., 90c., $1.25, 1.75 & 2.75 per yd.

Included in this assortment are Satins, Printed Crepes, Taffetas, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Poplins, Printed Chiffons, Imported Silks in plain and novelty effects, and White Washable Silks. The afternoon and evening shades, as well as white, ivory and black, are well represented.

Commencing this day (Friday)
Women's Separate Skirts
will be placed on sale in the Separate Skirt Section of the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor.

Black Taffeta Dress Skirts (including the new spiral effect) . . . . at $9.35
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Pro and con discussed by readers of The New York Times. One of the most interesting debates ever published.

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See whether you can read this story clear-eyed and without a catch of the breath.

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Order Next Sunday's Times Today
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P. S. INVESTIGATORS PROMISE NEW LAW

Senator Thompson Says He Will Consult the Mayor About Changes.

WOOD A SIGNAL EXPERT

Chairman Suggests "Crookedness" When Committee Examines Into Signal System Contracts.

The circumstances concerning the letting of the contracts for the installation of the signals on the Centre Street loop and the Fourth Avenue Subway and the part that Commissioner Wood had in the approval of the successful firms occupied yesterday a great deal of the attention of the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commission. Commissioner Williams was on the stand when the matter came up, and as he could not give all the information required Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, was recalled to explain what had caused him to call the attention of Mr. Williams to the matter.

He was not prepared to accept Chairman Thompson's remark that "You had a hunch there was something crooked going on," but he admitted that from his opportunities of watching everything that was happening he had felt it would be a good thing if somebody took steps to clear the situation up, and so he had spoken to Commissioner Williams.

The trouble all arose through a fight between the Federal Signal Company of Albany for the contracts which, but for it, would probably have fallen to the General Signal Company, the Union Switch and Signal Company, or the Hall Signal Company. The Federal Company got the award for the Centre Street loop, and was also the lowest bidder for the Fourth Avenue Brooklyn line. But then the General Signal Company brought forward a new and, it was asserted, much improved system of signaling, which caused the B. R. T. to prefer to accept a new offer from it, which knocked out the Federal Company.

In all the negotiations Commissioner Wood took a prominent part. Mr. Whitney's attention was attracted to his activities through his knowledge that before he was appointed a Commissioner Mr. Wood had been interested in the railway signal business and from the way in which he conducted the negotiations over the Centre Street loop line contract. Commissioner Williams, however, explained to the committee that, although the action of the commission in the matter had been unusual, it was absolutely correct, and it is likely that the committee will drop any further inquiry into Mr. Wood's connection with it.

Fourth Avenue Line to Open.

At the morning session Col. William Hayward made an attack upon the Interborough for the way in which it had overcharged the New York & Queens County Railway Company for power, and had sold to it fifty cars, which were unsuited for it. Thereby, he said, it had forced that company to show a deficit, and he tried to get from Commissioner Cram, who was on the stand, why the Commission had never investigated the causes of the company's deficit and discovered for itself how it was reached.

The signal matter came up as soon as Mr. Williams was sworn in. He stated that two tracks of the Fourth Avenue Line might be in operation by April 1 and by the beginning or middle of May trains might be running as far as the New Utrecht, and Sea Beach lines.

This brought up the question of the signals to be installed, and it appeared there were two contracts recently discussed by the commission, one for the Loop Line, the other for the Fourth Avenue. For the former the bids were: Federal Company, $196,000; Union Switch and Signal Company, $200,000; Hall Signal Company, $205,000, and General Railway Signal Company, $269,000.

Many conferences were held by Mr. Wood over the bid of the Federal Signal Company, as the oversight of the signal contracts had been assigned to him.

"How was it assigned to him?" asked Col. Hayward.

"He said that he had experience in signals," replied Mr. Williams, and refused to be more explicit.

"Did he ever report?"

"I did not see it."

"What did the commission do?"

"It dragged along, and finally one day I moved that the Chief Engineer be instructed to approve the contract and it was carried unanimously."

"Was there any reason why you didn't wait for Mr. Wood's report?"

"I was in a hurry to get it done, and would rather not criticise any one else."

Wood a Signal Expert.

Col. Hayward pressed the witness hard, and at length he told of a conference he had had with Commissioner Wood.

"I saw Mr. Wood in his room," he said, "and I told him I thought he should get the matter settled. He said that the General Signal Company had all the patents, and he was afraid that if the Federal Company received the contract it would be tied up by injunctions."

"Did he tell you he had had experience in the signal business?"

"At some other time he told me he had been in it, and Mr. Whitney told me he had had business with the commission in that line."

Then the examination turned to the question of the contract for the signals on the Fourth Avenue line. Commissioner Williams said that when bids were opened for this on Sept. 17 the B. R. T. said they were looking for something better than the standard system and would accept alternative bids. It turned out that the Federal Company bid $1,395,917, the Union $1,586,248 by one system and $1,582,145 by another, the General $1,812,654, and the Hall $2,656,651.

After the bids were opened, the General Company announced that they had just paid $250,000 for a new patent and received permission to submit it to the railroad. The B. R. T. engineers approved it, but the commission insisted that old standard system must be installed as well as the new system. Then the General Company was permitted to put in a new bid for $1,200,000, which included the installation of a certain section of their new system and a guarantee to take this out and pay the B. R. T. $500,000 if it did not prove satisfactory.

"There was trouble in the Commission," said Mr. Williams, "over permitting the General Company to reduce its bids, and Col. Williams plainly was told so. It would have made them $100,000 lower than the Federal Company, without giving it a chance to meet its figures. But Col. Williams wanted the new system. The Federal people claimed it was merely a ruse to get the contract."

From Oct. 21 to Dec. 18 it appeared there were frequent conferences over the matter which Commissioner Wood assured the committee were very lively affairs.

Row Over a Contract.

"Chairman McCall," said Mr. Williams, "was always against the General Company because he did not like the change in its bids. Commissioner Maltbie generally sided with him. Commissioner Wood criticised the blueprint plans of the General and argued that the system would not work."

"How did Mr. Wood vote in the end?"

"For the contract."

"The contract he had attacked?"

"Yes. I suppose he had been converted by the engineers or something."

Then Mr. Williams told how Joseph Auerbach had appeared for A. T. Renshaw of the Federal Company and had applied for the reopening of the case. He said he had things that would startle the committee. As a matter of fact, it was impossible for the commission to reopen the case, as the contracts were already awarded to the General, said the witness.

"It was enough," said the Commissioner, "to put me on my guard. I learned, and Mr. Wood admitted, that in the days of Mr. Willcox he had sought to be retained by the General Company. Mr. Auerbach said that there were two affidavits in existence on which he relied for his statements."

Commissioner Williams was asked to give way to Mr. Whitney, and the Secretary was at once asked how he understood Commissioner Wood received the supervision of the signal matter.

"He asked for it," replied Mr. Whitney, "and the Chairman was very glad to assign it to him."

"What did you tell Commissioner Williams about Mr. Wood's connection with the signal companies?"

"I told him I was not quite sure of the facts, but I thought there was a situation I should speak about. I told him what I knew of Mr. Wood's request and about the informal conferences he was holding in his room. I did not like the look of things."

Wood Kept the Minutes.

Mr. Whitney explained that, while Mr. Wood was hesitating about granting the contract for the Loop Line signals to the Federal Company, the legal department was assuring him that if the company gave a bond it would completely get over any difficulty arising from its lack of patents; but he would not be satisfied.

"At the first of the conferences with the signal companies," he added, "no minutes were taken, and it was of such a nature that it was thought there should be a stenographer present at the others."

Some little stir was caused by the fact that Mr. Whitney had not been able to lay his hand on the minutes of the conferences when Col. Haywood had asked for them. He explained they had been in the possession of Mr. Wood all the time, but declared that there was nothing significant in that.

The witness said that he had become aware of Mr. Wood's former connection with the signal companies from some of the employes of the commission, and it was because of that knowledge and what he had noted of his activity in the signal conferences that he had spoken to Mr. Williams.

"Well, you thought the situation bad?" said Senator Mills point blank.

"Just as I have said," answered Mr. Whitney.

"How did you get a hunch there was something crooked?" put in the Chairman.

"I would not say that," was the reply. "I thought something should be done by somebody. My conclusions were drawn simply from what I heard from Mr. Harkness, my observations of Mr. Wood's activities and his request to hold the hearings. I have had no conversation whatever with representatives of any of the signal companies."

When Commissioner Wood was asked about this afterward he denied that he had ever sought employment from the Federal Company, but said that some years ago President Salmon of the General Company had asked him to try to get the signal contracts for his concern. They had seen Chairman Willcox, but has dropped the proposition, as it was premature. Since then he had only seen Mr. Salmon oncge, and that was since he had been a Commissioner.

Hayward Attacks Interborough.

Mr. Wood said he had asked for the signal hearing because he had always been interested in electrical matters, and he had voted finally to give the Federal Company the contract for the loop line because he had been convinced his fears concerning the lack of patents were baseless.

Mr. Auerbach denied yesterday that he had any affidavits concerning the Federal Signal Company, and thought Commissioner Williams had misunderstood him.

An attack of Col. Hayward on the Interborough came just after Commissioner Cram in speaking of the B. R. T. had said that he had never considered a company could escape responsibility for the condition of its equipment on the ground of its financial condition. At once, counsel brought up the Queens County "poor forlorn child of the Interborough" and asked why the Commissioner had not insisted upon its improving its service.

From the records he showed that since 1907 the Interborough had owned 32,048 of the Queens County road's 32,350 outstanding shares, and that before 1907 its surplus had turned to a deficit. In 1907 this was $32,268; in 1908, $119,007; 1909, $154,158; 1910, $166,683; 1911, $228,367; 1912, $346,893, and 1914, $114,718.

Col. Hayward showed that up to June 30, 1912, the Interborough had been selling power to the Queens County at 1.25 cents a kilowatt hour, which only cost it .6 cent to manufacture, and that when on July 1, 1912, it reduced istprice to .75 cent, the deficit of the company began to decrease. Also, he stated that the Interborough had sold in 1908 to the Queens County for $696,583—or $13,931.65 a car—fifty cars it had had constructed for the Steinway Tunnel, which were so heavy that it was almost impossible to operate them on the city streets. Moreover, in 1911, when the Queens County bought the cars it wanted, it paid only $4,700 each for them.

"Is it not a fact," asked counsel, "that the Interborough took $446,000 too much for its cars, and if the company could not improve its service, it was because the Interborough had wrecked it?"

"That happened before I was in the commission," said Mr. Cram. "Any order I could have made would have been confiscatory and could not have been enforced."

"Would the courts have held it so if the facts had been told them?"

"I refuse to answer a hypothetical question," said Commissioner Cram.

Mr. Cram had some sharp tiffs with counsel concerning his use of the commission's automobile. He asserted that Col. Hayward had been unfair with him as the record showed Inspector Hutchinson was responsible for some of the 11,000 miles recorded for it last year. The result was that Col. Hayward stated that of the 122 days which Mr. Cram had used the car on ninety-seven he was alone, on fifteen he was with another Commissioner, and on ten days with either Mr. Whitney or Mr. Hutchinson.

New Law Is Promised.

Before leaving the stand Commissioner Cram took occasion to bring before the committee the great service the commission rendered the public in overseeing the issue of public utility securities and the prevention of watering of capital.

During the recess Senator Thompson spoke of the intentions of the committee.

"We have made up our minds to give the State a new public service commission law," he said. "We are going thoroughly into everything that will give us information, and we expect to be at work two weeks more. We shall call members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and every one knowing anything about it."

"Do you mean there will be a reorganization of the commission?"

"I mean we shall give you a real law. We shall consult the Mayor, the Controller, and other officials. When I came here I had the impression that the city should control its own railways and subways, but I have received communications from many organizations, and my mind is open."

The committee will continue its sessions tomorrow morning, when Commissioner Williams will be on the stand.

NEW NOTRE DAME DEDICATED

Cardinal Farley Officiates in Presence of 2,500 French Catholics.

In the presence of 2,500 French Catholics yesterday Cardinal Farley dedicated the new Church of Notre Dame, Morningside Avenue and 114th Street. The new edifice, costing $500,000, is compared in architecture with the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

Solemn high mass was said by Bishop Hayes, and the sermon was preached by Mgr. Mooney. Last night there was another service, with a sermon by Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral.

At the four corners of a nearly square auditorium are chapels, thus far laid out and later to be completed by memorial gifts. The Cardinal and party passed through each of the four, stopping also in front of the altars at the north and south sides. With the dedication of their edifice Notre Dame becomes a new parish. Heretofore it has been a part of St. Vincent de Paul down town. Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond gave the principal part of the money thus far expended, amounting to more than $350,000.

TALK ON PICKING VOCATIONS

Dr. Schneider to Tell How He Selects Life Work for Boys and Girls.

That there is no real science of vocational guidance and that more harm than benefit comes from most current methods of discovering what work young people are best fitted for, are conclusions recently announced by Dr. Herman Schneider, dean of the School of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati, who gets $10,000 a year from New York's Board of Education for demonstrating the possibilities of the co-operative system of part-time schooling in this city.

He will make his views public for the first time next Tuesday evening, at a public meeting in the High School of Commerce, 1.5 West Sixty-fifth Street, under the auspices of the Vocational Guidance Association of New York.

The co-operative system, which Dr. Schneider is demonstrating consists of dividing the time of pupils between the class room and the shop. It rests upon the possibility of discovering ultimately the aptitudes of the pupils.

"This can be done," says Dr. Schneider, "only by bringing them in contact with a wide range of activities. Vocational guidance should accompany work; it cannot safely precede it. It should be continuous until the young man or woman is at least 18 years of age."

100 LOSE STATE JOBS.

New Merit Board Shakes Up Many Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Whitman's new State Civil Service Commission, as its first official act today, removed more than a hundred State employes who as favorites of officials had obtained soft jobs without having to fulfill civil service law requirements. The commission, which is headed by Samuel H. Ordway of New York City, refused to certify the salary accounts of provisional employes who have been on the State payroll for more than two months.

While the commission has in law no power to remove any State employe, it can withhold its approval of salaries. Those who lost their jobs today are for the most part Democrats, with here and there a Republican. Many of those affected were in the employ of the Public Service Commission of the First District. Other departments affected are the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Hospital Commission, Department of Public Works, Department of Health, Fiscal Supervisor, Highway Department, and Department of Architecture.

When the report of the action spread about the Capitol today, legislative officials from all of the departments affected hastened to interview the Commissioners. They said that their departments would be badly crippled by the action.

PERKINS REPLIES TO McADOO

Takes Exception to Statements Secretary Made at Economic Club.

George W. Perkins, who, with Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, was one of the speakers at the Economic Club dinner on Wednesday night, sent Mr. McAdoo a letter yesterday taking exception to certain statements the Secretary of the Treasury made there. Mr. Perkins objected to Mr. McAdoo's statement that the Wilson Administration had inherited the Government suits against the International Harvester Company and the Keystone Watch Case Company, and that Mr. Perkins was supporting the Administration when the suits were brought.

Mr. Perkins pointed out that the Harvester Trust suit was brought in the latter part of the Taft Administration, "during the heat of a Presidential campaign and at a time when I was not not supporting Mr. Taft." Mr. Perkins added that he was openly and vigorously against Mr. Taft "because of his failure to keep the pledges of the platform on which he was elected."

Mr. Perkins said also: "No man, no lawyer, and, so far, no court knows what the Sherman law means or how business can be done legally on a large scale under it."

ENTERS FATHER'S GRAVE.

Devoted Daughter Seeks to be Buried with Her Parent.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—As the body of John H. Sandford was being lowered into the grave at the Cedar Lawn Cemetery today, his eighteen-year-old daughter Elsie broke away from relatives and threw herself into the grave. Friends and relatives drew her from the grave and carried her to her home.

"Rare and Beautiful Imperial Treasures"
"Of a Character such as have not before been offered at public sale."

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
and Continuing Until the Date of the Unrestricted Public Sale
At Three o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons next, February 16th and 17th

Rare and Beautiful
Old Chinese Porcelains
OF
Supreme Quality

Imperial Bird Cages, Remarkable Specimens of Carved Coral, Lapis and Jade, Superb Mandarin Necklaces and Fei-ts'ui Pendants, Two Grand Palace Carpets, a Few Fine Rugs, Beautiful Old Velvets, Cloth of Gold Tapestries, Brocades and other

Treasures from China

Procured during the past year by the senior member of the well-known house of

Yamanaka & Company

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WRITTEN BY MR. DANA H. CARROLL AND ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOR AND HALF TONE PLATES WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF $1.25.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.
2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY
TO HEAR THE

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

A special Recital Program of beautiful and interesting numbers will be played upon this wonderful new phonograph continuously throughout the day—

TODAY, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AND SATURDAY

In the Vocalion Recital Salon at

AEOLIAN HALL

The Aeolian Company realizes the widespread interest in the phonograph and the natural desire most people have to hear an instrument which represents such new and important improvements as does The Aeolian-Vocalion.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to take advantage of this general opportunity to acquaint themselves with the extraordinary character of this, the first *complete* phonograph. And this Company would be glad to have it understood that the invitation to visit Aeolian Hall to hear The Aeolian-Vocalion is entirely apart from any question of purchase.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 W. 42nd St., near 5th Ave.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

50 S.&H. Green Stamps FREE TODAY
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SPECIAL SALES TODAY IN OUR ANNEX BUILDING
Furniture—10% to 40% Economies, Chinaware,
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Home Furnishings of All Kinds
Lincoln's Birthday Is Always a Great Shopping Day Here

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good for FIFTY (50) S.&H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More Today (Friday) Only (Feb. 12).
☞ These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchase. J. B. GREENHUT CO.
N. Y. Times 2-12-15.
17

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
White Enamel-Lined
REFRIGERATORS
Lincoln's Birthday Sale
When the Following Prices Will Prevail
$7.50 Lift-Cover Refrigerators, at.. $5
$15 Apartment House Refrigerators, at.. $8
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$21.50 Side Icer Refrigerators, at $15

MAIN BUILDING
Today—This Astonishing Sale for Men—Today
$4, $4.50, $5 & $6 'Emerson' Shoes

"Emerson" Shoes—honest all through. A make known at a glance to thousands of discriminating men.

And this is the first time, to our knowledge, in the history of the shoe trade of New York City that "Emerson" Shoes have been offered outside of their own high-class specialty shops.

For Men Today at $2.98

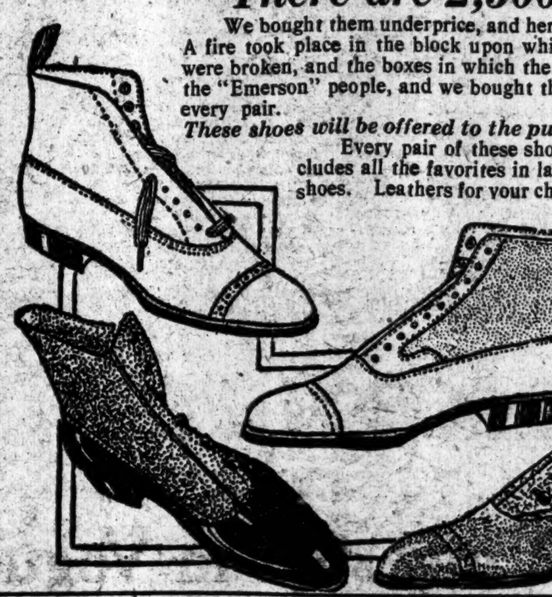
There are 2,500 Pairs of "Emerson" Shoes in This Sale

We bought them underprice, and here's the simple story of the transaction: In another big city the "Emerson" people had a store. A fire took place in the block upon which this store was located. The shoes themselves were not damaged, but the store's windows were broken, and the boxes in which the shoes were contained were hurt by water. The insurance company effected a settlement with the "Emerson" people, and we bought the shoes, amounting in number to 2,500 pairs. And the guarantee of The Big Store goes with every pair.

These shoes will be offered to the public today at the wonderfully low price named above—$2.98.

Every pair of these shoes is desirable in style—for every pair was made for this season's selling. The collection includes all the favorites in lasts and leathers, including the new flat English last; also many novelties in fancy colored topshoes. Leathers for your choice are Gun Metal Calf, Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf and Kidskin. All sizes and widths.

SALE BEGINS PROMPTLY AT STORE OPENING TIME TODAY. Come early, when the assortments are complete, for they will not be complete long after the sale begins. Accompanying this advertisement is a reproduction of the label on the original boxes in which these shoes come. Every pair bears the "Emerson" stamp, trade-mark and original retail selling price in bottom of shoe. No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. orders.



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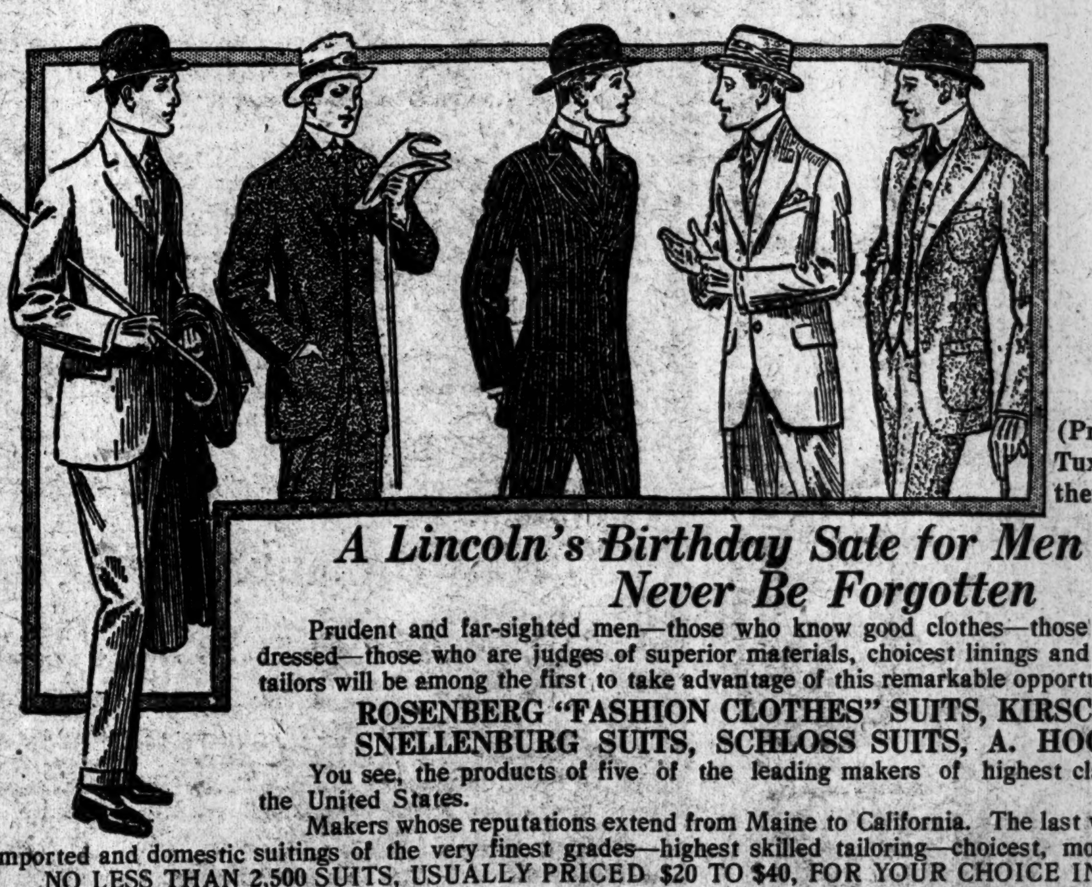
ROCKLAND MASS.
HONEST ALL THROUGH

MAIN BUILDING
Annual "Choice of the House" Sale
Men's and Youths'
Finest $20 to $40 Suits
Today at $15
(Prince Albert, Full Dress and Tuxedos excepted; otherwise there are no reservations.)



A Lincoln's Birthday Sale for Men That Will Never Be Forgotten

Prudent and far-sighted men—those who know good clothes—those who insist upon being well dressed—those who are judges of superior materials, choicest linings and the workmanship of skilled tailors will be among the first to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity.

ROSENBERG "FASHION CLOTHES" SUITS, KIRSCHBAUM SUITS
SNELLENBURG SUITS, SCHLOSS SUITS, A. HOCHMAN SUITS

You see, the products of five of the leading makers of highest class ready-to-wear clothes in the United States.

Makers whose reputations extend from Maine to California. The last word in style—materials are imported and domestic suitings of the very finest grades—highest skilled tailoring—choicest, most expensive linings.

NO LESS THAN 2,500 SUITS, USUALLY PRICED $20 TO $40, FOR YOUR CHOICE IN TODAY'S SALE AT $15. The entire collection embraces every fashionable model for men and youths submitted this season. Most becoming, conservative models for business men—snappiest styles for dress wear; college fashions for young men, and every imaginable kind of material in the assortments.

MORE THAN 200 SUITS OF THE FAMOUS MARTIN SONS & CO.'S SERGES (of Huddersfield, England). Handsomest serges in blues, blacks and grays. No custom tailor can duplicate a suit of this material for less than $50.

$25 Suits—of black unfinished worsteds; lined with silk, serge or alpaca; today, at.................... $15
$25, $30 and $35 Rosenberg "Fashion Clothes" Suits—in neatest mixtures, stripes and checks; today, at..... $15
$30 to $40 Schloss Suits—silk-lined; finest blue, black and fancy mixtures; choice of the house, today, at... $15
$20 to $35 Snellenburg, Kirschbaum and Hochman Suits—silk mixtures, fancy cassimeres, worsteds and tweeds; the variety is endless; choice of the house, today, at... $15

Materials are in correct weights for present and spring wear. A limited number in ADVANCE EARLY SPRING MODELS AND MATERIALS.

Suits to Fit Everbody—Full Range of Regular Sizes

SUITS FOR TALL SLIM MEN. SUITS FOR SHORT MEN.
SUITS FOR STOUT BIG MEN.
SUITS FOR SHORT STOUT MEN.
Every chest measure from 33 to 54.
A special invitation is extended to men who think they cannot be fitted in ready-to-wear clothes.

SUITS FOR "DANDIES."
SUITS FOR THE QUIETEST DRESSERS.
SUITS IN SMART STYLES FOR BUSINESS MEN.
SUITS FOR COLLEGE YOUTHS.
In a word—SUITS FOR EVERYBODY—for this is the greatest sale in the history of the trade.

To facilitate your selection, our regular force will be augmented by a score of extra salesmen.

Remember—YOUR CHOICE OF THE HOUSE—Full Dress, Tuxedos and Prince Alberts alone excepted.

$20 to $40 garments, today, at $15. There is sure to be an early rush for the biggest values, and we advise you TO COME EARLY. You won't have an opportunity like this for at least a year.

Double S.&H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

MR. BARNES DENIES HE EVER WAS A BOSS

It Was to Avoid Being Accused of Bossism He Quit State Chairmanship, He Says.

NEVER USED POWER HE HAD

Asked for No Patronage, Exerted Influence Only Openly—Alludes to Possible Future Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—With the formal announcement that he was done as leader of the Republican organization in Albany County, William Barnes tonight severed the last connection with the active work of his party in this State remaining to him since his retirement as Chairman of the Republican State Committee last September.

His announcement was made in a 4,000-word speech at the annual banquet of the local Republican organization, held at Odd Fellows Hall tonight. In what he said Mr. Barnes clearly foreshadowed that while he retired from the leadership, he would not be averse to public service in some other field at his party's call. Most of those who heard the speech accepted this as an intimation that he would become a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator O'Gorman.

The speech of Mr. Barnes was in part reminiscent. In it he explained the course he had followed as party leader in this State in his determination to kill off Rooseveltism in the Republican ranks and defined his hopes for the future. A quaint and subtle idealism was an entirely unexpected feature of the portion of Mr. Barnes's after-dinner address which dealt with his outlook on the years to come.

Gov. Whitman was not present at the annual feast of the Barnes organization, which usually is graced by the presence of the tenant of the Executive Mansion whenever he happens to be a Republican. The Governor left for New York on an afternoon train to keep Lincoln Day speaking engagements.

Most of the legislative leaders were on hand, however. Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the lower house, paved the way for Mr. Barnes by presenting to him a huge bronze elephant, a testimonial from members of the Republican County organization in token of their appreciation of his twenty-two years of local leadership. It is thoroughly understood that Mr. Barnes will continue as Republican National Committeeman from this State, and it is expected that he will be an active factor in the President-making of the Republicans next year.

There was tremendous applause as Mr. Barnes arose and began his speech.

Bryan a 'Peripatetic Accelerator.'

"The American Republic," said Mr. Barnes, "is built upon a rock. That rock is Individualism. When I became Chairman of the State Committee, in 1911, I was thoroughly convinced that there was a tendency in American thought to deny democracy, by approaching Government from the angle of common welfare as antagonistic to individual welfare—assuming thereby that common welfare is distinguished from individual welfare, which is error.

"The tendency of which I speak was most popularly voiced by a peripatetic accelerator and party leader, Mr. Bryan, in his constant reference to those who 'placed the dollar above the man.' Mr. Bryan thereby disclosed his disregard of the meaning of true democracy. The dollar is part of the liberty of man.

"At the time when Mr. Bryan was most vociferous in making his attack on the human right to property, a Republican President was in office. He publicly expressed ideas so consonant with those which Mr. Bryan advanced that he was depicted in the press of the country as having stolen Mr. Bryan's clothes.

"The Roosevelt platform of 1912 was fallacious in itself, and violative of American principles. It was necessary, therefore, for the purpose of the candidate, as he could not successfully appeal to reason, to resort to the argument ad hominem, and he proceeded, through the public channels at his disposal, and they were many, to prejudice the minds of the voters against all the men who would not bow to his personal ambition nor to the subversive doctrines which he espoused, especially the proposal that if a legislative body should override a constitution adopted by the people, and if a court protected the basic law against such legislative act, then in this specific case the popular will should be tested by a referendum, establishing inevitably the proposition that a principle is no principle.

"Correct as our position was in opposition to this proposed violation of human rights, the confusion aroused in the minds of the electorate over the real issues of the campaign of 1912 resulted, after the Republican defeat, in a demand on the part of certain Republican politicians in this State that I should retire from my position as Chairman of the State Committee, to which I had been unanimously elected by a committee which thoroughly understood my ideas and purposes.

"Our State Convention, in the Fall of 1913, nominated Judge Werner for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He refused to accept Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive nomination, tendered by Mr. Roosevelt himself over the telephone after his agents had failed to secure the Judge's consent.

"When the year 1914 came it was clear to me that, as we had relinquished nothing of the contention which we had made in 1912, and the issue for which we had battled had become more clear, no candidate for Governor, Senator, or State office who had accepted the Rooseveltian propaganda of 1912, could be nominated by the Republicans.

Why He Quit as Chairman.

"Therefore, prior to the primary election I made announcement that I would not again accept the Chairmanship of the State Committee, nor retain my membership in it. Had I remained in the responsible position at the head of the party organization of the State after the victory which was certain to come, the entire purpose for which I had been contending might have lost its quality. It would have been charged that my desire was for power and not for the maintenance of the principles for which I had insisted that the Republican Party should contend; that my purpose was to build up a party organization through the aid of patronage, prestige, and the occupancy of official station on the part of friends; to establish myself for personal purposes in the future—possibly to attempt unduly to influence legislation or the acts of the Governor, or to use one against the other, through the exercise of functions, real or imaginary, that no man should possess. Therefore I retired.

"Apart from the greater problems involved, it was my hope, when I accepted the Chairmanship of the State Committee, that I might be able to dissipate the 'boss' idea in the Republican Party in this State, and, through the agency of the party organization, an established element, to assist elected Republican officials to comprehend that the organization was the agent of the great party organism of thought; that it was the vehicle which carried the idea, but that its wheels would cease to revolve for those who violated the idea.

"To that end, during my occupancy of the Chairmanship, I made no request for appointments to office from any public official, nor did I attempt to influence any act of his, except openly in accordance with the declared principles of the party made in the platform.

"Although I adhered strictly to these rules of conduct, I nevertheless was subject to the constant charge that I was acting upon different lines. I noted, however, with satisfaction, in reading such criticisms, that not one of them ever related to a single act of mine as Chairman, but to supposititious acts of such a character as to disclose what would have been the course of conduct of the critic had he been in my position.

"Whether in the future I shall be called upon by the Republican voters to serve in the public interest, is not for me to determine, but my mind is as clear today regarding the evil that besets the country, despite what has been accomplished, as it was when I was chosen for the Chairmanship.

"America is suffering from confusion of ideals in that the natural spiritual aspiration of the race has expressed itself in recent thinking in materialistic form, without accepting natural law, that must govern materialistic things. The proposal for a minimum wage by statute is the best example I know of this particular kind of erroneous thinking.

"The second error is the confusion of the ideal of democracy, which is liberty, with the pursuit of efficiency."

Other speakers were State Senator E. R. Brown, United States Senator-elect James M. Wadsworth, Jr., and Congressman Julius Kahn of California.

Church Celebration of Peace Century

At the office of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, reported yesterday that the church celebration of one hundred years of peace would be widely observed by the American churches next Sunday, the anniversary of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent.

HUNGARIANS HEAR WHITMAN

Governor Thanks Republican Club Diners for Campaign Work.

The twentieth anniversary of the Hungarian Republican Club was celebrated last night with a dinner at Delmonico's. About 250 persons were present. Gov. Whitman told the members of the club that he appreciated their efforts in the last campaign, and then went on to another meeting.

The diners applauded letters from Republican leaders who were unable to be present, especially one from Senator Borah, who said that if the party expected to retain the domination which he was sure it would recover it must do something more than merely undo the work of the Democrats.

Congressman A. J. Barchfeld of Pittsburgh told the club that the need of the country, to which he referred always as "our fair land," was another McKinley. He attributed many of the misdeeds of the Democrats to "the dictation of the Southland."

The dinner was followed by a dance.

BOYER DIES BY GAS.

Former Editor Kills Himself in Brother's Washington Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Norman Boyer, 36 years old, a magazine writer and formerly editor of Smart Set, a New York publication, committed suicide in the apartment of his brother, Stuart Boyer, at 150 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, last night by inhaling gas.

Coroner Nevill was told that Mr. Boyer recently had a nervous breakdown. Two months ago he came to this city as his brother's guest. He retired about 10:30 o'clock last night apparently in good spirits. When his brother went to call him this morning he found him dead in bed.

Rev. Dr. Mockridge Leaves Trinity.

The Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, vicar of Trinity Church, has decided to accept the call tendered to him recently to become the rector of St. James's Church, Philadelphia, on March 1. This is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in that city. Dr. Mockridge has been identified with Old Trinity since November, 1910, when he became vicar of Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street. Last January he was made vicar of Trinity Church, and since that time he has been active in the many varied interests of the historic old church. The recent social survey made in the downtown New York section was carried on under his direction.

Caruso Sings at Biltmore Musicale.

The second of the morning musicales at the Biltmore took place yesterday at the hotel with Enrico Caruso, Mme. Marie Rappold, soprano, and Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, as soloists. The vocal programme was made up principally of songs, although a few operatic arias were sung. Miss Schnitzer played compositions of Chopin, Saint-Saens, Staub, and Liszt. Gaetano Scognamiglio was the accompanist for the singers.

Thornton a Special Constable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—H. W. Thornton, the American Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, was today sworn in as a special constable of railway police.

NEED SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

Supply at Bundle Day Headquarters Exhausted—Appeal for More.

So many boys and girls who have been forced to drop out of school for lack of shoes and clothing appeared at the headquarters of the Bundle Day Committee at 210 Fifth Avenue yesterday that every article of clothing and every pair of shoes for children was given out.

It was decided to ask for cash contributions or contributions of shoes for school children in large quantities. The exhaustion of the supplies for young folks developed what members of the Bundle Day Committee described as "the first weakness in the system of distribution."

Marion Swinton, an artist living at the Van Dyck Studios in West Fifty-sixth Street, wrote a letter of protest as a bundle giver against the slowness of the distributions. The writer urged that the Y. M. C. A. branches, the settlements, the Salvation Army, the Bowery missions, and the Municipal Lodging House be made branch distributing agencies.

Col. Margetts of the Salvation Army announced last night that unless a supply of old linen was contributed at once it would be necessary to close the workroom for rolling bandages, in which 400 girls have been employed for the last two weeks.

COURTNEY'S HOME BURNS

Actor's House at Rye and Most of Contents Destroyed.

RYE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The handsome home of William Courtney, leading man in "Under Cover," was practically destroyed by fire this afternoon. The two upper floors were badly burned and the lower floor was ruined by water. Only a small part of the furnishings of the house was saved.

Mr. Courtney and two of the servants were in the house when the fire was discovered on the second floor. Mrs. Courtney was shopping in Manhattan.

Courtney tried to extinguish the blaze and ordered one of the domestics to turn in an alarm. This brought the local firemen and also the Department from Harrison.

The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at about $15,000. The house was a large, three-story, frame structure.

Samuel Willard Bridgham Dead.

Samuel Willard Bridgham, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and a descendant of an old Colonial family, died last night at his home, 954 Fifth Avenue. He was the son of the late Samuel W. and Eliza Ann Fales Bridgham and was graduated from Columbia University in the class of '67. Mr. Bridgham married Miss Fanny Schermerhorn, who survives him. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo and New York Athletic Clubs.

Mrs. Knepper Suicide at Sea.

Mrs. Chester M. Knepper, the wife of Capt. Knepper, a retired navy officer, and a passenger on the French liner Niagara, which arrived here yesterday, committed suicide by jumping overboard on the night of Feb. 5, during the voyage from Havre, when the liner was running through a rough sea. Capt. Knepper, who was on deck at the time, tried to stop his wife, but she eluded him and leaped into the sea. Mrs. Knepper had been in poor health.

FAVOR WEAPON LAW CHANGE

Ex-Policemen Want Privilege of Carrying Revolvers.

Members of the New York Veteran Police Association, at a meeting last night, decided to ask the Legislature to amend the Sullivan law so that ex-policemen may be permitted to carry revolvers, or retain such weapons in their homes, without being subject to the penalty. Under present conditions a policeman when retired must take his revolver away with him, though when he ceases to be an active member of the force he could be arrested for having a revolver in his possession.

"Although retired from active duty, we are on the reserve list of the department, and are liable to be called on at any time by a citizen for some special police work," said ex-Policeman Patrick J. Conroy of Bath Beach. "Without the right to carry a revolver for self-protection we risk our lives and are handicapped in making an arrest."

Judges Malone, Rosalsky, Mulqueen, and Swann of General Sessions said yesterday that they favored a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Feinberg, to amend the Sullivan and Boylan laws. The amendment makes the possession of a revolver or the possession of drugs a misdemeanor, instead of a felony. By the change these cases would be tried before three justices of Special Sessions instead of by a jury.

CHANGE NAUTICAL FRENCH.

Tribord and Babord Give Place to Equivalents for Right and Left.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A Ministerial decree today abolishes the use of the words tribord and babord (starboard and port) in all French ships in favor of the simpler right and left as commands to the steersman. A report addressed to President Poincaré gives as the reason for the change the fact that a vessel's safety is likely to be compromised by possible confusion due to the similarity of the two expressions. A similar decree on July 24, 1884, abolished the words in the navy, but the merchant service has hitherto retained the old phraseology.

GOULD PRODUCES LETTER.

Shows Court He Actually Dunned His Brother for $17.82.

George J. Gould testified again yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Platzek in his suit against his brother Howard to foreclose on the property at the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Fifth Avenue because Howard failed to pay $17.82 for one month's interest on a tax lien of $54,600.00. Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould, Howard's wife, has charged that the proceeding is the result of a conspiracy between the brothers to deprive her of her dower rights in the property, which is worth about $800,000. At the close of yesterday's hearing Justice Platzek reserved decision.

Mr. Gould produced a copy of a letter written to Howard on Jan. 2, 1914, which said that foreclosure proceedings would be begun if the interest of $17.82 was not paid in thirty days.

Mr. Baldwin, attorney for Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould, wanted to know whether Howard had paid the witness interest on a loan of $80,000 made to Howard in December, 1913, but Justice Platzek sustained an objection, and the hearing closed.

DEFEATS EASY DIVORCE.

Nevada Senate Kills Six Months' Residence Bill.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 11.—The "Six Months' Divorce bill," which had been passed by the Assembly, was defeated in the Senate tonight after an all-night session. The measure lacked one vote of being passed. It repealed the existing law, which requires one year's residence in the State before suit for divorce can be filed, reducing the term of residence to six months.

The Assembly today passed the bill establishing a Racing Commission. A second bill amending the anti-gambling law was made a special order of business for next Monday. It establishes the pari-mutuel system of betting on horse races.

Woman Killed by Burglar.

With a stout rope tightly wound around her neck and her hands and feet tied, Mrs. Romaldo Szumska, 22 years old, the wife of George Szumska, a machinist of 133 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, was found strangled to death, probably by a burglar, in the bedroom of her home shortly after noon yesterday by her husband, who had returned home for lunch. Everything about the rooms was in confusion and there was every indication that the woman had fought desperately for her life. Bureau drawers had been ransacked and a trunk containing money had been broken open.

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Whether it be the One-Step, Fox-Trot or Hesitation—you need Columbia Dance Records by all means. The most famous dancers and instructors, such as Joan Sawyer herself, endorse them—say they are best—best in rhythm, correctness of tempo and in the selection of the music itself. Prove it by having your Columbia dealer play for you any of the dozens of Columbia Dance hits.

Yes, and if nothing but ragtime will fill the bill, there's a treat for you on Columbia Records—whether it's the work of crackerjack instrumentalists or the syncopation of clever songsters.

Or, when you just want someone to entertain you, you are sure of a thousand and one laughs on the exceptional comedy monologue Columbia Records. "Cohen on the Telephone" (mentioned above) as an example, is a long ways from grand opera, but it's the biggest 65 cents worth of laugh producer on the market!

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	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 6½—Half Pint—Nickel Case	$2.00	$1.50
No. 9 —Pint—Plain Nickel	$3.00	$2.50
No. 9Q—Quart—Plain Nickel	$4.00	$3.50
No. 9½—Half Pint—Plain Nickel	$3.00	$2.00
No. 14½—Half Pint—Green Pebbled Finish	$1.25	$1.00
No. 15½—Half Pint—Corrugated Nickel	$1.50	$1.25
No. 610 —Half Pint—White Ivory Finish	$2.50	$2.00
No. 613 —Half Pint—Black Ivory Finish	$2.50	$2.00

Thermos Carafes

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 53—Pint—Nickel, Corrugated Center, Metal Stopper	$3.50	$3.00
No. 54—Quart—Nickel, Corrugated Center, Metal Stopper	$4.50	$4.00
No. 55—Quart—Nickel, Glass Stopper & Chain	$5.00	$4.50
No. 56—Quart—Nickel, Corrugated, Metal Stopper	$4.00	$3.50
No. 155—Quart—Etched Fish Pattern, Glass Stopper & Chain	$10.00	$7.50
No. 550—Quart—Nickel, With Handle, Glass Stopper & Chain	$6.00	$5.00
No. 551—Quart—Nickel, With Handle, Metal Stopper & Chain	$5.50	$4.50
No. 554—Quart—Nickel, With Metal Stopper & Chain	$5.00	$4.00
No. 569—Quart—White Ivory Finish, Glass Stopper & Chain	$6.50	$6.00
No. 570—Quart—Black Ivory Finish, Glass Stopper & Chain	$6.50	$6.00
Cups—No. 81—Extra, Six Handles	.10	.05
Fillers—for Jugs No. 57F—Pint	$2.50	$2.00

Thermos Bottles
(covered)

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 1 —Pint—Red Morocco Covered	$3.50	$3.00
No. 1Q—Quart—Red Morocco Covered	$4.50	$4.00
No. 1½—Half Pint—Red Morocco Covered	$3.50	$2.75
No. 2 —Pint—Pigskin Covered	$3.50	$3.00
No. 2Q—Quart—Pigskin Covered	$4.50	$4.00
No. 2½—Half Pint—Pigskin Covered	$3.50	$2.75
No. 3 —Pint—Green Morocco Covered	$2.50	$3.00
No. 3Q—Quart—Green Morocco Covered	$4.50	$4.00
No. 3½—Half Pint—Green Morocco Covered	$3.50	$2.75
No. 4 —Pint—Brown Leather Covered	$3.50	$3.00
No. 4Q—Quart—Brown Leather Covered	$4.50	$4.00
No. 4½—Half Pint—Brown Leather Covered	$3.50	$2.75
No. 5 —Pint—Blue Morocco	$3.50	$3.00
No. 5Q—Quart—Blue Morocco	$4.50	$4.00
No. 5½—Half Pint—Blue Morocco	$3.50	$2.75
No. 7 —Pint—Purple Morocco Covered	$3.50	$3.00
No. 7Q—Quart—Purple Morocco Covered	$4.50	$4.00
No. 7½—Half Pint—Purple Morocco Covered	$3.50	$2.75
No. 8 —Pint—Black Morocco	$3.50	$3.00
No. 8Q—Quart—Black Morocco	$4.50	$4.00
No. 8½—Half Pint—Black Morocco	$3.50	$2.75

Thermos Jars

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 20 —Pint—Green Pebbled Finish	$1.75	$1.50
No. 20Q—Quart—Green Pebbled Finish	$2.75	$2.25
No. 600 —Half Pint—Screw Cap—Cork Lining	$2.00	$1.75
No. 601 —Pint—Screw Cap—Cork Lining	$2.50	$2.00
No. 602 —Quart—Screw Cap—Cork Lining	$3.50	$3.00
No. 603 —Pint—Screw Cap—Cork Lining	$2.50	$2.00

Thermos Jugs

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 57—Pint—Nickel, Corrugated Center, Handle	$4.00	$3.50
No. 573—Pint—White Ivory Finish, With Handle	$5.00	$4.50
No. 574—Quart—White Ivory Finish, With Handle	$6.50	$5.50
No. 575—Pint—Black Ivory Finish, With Handle	$5.00	$4.50
No. 576—Quart—Black Ivory Finish, With Handle	$6.50	$5.50
No. 577—Quart—Nickel, With Handle	$5.50	$4.50

Thermos Lunch Kits

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 166 —Dark Green Thermaline Case, With Metal Lunch Box & No. 15 Bottle	$4.00	$3.50
No. 167 —Dark Green Thermaline Case, With Two No. 15 Bottles	$6.50	$6.00
No. 168½—Thermaline Case, With Bottle & Lunch Box	$3.50	$3.25
No. 170 —Thermaline Case, With Nickel Lunch Box & No. 6 Bottle	$5.00	$4.50
No. 170Q—Thermaline Case, With Nickel Lunch Box & No. 6Q Bottle	$6.50	$6.00
No. 200 —Black Keratol Case, With Enameled Metal Lunch Box & No. 14 Bottle	$3.50	$3.00
No. 200Q—Black Keratol Case, With Enameled Metal Lunch Box & No. 14Q Bottle	$4.50	$4.00
Metal Lunch Boxes—No. 74Q—For Quart Bottle	$1.50	$1.25

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Prices do not include bottles.

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 127—Pint—Willow Suit Case for 6 Bottles	$7.50	$6.00

Fillers For Bottles

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 6F —Pint	$1.00	.85
No. 6QF—Quart	$2.00	$1.50
No. 6½F—Half Pint	$1.00	.75
No. 10QF—Quart	$1.75	$1.50
No. 14QF—Quart	$1.75	$1.50
No. 14½F—Half Pint	.85	.75
No. 15F —Pint	$1.00	.85
No. 15QF—Quart	$2.00	$1.50
No. 15½F—Half Pint	$1.00	.75

Fillers For Carafes

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 53F—Pint	$2.50	$2.00
No. 56F—Quart	$3.00	$2.50
No. 64F—Quart, With Stopper & Chain	$3.50	$3.00
Carafes—No. 571F—3 Pts., With Stopper	$4.00	$3.50
No. 572F—Half Gallon	$5.00	$4.00

Fillers For Jars

	Former Price.	Reduced Price.
No. 20F —Pint	$1.50	$1.25
No. 20QF—Quart	$2.25	$1.75
No. 600F —Half Pint	$1.50	$1.00
No. 601F —Pint	$2.00	$1.25
No. 602F —Quart	$2.50	$1.75

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BASEBALL--TURF--ATHLETICS--BOXING--SQUASH--DRAW FOR INDOOR TENNIS--BILLIARDS

BARROW'S LEAGUE NOW IN DISTRESS

International Needs Organized Baseball's Help, but It Is Withheld.

Many of the club owners of the International League are highly incensed because of the action of the National League in refusing the request to locate one of their clubs in the Bronx. It was stated yesterday that some of them are so mad that they have made threats to jump from organized baseball.

President Edward G. Barrow ridiculed this idea yesterday and said: "There is not a chance in the world of our abandoning organized ball as far as I am concerned. Why, I would rather go out of business than do that." So it is very certain that if Barrow has his way the league will remain loyal even in its adversity. He admitted, however, that he could not speak for all the club owners.

The club owners have had confidence, since last Fall, when they made their financial plight known to the major leagues, that some aid would be forthcoming. President Barrow and the club owners firmly believe that by transferring a club to the Bronx the league would be able to weather its present critical stage. These owners, who staked much on this move, are now so disappointed that they are ready to take almost any action to avoid a repetition of last year's experience.

It was rumored yesterday that four clubs of the International circuit would be ready to abandon organized ball, but this rumor was denied by President Barrow, who feels certain that all his clubs will remain loyal. There was nothing new in the situation yesterday and no definite action concerning the International League's affairs will be taken until the meeting of the League here next Monday.

It was stated that among the National League clubowners several of them favored the move. President Ebbets of Brooklyn, of course, on account of his interest in the Newark Club, is strongly in favor of it. Mr. Ebbets spoke very highly yesterday of President Barrow's game fight to keep his league on its feet. He thinks he deserves support.

Mr. Ebbets said: "The McKeevers and myself own 202 shares of the stock in the Newark Club. When there was a deficit at the end of the season we tried to get other stockholders to stand their share of an assessment to pay off the arrears, but they failed to come across.

"I will say, however, that we will meet all our obligations in Newark.

"I do not believe that an International League club in the Bronx would hurt either the National or the American League clubs in Manhattan to any extent. Whether the project will be a success is something that can be decided only by experiment. I believe, however, that the residents of the Bronx, that is the people who work and live there, would be attracted by a minor league with minor league prices. It is not likely that either the National or American League would give permission for an invasion of their territory as long as President Hempstead and Messrs. Huston and Ruppert oppose it."

Up to the present time the American League has been silent as to its position in the matter. Of course, the new owners of the Yankees, Col. Ruppert and Capt. Huston, are under obligation to the Giants for the use of the Polo Grounds, and it is not likely that they would take any action which would oppose the Giants.

The American League club here also is looking for a park of its own, and it is not unlikely that the new owners may want to invade the Bronx territory themselves, as they have a right to it under the territorial right law of baseball. They want a park of their own as soon as possible on account of the high rental of the Polo Grounds.

The location of a new baseball park for the Yankees is causing more or less worry to the new owners. It is known that they have the option on the site chosen by Frank J. Farrell at 225th Street and Broadway, but this site, while it would attract the fans from down town and on the west side, would not be any too convenient to the residents of the Bronx. So it is likely that the Yankees, if they settle very far up town, will look for a site in the Bronx territory close to where the International League planned to locate.

FEDS LOOK OVER THE BRONX

May Locate a Club There and Another in Newark.

Harry F. Sinclair of Tulsa, Oka., the backer of Pat Powers in the Newark Federal League venture, visited the Bronx yesterday and held a conference with the real estate concern which has offered to put some capital in the club if it is located there. Mr. Sinclair stated yesterday: "I haven't signed any agreement with any one to locate in any particular place, and we are considering more than one proposition. We will hear just what the Bronx people have to offer before taking any action."

After the conference Mr. Sinclair would give out no statement, but it is likely that an official announcement will be made as to where the Kansas City franchise stands. If the Federal League considers it advisable, officials of the league may decide to locate clubs in both places next season.

Dartmouth Baseball Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11.—Dartmouth's baseball schedule was announced today and consists of thirty-one games, eleven to be played in Hanover. The first five games will be played around New York, where they will practice during the Easter vacation. The schedule:

April 10, Crescent A. C., New York; 14, St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I.; 15, Tufts, New York; 16, Seton Hall, South Orange; 17, Columbia, New York; 24, Massachusetts Aggies, Hanover; 26, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 27, Cornell, Ithaca; 29, Syracuse, Hanover; 30, Cornell, Hanover; May 3, Penn State, at State College, Penn.; 5, Norwich, Hanover; 12, Yale, New Haven; 13, Wesleyan, Middletown; 14, Tufts, Hanover; 15, Williams, Hanover; 17, Fordham, New York; 18, Rutgers, New York; 19, Princeton, at Princeton; 21, Wesleyan, Hanover; 26, Harvard, Cambridge; 27, Boston College, Boston; 28, Tufts, Medford; 29, Exeter, at Exeter; 31, Holy Cross, Worcester; June 2, Chinese University, Hanover; 4, Vermont, Burlington; 5, Amherst, Hanover; 19, Amherst, at Amherst; 21, Williams, at Williamstown; 22, Vermont, Hanover.

Kansas City Hopes to Retain Club.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—Renewed activity to raise the $100,000 necessary to retain a Federal League baseball club in Kansas City followed the receipt today of a message from D. J. Haff, director of the local team, who is in New York on business connected with the club. Mr. Haff telegraphed he had an encouraging dispatch from President Gilmore of the league, asking him to come to Chicago. As Mr. Haff could not leave New York, he suggested the league head should come to Kansas City and confer with the other Directors. It is understood Gilmore will be here late this week, and Directors were confident the team would be retained.

Central League Umpires.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 11.—The complete staff of umpires for the Central League for the 1915 season was announced here today by Louis Heilbroner, President of the organization. In addition to Heinie Peitz, the former major league player, whose contract to umpire in the Central League was announced some time ago, the staff includes Jesse R. Goehler, Andrew J. Greene, and William Bierhalter.

Merkles Return from Honeymoon.

Fred Merkle of the Giants and Mrs. Merkle returned from their honeymoon trip in Florida yesterday and called at the Giants' offices. Mr. and Mrs. Merkle took a long trip along the coast resorts on their bicycles. Merkle is ready to report at Marlin and will spend a short time at his home in Toledo before going South.

Columbia to Play Indoor Baseball.

Columbia University will play the Second Field Artillery an indoor baseball game at the armory, 168th Street and Franklin Avenue, tomorrow at 8 o'clock P. M.

BILL TAMM A YANKEE.

Newburg Third Baseman Will Get Trial—Pipp and High Lost.

The Yankees signed a new ball player yesterday in Bill Tamm, who played third base last season with the Newburg Club of the Atlantic League. He had a batting average of .295.

Manager Bill Donovan returned from Detroit yesterday after his unsuccessful trip to sign First Baseman Pipp and Outfielder High. The owners of the Yankees are disappointed at the action of these players after the big prices they paid for them. Pipp and High are untried players and it is not known that they would make good as major leaguers. Col. Ruppert stated yesterday, after talking with Donovan, that Pipp's position was unreasonable because he believes that he should jump at the chance to play in New York with the bright prospects of the club under the new régime. There is no doubt, Col. Ruppert said, that if Pipp and High made good after they joined the club, they had assurance that they would be liberally treated.

The new owners, however, have come to the conclusion, like President Gaffney of the Boston Braves, that they will not be held up by ball players because of the present unsettled conditions of the game.

NIEHOFF GOES TO PHILLIES.

Reds Trade Third Baseman for Catcher Dooin, Former Manager.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Third Baseman Niehoff of the Cincinnati National League team will come here in exchange for Charles Dooin, former manager of the Philadelphia National League team, according to an announcement made at the headquarters of the local club today. The Phillies will also receive a cash consideration. Dooin accepted the terms of the Cincinnati management some time ago.

GUY NICKALLS TO RETURN.

More Than 200 Students Enroll as Candidates for Yale Crews.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Guy Nickalls, the English oarsman, will sail from London on Feb. 20, again to take charge of coaching the Yale University crews, according to a statement tonight by Capt. Denegre at a mass meeting of crew candidates. More than 200 students presented themselves as candidates for positions in the 'Varsity and freshman boats. Practice on the machines will commence tomorrow in the gymnasium.

Weather conditions permitting, it is expected that the men will be on the water in the latter part of March.

HARVARD STRENGTH RECORD

George A. Davis of Boston Braves Scores 1,437 Points in Test.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—George A. Davis of the World's Champion Boston National League team, who pitched a no-hit, no-run game last year, broke all strength test records at Harvard College today. Davis, who is a student in the Law School, scored 1,437 points. The best previous mark was 1,381, set by Huntington R. (Tack) Hardwick, the football star.

PIGEONS TO CARRY NOTES.

Peace Offering to be Sent to President from Madison Square Garden.

Twelve carrier pigeons bearing messages of peace to President Woodrow Wilson from the Madison Square Garden Poultry and Pigeon Show will fly to Washington from the roof of Madison Square Garden. The birds are members of the Washington Racing Pigeon Club, which is associated with the American Racing Pigeon Union. As soon as they arrive in Washington, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, will deliver the messages to President Wilson.

Replies will be made by the President and attached to the legs of twelve Brooklyn pigeons in waiting. These pigeons will be released, and in three hours will be at home in Brooklyn. The messages of the President will be removed and hurried to the Garden, where they will be thrown upon a screen, attracting the attention of persons visiting the Poultry Show.

Arrangements also have been made to have Mayor Mitchel send to Prof. William H. Taft at Yale a message by homing pigeons belonging to a racing pigeon club in New Haven. This message and the answer received by pigeon will be sent to the Governor of Connecticut in Hartford, being relayed at New Haven.

Lafayette Downs Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 11.—The Lafayette basket ball team speeded up their team work a hundred per cent. tonight and defeated Gettysburg on the floor of Ortygia Hall by the score of 35 to 20. Taylor's running the ball up to the Lafayette basket was a feature. He was irresistible in that play. The line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Gettysburg.
Stone	Forward	Williams
Hammer	Forward	Meehaffee
Thomas	Centre	Campbell
Taylor	Guard	Ikler
Louden	Guard	Turnbull

Goals—Hammer, (4,) Taylor, (3,) Stone, (3,) Louden, Thomas, English, Williams, (2,) Campbell, (2,) Ikler, Meehaffee. Goals from fouls—Taylor, 7 out of 16; Hammer, 2 out of 6; Meehaffee, 6 out of 17. Substitution—English for Thomas. Referee—Mr. Bibleheimer. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

St. Benedict's Prep Challenges.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The St. Benedict's "Prep" School of this city claims the championship basket ball team of the State, and challenges any interscholastic team in the United States. The Newark boys have a straight record of victories this season, and recently ran up a total of 114 points in a game, which is said to be a schoolboy record. Negotiations have been started to play the best high or preparatory school teams of New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and the outcome may be an arrangement of a home-and-home series of games.

All the regulars of the St. Benedict's will graduate at the end of the present term, and the Faculty of the school is anxious for the titular contests. Playing on the team are Capt. Roy Flarity and George Gilhooley, guards; Frank McDermitt, centre, and Frank Baader and "Pinkey" Pengitore, forwards.

C. C. N. Y. and Brooklyn Basket Ball

The College of the City of New York basket ball team will play the St. John's College five of Brooklyn on the City College court tomorrow night. As the teams have been playing about the same grade of basket ball all season a very close contest is expected. The City College five is practically a new team. The loss of Unger, Saltman, and Feldman has necessitated an entire reorganization, Capt. Drake now occupying the centre position, McGill and Jaffee, forwards, and Tanz and Lefkowitz, guards. This team has been working well in practice.

Basket Ballers to Wear Numbers.

Following the custom started in football and followed by several basket ball teams this season, Fordham assigned numbers to its players for the annual brush with Manhattan's quintet at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory tomorrow night. The Fordham players, according to their identification marks, are: 1, Dunn; 2, Walsh; 3, McEvoy; 4, Dale; 5, Pelluso; 6, May; 7, Flynn; 8, Rapacki, and 9, Radinsky.

Columbia and Penn Tonight.

Columbia's basket ball five clashes with Pennsylvania tonight at the Columbia gymnasium in an intercollegiate contest. It is the second game between these teams this season, the Quakers having defeated the Blue and White earlier in the year in a close game by the score of 18 to 15. Harry Fisher's charges have recovered from their bad slump and should easily humble the Philadelphians.

Outfielder Mann Jumps to Feds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Leslie Mann, who was an outfielder for the Boston Nationals, signed a contract today with the Chicago Federals. According to President Weeghman, the contract is for two years, and was signed at Springfield, Mass., where Mann has been coaching a Y. M. C. A. basket ball team.

NEW YORK RACING TO START ON MAY 20

Suspension Lifted on Jockey Thomas McTaggart—Other Requests Denied.

Racing will start around New York on or about May 20. This date was tentatively decided upon yesterday at the regular meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club. Dates were allotted for the racing in Maryland, and the season will begin at Bowie on April 1 and continue until April 14. Havre de Grace gets fourteen days, and Pimlico will race from May 1 until May 19, making it a season of sixteen days. The Spring meeting at Belmont Park will immediately follow the Maryland allotment.

Jockey Thomas McTaggart, after having been suspended for more than a year, was restored to good standing by the Stewards. McTaggart has been on the ground ever since the Laurel meeting of October, 1913, when he was indefinitely suspended for rough riding on A. L. Aste's Ten Point.

Johnny McTaggart, who is at present riding at New Orleans, was also granted a license, and favorable action was also taken on the application of Frank Adams, the rider who was suspended for his connection with the J. H. Barr scandal at the Jamestown track, and on that of Arthur Wrispen, who was set down for misbehavior at Juarez some time ago.

The jockeys who had their applications for reinstatement denied were Carroll H. Shilling, J. Wood, John Wilson, James Reid, J. H. Glass, Philip Ford, and Philip Musgrave. Shilling has been on the ground for a considerable time on a ruling that grew out of his riding in Maryland. Wood was suspended last Spring at Belmont Park.

Officials for the coming season for New York were appointed. It is virtually the reappointment of the staff of last year. The officials are: W. S. Vosburgh, Handicapper; C. H. Pettingill and E. C. Smith, Judges; H. U. Homan, Clerk of the Scales; Al Burlen, Assistant Clerk of the Scales; W. H. Barretto, Timer; J. L. Hall, Paddock and Patrol Judge; Mars Cassidy, Starter. It was also recommended that the various associations appoint Assistant Patrol Judges.

There were present at the Stewards' meeting August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and Schuyler Parsons.

Prior to the meeting of the Stewards there was a meeting of the Jockey Club, and the principal business taken up was a consideration of the amendment to the rules of racing that was proposed by Capt. E. B. Cassatt.

This amendment prohibits the starting of a two-year-old before April 1, and it was to become operative in 1917. To make the amendment as far-reaching as possible, Capt. Cassatt amended both rules which define a horse's eligibility to race; also Rule 62 which provided for the method whereby a horse may be declared from an engagement. After some discussion, Capt. Cassatt withdrew that portion of his amendment that related to Rule 62, and the amendment was left of practically equal force in that it amended Rule 44 so that a two-year-old would not be eligible to start in any race until April 1.

In this form it was decided that action would be deferred until the Stewards of the Jockey Club could confer with other racing bodies. By this it is intended principally that the governing bodies in both Kentucky and Canada will be afforded a chance to pass on the rule.

Those present at the meeting of the Jockey Club were August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp, Capt. E. B. Cassatt, Alex Smith Cochran, Philip J. Dwyer, Foxhall P. Keene, Price McKinney, Andrew Miller, and Schuyler L. Parsons.

Plans for Polo Tournaments.

Official programmes have been issued by the Polo Association for the tournaments at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the Aiken Polo Club. In the former there are prizes for sixteen events, each of which will take from two to three days to play. These include fixtures for low goal men, as well as players of the highest handicaps. All the international matches, which have been previously announced, with teams from the Argentine Republic and Hawaii, will be played on the flat.

The principal event of the Aiken tournament, which will run from March 1 to 13, is the competition for the Polo Association Southern Circuit Cup, which is offered by the national body. This trophy is to be played for annually on the grounds of the clubs of the Southern Circuit. It is open to teams of four with the existing handicap. The cup may be held by the winning team for one year. The present members of the circuit are Washington Polo Club, Camden Polo Club, Orlando Polo Club, and Aiken Polo Club. The latter is now holder of the trophy, having defeated Camden in the finals last year.

Two-Year-Old 16 Hands High.

Probably the largest two-year-old thoroughbred colt in the country is now housed in the barn of W. T. Anderson at the Gravesend course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. This is a bay filly by Voter, out of Prinzessin, and, therefore, a half-sister to Royal Message. She is fully 16 hands high and weighs over 1,100 pounds. Trainer Anderson also has under his charge a Trap Rock filly out of the dam of Goldy, which should prove a serviceable youngster. Others in the same stable are Fascinating, Star Gift, Royal Message, all of which are well known to racegoers. In addition there are a few horses which have shown their owners they are worth keeping. One is a three-year-old colt by Peep o' Day.

Pari-Mutuels Favored in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11.—Pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in Indiana was approved today by the State Senate, which passed a bill to create a Racing Commission to regulate the betting and supervise horse racing in the State. Only ten votes were registered against the measure, which must be approved by the House.

Riding Club's Breakfast.

The annual meeting and breakfast of the Early Risers' Riding Club will be held this morning at Healy's instead of at McGowan's in the park, as has been the custom. A representative gathering of devotees of riding will attend the function. The officers of the club are President, Lewis M. Thiery; Vice President, Richard E. Sauss; Treasurer, August V. Lambert, and Secretary, Ambrose R. Clark.

Gerrys to Cruise in South.

The steam yacht O-We-Ra has been purchased by Peter Goelet Gerry of the New York Y. C. from Frederick H. Stevens of the same club. The yacht is now fitting out in South Brooklyn and expects to leave Washington, D. C., about March 1, at which time Mr. Gerry's duties in Congress will terminate. He expects to take the yacht, with Mrs. Gerry and a large party aboard, through the West Indies, Panama Canal, and possibly to San Diego and San Francisco. O-We-Ra is 194 feet over all, 163 feet water line, 24 feet beam, and 14 feet draught. She is lavishly appointed and bears an excellent reputation for a seagoing cruiser.

Columbia Grads Want Football.

The class of '99, Columbia, has sent in resolutions to be read before the alumni football meeting tonight in the commons. The graduates at this time will discuss the advisability of backing the undergraduates in their efforts to reinstate the sport. The class of '99 states: "We have seen the football rules materially amended, and, in our opinion, it is an opportune time to renew the demand for the restoration of the sport. Let the students insist that the alumni must take action at once. We ask that the alumni of the college act, that the Columbia University Club bring its influence to bear, and that all the alumni of Columbia University unite in the old Columbia spirit, which shall become stronger and more vital than ever."

Louis G. Nolte, '86, Mines, has written from Wisconsin strongly advocating that the alumni do its best to get the game back. He says: "Columbia would have all the money she needs and more for the other sports if the game was reinstated. The reformed game is not dangerous to a trained man. It will keep the men on the campus. It will boost athletics."

Capablanca's New Chess Task.

Ninety chess players, representing fully forty clubs, are in readiness for the record-breaking exhibition of simultaneous play to be given by Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion, in Brooklyn this afternoon. This number will probably be increased to an even 100 before the famous young master starts out on his rounds of the chess tables in the auditorium of the Eagle Building at 3 o'clock. In addition to the leading chess clubs of the metropolis, colleges, university clubs, high schools, athletic, social, and religious organizations will be represented. As there will be more players than boards, quite a number will double up and form consultation parties. Capablanca's performance will establish a new American record for simultaneous chess.

WOMEN IN PINEHURST GOLF.

Three Tied for Test Medal Will Play Off Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 11.—Today's first round match play in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women leaves Mrs. Carl H. Hanna of Cleveland, Mrs. C. Dana Barrows of Portland, and Miss Edith Barnett of New Haven free to play off the tie tomorrow for the gold medal which resulted yesterday in a threesome.

Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood was victorious over Miss Barnett by one up in a somewhat unusual match. Five up on the tenth, Miss Barnett halved only two, and lost the remaining six holes coming home and the match by one down.

The match between Mrs. Barrows and Mrs. Guy Metcalf of Providence was close, the score being all-even at the turn. Mrs. Barrows became two up on the twelfth, but Mrs. Metcalf won four and halved one of the remaining holes for the match by two and one. Mrs. Maxwell had the advantage in her match with Mrs. Hanna, being three up at the turn, and won by three and two on the sixteenth green. Mrs. J. G. Splane of Pittsburgh was the other first division survivor.

A professional match, with Walter Hagan, the open champion, as the star attraction, claimed the attention of a large gallery this afternoon. Alexander Ross, Tommy MacNamara, Tommy Kerrigan, Jim Barnes, Joe Wilson, Leon MacDonald, and Herbert Lagerblade divided into two sets of fours and tackled No. 2 course, with the tees lengthened, so that it was approximately four shots harder. Lagerblade's 78 was best, and MacNamara and MacDonald recorded 79 each. Ross scored 80 and Hagan and Barnes made 81 each, while Kerrigan's score totaled 84 and Wilson's 88.

Carter and White played in a four-ball match, and Carter turned in a 77 card to a 78 for the Flushing man.

TRAVIS IN THE FINAL.

V. C. Longley Will Be Opponent of Garden City Player at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11.—Metropolitan golfers were successful as a whole in the semi-final round of the South Florida championship. One or more players from that district are left in each of the seven divisions for final honors and they were prominent factors in each of the semi-final matches completed today. In the championship flight V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, and Walter J. Travis, Garden City, are left to fight it out. These two players tied for the low score gold medal in the qualification round and advanced to the final with little trouble.

Longley sprang a surprise this morning by defeating H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, as the latter player is rated lower and has been scoring better than his opponent here this Winter. H. B. McClellan put up a good battle against Travis and the match did not end until the seventeenth green was reached. The summary:

Championship Division.—Semi-final—V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, defeated H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 5—4; W. J. Travis, Garden City, defeated H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 2—1.

Consolation—C. E. Van Vleck, Upper Montclair, defeated J. C. Davies, Arcola, 2—1; M. B. Nelson, Blue Hill, defeated A. F. Huston, St. David's, 2 up.

Second Flight—W. H. Smith, Oakland, defeated G. H. Mahan, St. David's, 4—3; J. T. Smith, Wilmington, defeated St. John Wood, Baltusrol, 2—1.

HIGH SCHOOLS RIFLE SHOOT

Twenty-four Ranges Will Be Employed at Sportsmen's Show.

Shooting on twenty-four ranges, the high school students and schoolboys of New York City will compete in the high school rifle championships and for the several trophies and individual prizes at the Sportsmen's Show at the Grand Central Palace from Feb. 20 to 27. The Board of Coaches have practically completed all arrangements for the shoot and expect to exceed last year's record of 40,000 rounds of ammunition used by the boys.

The agitation over teaching schoolboys the use of rifles and firearms as a preliminary step toward national defense has aroused much interest among the youthful shooters and a record entry is expected. The range officers, who will be members of the National Guard, have arranged to handle 300 schoolboys each day.

One of the features will be the competition among schoolboys under 19 years of age for the Junior Marksman's Medals. These medals, authorized by Secretary of War Garrison, will be given to each boy making 38 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total score of not less than 80 points on the range. The shooting will be done at a distance of 50 feet, and each boy will be allowed ten shots standing and ten shots prone. In addition to these medals there are a large number of prizes to be awarded for the best individual shooting, and the Public Schools Athletic League is receiving much assistance in procuring prizes for the boys.

There will be three trophies for team events—the New York State Rifle Association trophy for the best team of ten shooters, each man getting twenty shots, ten prone and ten standing, and each member of the team winning the trophy will get a silver medal, and a bronze medal will be given to each member of the team with the second highest aggregate score. The du Pont trophy will be awarded to the four-man team with the best aggregate score, and in this event each man will get seven shots standing and seven shots prone, with silver and bronze medals going to the members of the teams finishing first and second. The Sub-Target Gun Company trophy will go to the best eight-man team. Each of these trophies is to be held for one year.

All rifles and ammunition will be furnished by the Public Schools Athletic League and one boy can win only one prize. Rifles of .22 calibre will be used and all shooting will be done at fifty feet.

Company K Wins Rifle Shoot.

Company K rifle team, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., last night won the rifle shooting competition for the Banks Trophy in the armory with a total score of 191 points. Company H was second with 190 points, while Company B finished third with a card of 189. The conditions under which the match was contested called for two sighting shots and seven for record, and distances of 200 and 500 yards.

Games for Hamilton Nine.

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Fourteen games are called for in the Hamilton College baseball schedule for the coming Spring announced today by Manager B. C. Smith. Fordham, a new opponent, is slated for the opener on April 3. Lehigh and Middlebury, also new to the Buff and Blue schedule; Syracuse, Rutgers, New York University, and Union are on the list. Two games with Colgate replace the Maroon aggregation on the schedule, from which it was dropped two years ago. Only five games will be played at home. The schedule:

April 3—Fordham, at Fordham; 7—New York University, at New York; 9—Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 10—Lehigh, at Bethlehem; 17—Syracuse, at Syracuse; 30—Rochester, at Rochester; May 1—Hobart, at Geneva; 5—Colgate, at Hamilton; 8—Union at Schenectady; 14—Rochester, at Clinton; 18—Union, at Clinton; 27—Middlebury, at Clinton; 29—Rutgers, at Clinton; June 3—Colgate, at Clinton.

Race to Cornfield Light and Return.

The fourth annual Cornfield Lightship motor boat race has been announced by the Colonial Yacht Club for Saturday, June 26. The race is from the clubhouse of the Colonial Club around the Cornfield Lightship, anchored off the mouth of the Connecticut River, and return to the club—a distance of a little over 200 land miles.

The winner holds for one year the $5,000 sterling silver loving cup, donated by Capt. Cyprian C. Hunt. Many other cups will be offered as permanent prizes. Every competitor who finishes will be presented with a personal trophy.

Harlem Y. C. Dance and Dinner.

The officers and members of the Harlem Yacht Club, with their families and guests, assembled at the Hotel Astor last night and thoroughly enjoyed the thirty-second anniversary dance and midnight dinner.

It was distinctly a yachtsmen's dance, and the decorations of the big ballroom were all nautical in character.

GIRL SWIMMERS PLACED UNDER BAN

Elaine Golding Adjudged a Professional and Others Suspended.

Miss Elaine Golding, considered one of the best women swimmers in the world, was declared a professional by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association at a special meeting held at St. Bartholomew's Club last night for the purpose of hearing charges made against seven registered women swimmers. Miss Bessie O'Neil of Bath Beach also lost her A. A. U. card because of professionalism. Miss Marion Collins of San Antonio, Texas; Nellie Greenhall, Elsie Hanneman, and Alice Lee were suspended indefinitely for not appearing to answer charges.

Decision was reserved in the case of Agnes Curl Ganser, who formerly competed under the name of Gladys Curl. She has been accused of being a member of a theatrical company.

Miss Katherine Mehrtens, A. A. U handicapper and commissioner, was present at the meeting in an official capacity, but had no voice in the Registration Committee's vote. Charlotte Epstein, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the National Women's Life-Saving League, made several of the protests which the Registration Board acted upon, and she also attended the hearing.

Elaine Golding was declared professional for teaching swimming at a private bath and for accepting money for playing in a motion picture in which she took the part of a drowning woman. Miss Golding denied that she accepted money for teaching swimming, but admitted the other charge.

Bessie O'Neil made a frank witness and did not deny that she had been paid for her swimming instructions at the same bath with Miss Golding. She informed the committee, however, that she had been misinformed when she applied for A. A. U. registration, believing that she was an amateur inasmuch as her professional acts were committed before women's swimming came under A. A. U. jurisdiction. She declined to divulge the names of the persons who had misinformed her or the Registration Committee would have held her case for further investigation.

Marion Collins has been accused of issuing a challenge to dive against Mae Eccleston, the Englishwoman who proved a sensation at the recent Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden by diving from the rafters into a three-and-a-half-foot deep tank. Misses Hanneman and Greenhall are supposed to have been members of an aquatic troupe which played at a theatre here. Alice Lee was also said to have performed with a diving act.

Commissioner Mehrtens recommended several regulations to the Registration Board which may be embodied in their rules. She advocated refusing registration to all girl swimmers under 16 years old, and had something to say about the garments the women should wear while competing.

ATHLETE LOOMIS A DANCER.

Teaches the Art in Chicago—May Move Here with Parents.

The secret of Jo Loomis's hasty departure for Chicago after winning the 70-yard sprint in the New York A. C. games at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, came out yesterday. Among other things, the triple national title holder is a teacher of modern dances, and he had an engagement at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, for last night which made it imperative to catch the 8:34 o'clock train home Wednesday evening. Loomis did not learn how to jump, run, and hurdle through his dancing, but it is the tango and its terpsichorean confederates that keep his muscles supple and in condition for athletic work when he finds it impossible to train otherwise. With an elder brother and sister, Loomis manages a dance hall in Chicago. From all accounts he ranks with the leading dancers.

It is more than probable that Loomis will become a New Yorker before next Summer sets in. His father was a native of Syracuse and is anxious to come to New York to live. While stopping at the New York Athletic Club this week Loomis told some friends that his parents were considering coming here in April to live, and though he desired to remain in Chicago he probably would have to accompany them. He was asked to become a member of the New York A. C. if it became a certainty that his home would be located here, and he said he would.

Rutgers's Swimming Pool.

One of the best indoor swimming pools in the United States will shortly be opened at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Preparations are now under way to celebrate the opening of the natatorium with a swimming meet to be held under Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and Amateur Athletic Union sanctions. Paul Pilgrim, former Captain of the New York A. C., has been asked to take charge of the club end of the affair, and has assured the college authorities that he will probably be able to secure the services of the best swimmers in this section to take part in the opening contests. The Amateur Athletic Union will be asked to set aside one of its championship events for this meet. The tank will be about seventy-five feet in length, conforming with all the requirements of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Swimming Committee, will undoubtedly recommend giving a title contest to the New Jersey institution. In addition to the championship event there will be 50 and 100-yard swims and a fancy dive. Princeton, Pennsylvania, and perhaps Yale will be represented in the meet, which will take place early next month, it is thought. The full New York A. C. team have been promised as entrants.

"Prep" Schools Swim at Princeton.

More than twenty high and preparatory schools have entered teams for the national interscholastic swimming championship, to be competed for on Saturday under the auspices of Princeton University at Princeton, and the total number of starters will exceed by a good margin the record figures set last year. The boys of the Brookline (Mass.) High School are very confident of scoring just as sweeping a victory as they did last year, when they garnered three times as many points as any other team at the meet, and there is no doubt that with such stars as Handy, Prendergast, Untersee, Wales, and Stewart they will be very hard to beat. Still, the opposition will be far stronger in the coming test, and there is every indication that it will take new figures to win in practically every event on the programme.

Amherst Swimmers Beat Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 11.—Amherst defeated Cornell, 38 to 15, in their dual swimming meet here tonight. Nelligan of Amherst starred, winning firsts in the 100 and 220 yard events. Fowler in the plunge for distance won Cornell's only first. Amherst won the relay. Other first places were won by Washburn in the fancy diving and Lemcke in the 50-yard swim.

International Billiard Match.

A Class B amateur 18.2 billiard match of international character has been arranged for Daly's Academy on Feb. 16 and 17. The contestants will be Jacob Klinger, the Austrian amateur champion in the class, and "Hal" Coleman, who recently won the amateur Class B championship of this country at the Amateur Billiard Club. It has been arranged that they play 600 points, to be divided equally between the two nights.

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INDOOR TENNIS DRAW.

Seventy-three Players Will Compete for National Title.

Although the number of entries received for the indoor national lawn tennis championship tournament, which starts today on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, is somewhat less than last year, there is no falling off in the calibre of the contestants. Under the supervision of King Smith, who will manage the tournament, seventy-three players were drawn yesterday, and a fairly even division of the leading contestants resulted.

An international flavor is imparted to the tournament by the entry of two European players, Count Otto Salm of France and Willard Bottsford of England. Count Salm was drawn against Remsen Schneck and Willard Bottsford will be opposed by Benjamin M. Phillips, a local player.

Karl H. Behr, the international, and Gustave F. Touchard, the title holder, lead the entries, with Theodore R. Pell, Watson M. Washburn, Walter Merrill Hall, Arthur M. Lovibond, C. Frederick Watson, Jr., Dr. William Rosenbaum, Wylie C. Grant, Harold A. Throckmorton, King Smith, and Arthur S. Cragin among the possible contenders.

Several interesting matches will be decided in the first and second rounds. Pell and Hall were drawn together, as were Cragin and Smith. Another good match should result in the meeting between J. M. Steinacher and C. F. Watson. P. L. Treanor, a new player from Washington, will play his first match with E. H. Hooker. The draw follows:

Second Round.—First Round Byes—Herbert L. Bowman vs. Merle Johnson, J. A. Collom vs. George A. Walker, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt Pell vs. Walter Merrill Hall, C. Roome vs. Matthew Taylor, Karl H. Behr vs. Lincoln Barker, E. H. Whitney vs. Cedric Major, Remsen Schenck vs. Count Otto Salm, Arthur S. Cragin vs. King Smith, Paul Gould vs. Harry J. Steinkamp, Dr. John W. Travell vs. Irving Wright, C. A. Sparks vs. Henry S. Parker, C. W. Post vs. Charles Chambers, Gustave F. Touchard vs. winner of Bassford-Robinson match.

First Round.—Abraham Bassford, Jr., vs. L. Robinson, C. Frederick Watson, Jr., vs. J. M. Steinacher, E. H. Hooker vs. P. L. Treanor, Edward M. Peaslee vs. V. C. Alguimbau, Harold A. Throckmorton vs. B. J. Sommer, George King vs. J. T. Harrison, Willard Bottsford vs. Benjamin M. Phillips, L. S. Grinnell vs. G. A. L. Dionne, Julian S. Myrick vs. E. H. Binzen.

Second Round.—First Round Byes—Dr. William Rosenbaum vs. Gordon L. Robinson, Howard A. Plummer vs. Preston Cummings, Jr., Watson M. Washburn vs. A. C. Postley, S. W. Merrihew vs. A. H. Murphy, Harold Swain vs. Wylie C. Grant, Arthur M. Lovibond vs. W. J. Gallon, R. K. Tomlin, Jr., vs. Lewis H. Rogers, C. L. Johnston vs. W. Halsey Wood, A. Healey vs. W. D. Bourne, Bernon S. Prentice vs. G. G. Grenz; R. F. Putnam vs. Paul S. Brinsmead, L. M. Banks vs. Morris S. Clark, George S. Groesbeck vs. A. M. Hyde, C. M. Ammerman vs. H. W. Robinson.

IRVING DEFEATS BULL.

Two Harvard Players Survivors in the Squash Tennis Championship.

The National Squash Tennis Association championship will again go to the Harvard Club. In the semi-final round of the tournament played yesterday on the Squash Club courts, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, Eric S. Winston and L. du Pont Irving won their matches and will play for the title tomorrow afternoon. Winston is generally favored to succeed Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, the present champion, who failed to defend his title.

While Winston's victory was expected that of Irving was one of the big surprises of the tournament. Winston was opposed by A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, and again proved himself of championship calibre when he won in straight games. The Princeton player was unable to cope with the aggressive attack of the Crimson leader, whose deadly shots and general all-around play carried him to victory.

The defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Brooklyn Heights Casino by Irving was unexpected, as Bull was expected to be a contender for the championship in the final round. Bull won the first game with little apparent effort, but dropped the second through reckless smashing. In the third and deciding game Bull led for a time, but the Harvard man drew up on even terms at 10—10. From this point the two players alternated in the lead until Irving rallied and ran out the necessary aces. The summary:

National Squash Tennis Association Championship, Semi-Final Round.—Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—8; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 9—15, 15—7, 15—13.

Lafayette Athletic Carnival.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 11.—Lafayette College gave the annual midwinter athletic carnival in the gymnasium at the college last night. The carnival was held under the auspices of H. A. Bruce, Director of the department of physical training at the college. The preliminary events were gymnastics by the college gym team and gymkhana games by the members of the gym squad. These were followed by the fencing championship matches, Baney and Bellas qualified in the semi-finals, and the former defeated the latter in the first two bouts of the championship match. Baney thereby won the championship of the college for the year 1915 and was awarded the A. Harry Fretz Cup. In the high jump event Paulson defeated Ribble. Paulson jumped 5 feet 11 inches.

The headline events on the programme were the wrestling and boxing matches. In each of these events the college championship in that particular class was decided, and a silver medal awarded to the winner. Maun got the decision over Kressler in the 115-pound wrestling class. Neither of the contestants was thrown and the award was made to Mann on aggressiveness. In the 125-pound class Leenhardt threw Bellas in 1 minute 35 seconds. Mack threw Miller in 45 seconds in the 135-pound class. Albright threw Conklin in 1 minute 5 seconds in the 145-pound class, and Becker threw Boyer in 1 minute 50 seconds in the 175-pound class. In each of the boxing events there were two rounds of two minutes with no decisions. Walker and Mann clashed in the 115-pound class. Bellas boxed Wefer in the 125-pound class division. Lehman and Rex met in the 145-pound class, and Albright and Addis fought out the 158-pound bout.

Appeal for Leonard Fund.

William H. Page, President of the New York Athletic Club, has issued another appeal to members of his club to support the fund being raised for the family of the late Hugh F. Leonard, who for twenty years was the Mercury Foot wrestling instructor. Leonard was killed by lightning last Summer while on a vacation. The Leonard benefit fund now totals $839, subscribed by eighty-six members. Mr. Page has sent communications to the other members of the club asking them to subscribe at least $5.

Bill to Abolish Boxing Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Sullivan today introduced a bill to abolish the State Athletic Commission. Another bill would allow bouts of twenty rounds in New York City.

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JACK JOHNSON SAILING TO CUBA

Will Connect with Special Boat, Which Will Take Him to Tampico, Mexico.

BARBADOS, B. W. I., Dec. 11.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, accompanied by his wife and Frank Hagney, an Australian boxing partner, sailed yesterday on the four-masted schooner Henry Krager for Cienfuegos, Cuba, where he will connect with a special boat, which will take him to Tampico, Mexico, on his way to Juarez, for his bout with Jess Willard on March 6.

While here Johnson was made defendant in a suit for damages brought by the owners of the schooner Lillian Blauvelt, who contended he had violated a contract to charter the vessel. The pugilist acted as his own lawyer and won the case, although pitted against the chief Government counsel.

On the voyage north from Montevideo Johnson acted as ship's cook and prepared the food for the entire crew.

"PEERLESS MEL" RETIRES.

Greatest Runner of His Time and Distance Decides to Quit.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the greatest middle-distance runner in the world up to a short while ago, has run his last race. He made this announcement yesterday, previous to receiving treatment for the injuries he received while running in the New York A. C. games at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night. Sheppard, who has gone back considerably in the past three years, has been contemplating retiring for some time, but the lure of the track seemed irresistible. Instead of giving big handicaps, Sheppard has been accepting "marks" in the past year, and the wonderful legs that carried him to many championships and records have felt the strain and can no longer stand the grueling they endured five years ago.

Thirteen years ago Sheppard's career started on an old dirt track in Philadelphia, and almost from his first victory he was a sensation. As a schoolboy there was none better than the lithe Philadelphia boy. While at Brown University Preparatory School he could not be beaten, and when later he came to New York his reputation as a middle-distance runner was firmly established. He declined invitations to go to at least six big colleges throughout the country. Instead he became a member of the Irish American A. C., and for almost a decade he carried the Winged Fist of P. J. Conway's organization. About a year ago Shep became dissatisfied with his old club and joined the Millrose A. A., an organization in which he takes great interest.

In the Olympic Games at London in 1908 he won both the 800 and 1,500 meter races, and in both he made world's records which have since been beaten by Ted Meredith and Abel Kiviat respectively. The only world's mark appearing on the books today credited to Sheppard is 1:10 4-5 for 600 yards. The American amateur record for 1,000 yards of 2:12 2-5 was created by Sheppard five years ago.

H. Healy Wins Dad's Skating Cup.

Several spills featured the skating races at St. Nicholas Rink last night, and in two of the races spills were responsible for putting probable winners out of the competition. Thomas Healy donated a silver cup to be presented to the winner of a quarter-mile race for boys under 14 years of age and he sent three of his sons into the race to keep the cup in the family. He kept it there, all right, for H. Healy, with a handicap of 10 yards, finished first, although his brother Arthur, skating from scratch, was in the act of passing the only two skaters in front of him on the last lap when he was pushed and fell.

D. N. Baker, scratch man in the Class A one-mile handicap race, looked like a winner in that event, having passed most of the big field, until near the end of the race he went down after a collision with another contender. There were eighteen entries in the Class B three-quarter-mile race, but most of them dropped out before the finish. The summaries:

One-Quarter-Mile, For Boys Under 14 Years.—Won by H. Healy, (10 yards;) S. Murphy, (40 yards,) second; P. Lockett, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:48 2-5.

Class B Three-Quarter-Mile, Handicap.—Won by A. Gerlin, (40 yards;) J. Noble, (35 yards,) second; S. Eximener, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Class A One Mile, Handicap.—Won by W. Kuhne, (35 yards,) New York A. C.; A. Gershel, (40 yards,) Columbia Grammar School, second; G. Pickering, (45 yards,) Riverside Skating Club, third.

Williams Hockey Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 11.—Williams defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College in hockey here this afternoon in a closely contested game, 2 to 1. The final score came in the last four minutes of play, when Rochester drove the puck into the netting from a scrimmage directly in front of the visitors' goal. The defensive playing of Wilson and Patterson was the only thing that saved the visitors from a bad drubbing. Line-up:

Williams.	Position.	Springfield.
Cole	Guard	McGill
MacNamee	Point	Wilson
Swain	Cover point	Patterson
Rochester	Left wing	Jenkins
Conklin	Right wing	D. Coleman
L. Coleman	Centre	Bunker
Cutler	Rover	Talbott

Goals: First half—Bunker, 1:15; Cutler, 15:37. Second half—Rochester, 16:25. Referee—Mr. Peacock of Pittsfield. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Hockey Club to Play Boston A. A.

The Boston A. A. hockey team, which is leading in the Amateur Hockey League race, will play its second game of the season here tomorrow night, meeting the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Hub seven has beaten every team in the league except the Hockey Club. While the Hockey Club is in last place in the league race, its players expect to put up a hard fight against the Bostonians. The team has been playing an improved brand of hockey in practice the last few weeks. It gave the St. Nicks a hard fight when the two teams met. Many followers of the game look to the Hockey Club to force the Bostonians to play their best game in order to win.

WOMEN WIELD CUES.

Pocket Billiards Attract Fair Sex to Reisenweber Tournament.

There was novelty and fascination in the women's pocket billiard tournament at Reisenweber's yesterday. Long after the dinner bell should have rung in their homes eager women were leaning over the green cloth attempting with desperate effort to pocket the elusive balls, which were perverse, contrary, and decidedly unmannerly. No tournament in which men were the ruling factors ever was dominated by more persistence of effort and greater joy in the winning. Each game consisted of what the unsympathetic male bystander would call one frame, but it might just as well have been a hundred points as far as rapidity of execution was concerned. In all other respects the men would have been as a wayside farmer at the Flatiron Building.

The women couldn't play, but they thought they could, and the arguments speedily came down to the monetary basis, and one young woman backed her luck on a difficult shot that would have puzzled De Oro, to the extent of a $10 note, and lost. She had heard the phrase "a good sport," however, and swallowed her chagrin in what the ten-spot could buy, for the victor was generous to that extent.

While there was a real tournament, it was not at all exclusive, for any woman who wished might enter, and two from Boston, Mrs. Lynn and Mrs. Clarke, had a lively little session. The real star, who wielded her cue like a baton, was Miss Nell Morgan, and she danced around in joyful manner when she scored a 10-to-5 victory over Mrs. William Morse. Mrs. Frederick Davis and Mrs. "Tom" Kyle played a great game in which the former after a long session managed to gain the victory, and Miss Black won over Miss Rouff. A mystery attaching to this is that the score was not announced. Burton Mank of the Brunswick-Balke-Collander Company acted as referee, instructer, and general well-wisher to the women, and enjoyed the innovation as much as the players.

NEW YORK A. C. COMMITTEES

Charles A. S. Hatfield First Lieutenant—Baxter Handicapper.

Charles A. S. Hatfield succeeds Dr. John M. Breen as First Lieutenant of the New York Athletic Club for 1915, it was learned when the various committees approved by the Board of Governors at a meeting last Tuesday were announced yesterday. Hatfield has been actively identified with athletics in the Mercury Foot organization for several years, and is an advocate of the policies of Arthur McAleenan, new Captain of the West Fifty-ninth Street club.

Daniel M. McMahon, one of the best trapshooters in the East, was selected as Second Lieutenant, and Hugh Baxter will again be handicapper for a year.

The Athletic Sub-Committee for 1915 is as follows:

Automobiling—Albert V. Weber, Chairman; Everett S. Benson, W. Irvine Fickling, George W. Floyd, Richard H. Johnston.

Baseball—Robert A. Scott, Chairman; John F. Byrne, Conrad D. Trubenbach.

Bicycling—Arthur McAleenan, Chairman; Matthew P. Halpin.

Boxing—Lawrence M. D. McGuire, Chairman; John W. Cooney, Alpheus Geer, Leonard Snider, Joseph A. Ruddy, George Schwegler.

Fencing—Dr. James B. Clemens, Chairman; Philip W. Allison, Charles A. Bill, Dr. Martin J. Echeverria, Dr. J. Ernest Gignoux, Robert Mulford.

Golf—James G. Batterson, Chairman; Theodore Cassebeer, Charles W. Dayton, James D. Foot, William J. Murphy, Arthur H. Pogson.

Gymnasium—Michael F. Loughman, Chairman; John F. Byrne, Carsten E. Platt, Robert A. Scott, Conrad Stein.

Hockey—Benjamin N. Rhodes, Chairman; Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., Edward J. O'Donnell, Robert A. Scott, Arthur W. Teele.

Rowing—James A. Miller, Chairman; Robert Appleton, Edwin J. Benson, Hugh H. Baxter, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Arthur McAleenan.

Skating—Mortimer Bishop, Chairman; James A. Fenwick, Dr. Arthur G. Keane, Frank M. Knight, George D. Phillips, Rudolph J. Schaefer.

Tennis—Rufus Davis, Chairman; John F. Byrne, Lewis H. Freedman, Carsten E. Platt, Chapman Ropes, Edward H. Trubenbach, Henry W. Wilson.

Trap Shooting—George J. Corbett, Chairman.

Wrestling—Dr. Frederick J. Echeverria, Chairman; Wyllys Pomeroy Baxter, William L. Beaver, Jr., Dr. James N. West.

Yachting—Harry Anderson, Chairman; George H. Clark, Frederick Staylor, William Albert Swasey, Dr. Francis Valk.

House—George T. Montgomery, Chairman; Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, Matthew P. Halpin, William A. Hines, William L. Miller, Charles H. Pond, Powhatan Robinson, William H. Seaich.

Athletic—Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman; Edwin J. Benson, Fred R. Fortmeyer, George J. Corbett, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Arthur McAleenan, Powhatan Robinson.

Admissions—William L. Miller, Chairman; George J. Corbett, Arthur W. Teele.

Baths—William H. Seaich, Chairman; Edward W. Kearney, Leonard Snider.

Billiards and Bowling—George J. Corbett, Chairman; Edward W. Kearney, Leonard Snider.

Engineer's Department—Powhatan Robinson, Chairman; Harry Anderson, George Fred Pelham.

Offices and Auditing—Edwin J. Benson, Chairman; Edward G. Broenniman, Arthur W. Teele.

Restaurant—William A. Hines, Chairman; William L. Miller, William H. Seaich.

Travers Island—Charles H. Pond, Chairman; Harry Anderson, George F. Pelham, George J. Corbett.

Following are the New York A. C. delegates to the governing organizations of amateur sports:

Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union—Judge Bartow S. Weeks, Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Arthur McAleenan.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—Fred R. Fortmeyer, Henry W. Peckwell.

National Lawn Tennis Association—Rufus Davis.

New York Rowing Association—James A. Miller, Charles F. Quinn, Edgar P. Reynolds.

Middle States Regatta Association—James A. Miller, Charles F. Quinn, Edgar F. Reynolds.

Interclub Bowling League—Arthur P. Windolph.

Athletic Bowling League—Frank M. Clute.

Associated Cycling Clubs and National Cycling Association—Matthew P. Halpin, Arthur McAleenan.

American Power Boat Association—Joseph H. Wallace, Chairman; Harry Anderson, Henry A. Jackson, Jr.

Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association—Henry A. Jacksono, Jr., Chairman; Harry Anderson, Alfred Brooks Fry.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1915.

GOLD AND GOODS.

The aggregated statements of the condition of the national banks of the United States at the date of the last call, Dec. 31, 1914, show an excess of reserves above the legal requirement of $559,913,961. These imposing figures are published at the time that the exchanges of the world favor us as never before. For example, England has sent here $2,500,000 gold from Ottawa to pay debts owed us on account of France's purchases in this country. The figures are of no consequence, for we want gold less than anything else in whatever quantity, and they are only a balance on account stated. We have more gold than we can use profitably now, as the money market shows. What is important is the fact that the members of the two belligerent European groups are trading among themselves in paper, and that we are trading with the entire world, the Allies and their customers, too, in gold. It has been said that we have loaned abroad within a few weeks $100,000,000. We have not lent it in money or credit of any sort. We have lent it in goods, paid for here, and therefore in gold, although the gold we have received has been of negligible amount. We have lent to foreigners as much before, but it has been at a time when we were borrowers of the funds to manufacture with. Now we are lenders of goods in terms of money, at a time when we are oversupplied with the capacity of production to an amount never yet fairly tested.

The distinction between lending money and goods is the measure of the prosperity which we have enjoyed heretofore, and that which we may hope for. Having lent $100,000,000 in gold, its repayment must be awaited, in ten years or fifty, as the case may be. But having lent $100,000,000 in goods, cash on documents, or C. O. D. aboard, there is nothing to prevent lending the same sum over again as soon as the goods which are wanted can be made. The longest time of production is that needed to grow crops, say a year. In manufactures the time of production may be repeated quickly, under the stress of such necessity as that of present buyers, and under conditions of such excess of credit capacity and unemployment of men and machinery as is now noted. Inasmuch as we are now exporting at the rate of over a billion dollars of excess over imports it is necessary that we should take something besides the gold in payment.

The buyers cannot spare gold, and we do not want it. They will pay us partly in our own obligations as the maturities run off. It will not embarrass us to meet them. We could pay them in cash with the excess of bank reserves, and have reserves left beyond any present necessity, now that we have learned how to use reserves better than under our old system of banking. But the buyers of the goods against our maturing securities are offering more for goods than for gold, expressing either in terms of the other. That is the interpretation of the exchange market, which marks dollars above other currencies. The reason is that the dollars are wanted not to take away, but to spend for goods in this market. Dollars will buy more than marks, or francs, or pounds. That is why there is a premium on dollars and a discount on other currencies which can be spent here only at a disadvantage.

The discount on currencies in terms of gold is significant of a step in trade and banking which is understood only imperfectly. It may be illustrated by the example of our own expedients during our use of Clearing House certificates. We learned how to trade without gold even when there was urgent need of it. All Europe is now trading without gold, except to settle international balances, and is practically on a Clearing House basis of dimensions surpassing anything ever known. In six months the warring nations have spent the world's savings for a period twice or thrice as long, to say nothing of the waste of men, and have incurred obligations even larger. Europe is now spending the proceeds of a mortgage upon its future in multiples of billions. It used to be said that nations did not trade, that trade was between individuals. That is not true now. The distinction between Governments and banks in Europe is nominal. Bankers have been invited into councils of Governments. Chancellors of Exchequers meet each other and pledge the resources of both Governments and peoples. England pays the balances of France, and accepts deposits of Russian gold until such time as Russia can pay its balances in foodstuffs now embargoed by climate and war. The triplice finances its dependents, and the Teutonic allies, the Dreibund's successor, do the same for their group of little States. The goods are in the melting pot as well as the Governments. They are bartering all that they have, and all that they hope for, for food and bullets. Between themselves they use paper, providing it in whatever amounts required as prices rise. But they cannot use paper here, and they must buy here, or starve, or surrender.

The financing of the situation is on the broadest scale the world has ever known. It is no longer enough to think in continents, or even in empires. The explanation of the mystery is the substitution of book accounts, of bank credits, for gold. Governments are "correcting the exchanges" as banks used to do. Trade currents are being controlled, not by the passage of gold, but by the prevention of its passage. Gold is in process of demonetization to the extent that the new tool of trade is successful. We are passing from the national unit of commerce to the world unit, under the guidance of masters of money who are mightier than the Generals who command millions of men. Hereafter instead of clearings in gold we shall have clearings in credit, of Government credit, and of mercantile credit. Trade will be in goods rather than in gold, and treasures will be transferred by pens rather than by counters of cash.

No doubt there are shadows over the outlook, but nowhere less than here. Goods or gold, cash or credit, are all the same to us. Our men and mills are idle, but they have a capacity never yet fully tested. We can produce in quantities surpassing all other peoples, at prices no others can match—if only we go to work.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

LINCOLN, though he was never sure of the exact locality of his birthplace, never had a doubt as to the date of his birth. NANCY HANKS LINCOLN had enough rudimentary education to teach her illiterate husband his letters; probably she could write well enough to set down the date of the birth of her son, perhaps on the flyleaf of a Bible. Assuredly there was no official record of "vital statistics" in rural Kentucky in 1809, but in his often quoted memorandum, handed to HICKS, the portrait painter, June 14, 1860, LINCOLN said:

> I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in then Hardin County, Ky., at a point within the now County of Larue, a mile or a mile and a half from where HODGEN's mill now is. My parents being dead and my own memory not serving, I know no means of identifying the precise locality. It was on Nolen Creek.

There can be no reasonable doubt, therefore, of the exact day of the birth of that American citizen whose memory we strive to honor fitly each recurring 12th of February. This year we celebrate the one hundred and sixth anniversary of his birth just nine weeks before we must take sorrowful note of the fiftieth anniversary of his untimely death. Many of us can still vividly remember that April morning in 1865, when the sense of the nation's loss was felt in every hamlet, penetrated the quietest streets of every town. Half a century has passed, yet the feeling that tragedy caused can still be recalled. We know now that LINCOLN had lived his life, his career was complete, that for which his noble spirit had struggled was accomplished. The Government of the people, by the people, for the people survived. None of the errors of the years following Appomattox were his; his fame is unblemished and imperishable. In honoring him we remember not only his greatness in statesmanship, his pure patriotism, his wisdom, but also his simple goodness, the gentle serenity of his nature, and his unswerving faith in the institutions of his country.

DUVAL WEST'S MISSION.

Mr. DUVAL WEST is the fifth of President WILSON's "personal representatives" in Mexico, not counting the various Consuls and Consular Agents who have been transformed into special envoys for the purpose of keeping the Government at Washington "informed." Mr. WEST already knows Mexico pretty well. Doubtless he could give the President a great deal of information about the spirit that animates the various destroyers in that country without traveling through it again, but he has a hard tour to make, as far south as Mexico City, and he is expected to talk with VILLA, ZAPATA, CARRANZA, and others, and let them know the position of the United States Government in the matter of protecting foreign interests. Mr. JOHN LIND, Mr. PAUL FULLER, and others have undertaken this work with no apparent results. Few of Mr. WEST's fellow-citizens will covet his task. Perhaps after a few weeks of patient investigation he will be in a position to make wise suggestions, but will they be heeded? Can they be heeded?

Everybody knows this much, that the present situation in nearly all parts of Mexico is almost as bad as it can be. Some industries are still active, but none can be called thriving. In the capital the streets are uptorn and filthy, there is a scarcity of water and a shortage of bread. CARRANZA has lost Monterey, and VILLA says he is preparing to take Guadalajara. But it makes very little difference to the inhabitants of the larger cities who their conqueror may be. What the merchants and manufacturers need is peace and the privilege to do business. That the leaders of the various armed mobs seem determined not to have. It seemed a year or so ago that ZAPATA, with his obnoxious Plan of Ayala, signifying nothing but general confiscation, was the most dangerous of all the rebels; but confiscation, it now appears, is in the programmes of both CARRANZA and VILLA, confiscation and reprisals. CARRANZA's men in the capital are reported to have seized the telephone and turned it over to the company's striking employés. The property must be paid for eventually, as it represents a large outlay of capital, chiefly foreign. The company is a Maine corporation. CARRANZA's treatment of the Spanish Ambassador is not a matter to be lightly considered.

This sort of thing can go on a while longer. If peace and self-government for the Mexican people are to result from it all will be well. But there must be a day of reckoning. The trouble is to pick out a single Mexican power to reckon with. CARRANZA, VILLA, and ZAPATA seem to be evenly matched, while GUTIERREZ, lately a President, and a few others, who have sufficient following to make mischief, are not obviously allied with any one of the three principal factions. Talk about Felicistas and Cientificos is absurd. They are either in Texas or still further away from Mexico and are doing nothing. After his mission is finished, unless some magical change occurs, Mr. WEST must report to the President that there is no reason to hope that the Mexican people can restore order. What then? Another mission, with another missionary?

ELIHU ROOT.

An asset not to be expressed in money or in any measure of weight, but very real, greatly valuable, will be lost to the State of New York on March 4. New York has had a Senator for six years. It is an unusual experience for her. Other States, often much smaller, make a practice of electing Senators of force and ability. New York, however, has too often elected men of small qualification for Senatorial services; and as a result she has been for years together voiceless and impotent.

But in 1909 New York became vocal in the councils of the nation. The authentic spirit of the Empire State and of the nation's greatest city has spoken by an authoritative voice, a voice to which men listen, for the first time since SEWARD went into LINCOLN's Cabinet—for even ROSCOE CONKLING was parochial and political, and not nationwide.

Every New Yorker able to form his own opinion on the news he reads must have felt a little added to his stature by the respect paid to his representative in the Senate; by the fact that ROOT, and ROOT alone, has deflected the course of legislation, has changed national policies, and the history of the nation, by a single speech; and this not once but often. If there is a man at all comparable to him in this respect, it is HENRY CABOT LODGE, but even LODGE falls a long way short of ROOT's influence.

On March 4 the State is to lose this asset; its greatest Senator will go back into private life. A President of the United States once said that ELIHU ROOT was the greatest man who had arisen on either side of the Atlantic "in my time." He included BISMARCK and GLADSTONE in that list; those names did not daunt him, and he has never retracted his words, though he and Mr. ROOT have followed divergent paths. That President was THEODORE ROOSEVELT. His commendation may have been too fervid; but it is just possible that we are not getting ELIHU ROOT's true stature yet.

MR. M'ADOO'S ARGUMENTS.

No fault can be found with the industry of the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Administration's shipping bill. Yet the more he talks the worse is the condition of the bill. The reason is explained by his speech in this city reported yesterday. He says that the high freights are a tax on our commerce. It must be admitted that it is thriving, for the totals are incontestable. It is necessary, therefore, to admit that the foreigner pays the freight, for our sales would stop if the freights were deducted from our prices. To start a Government line to reduce the payment of freights by foreigners would be a singular proceeding, at a time when the Government needs the money to pay on account of its own deficit.

The Secretary regrets that 70 per cent. of our exports are carried in British ships, and asks what would happen if England lost command of the seas. Why, then conditions would be worse. Germany would control the oceans, and the 70 per cent. could not be carried in German bottoms. The present condition leaves something to be desired, but it is better than any which can be substituted for it. The Secretary said that it was not necessary to buy the German interned ships; that British vessels can be bought. No doubt they can, but only by bidding extravagant prices, and the legal objection is the same against the purchase of British ships as against the purchase of German ships. Both are equally obnoxious transactions legally under present conditions. Both promise to make us enemies instead of friends.

The Secretary referred to "the small "amount of American capital invested "in foreign shipping, which is only "$69,000,000." The fact is that there are two millions of tons of shipping owned by American capital which sail the seas under foreign flags. He did not explain that fact, nor propose to relieve shipping of the burdens which cause his statement to be true in form but false in substance. Suppose the Secretary were to be silent for a few days, and let the President see what he can do without assistance. He could not do worse, and it might be that he could contrive some escape from the dilemma he has created for himself and his party.

"A HELLHOUND OF WAR."

That model of the woolsack, Chief Justice ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL, may have departed a little bit from the sagacity and wisdom that characterize almost all of his judicial utterances when he described THEODORE ROOSEVELT as "a hellhound of war." It so happens that while President ROOSEVELT bared his teeth very often he was the most peaceful President that it would be possible to imagine. Wars are not always made by belligerent and bellicose-talking men. It is easily possible to think of the idea that a lover of peace, a man to whom warfare was abhorrent, even a man who had been in charge of a university before he became President of the United States, might, with all his good intentions, endanger the peace of the country more than a ferocious President who knew how the business of nations was conducted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is an example of one of these two kinds of Presidents. We may specify JAMES K. POLK as an example of the other kind. Mr. ROOSEVELT did not embark our nation in any bloody adventure during the seven years when he was at its head. Once he was asked to tell what was the greatest service he had rendered in the cause of peace. His questioner expected him to say that it was his part in ending the Russo-Japanese war, for which he received the $40,000 Nobel prize. The ex-President smiled and said, "The sending of the American fleet to the Pacific in 1907."

He may have been mistaken, but there is no question that the man who does the most for peace may be the man who knows best the meaning of war. At any rate, well-meaning Administrations with a theoretical and academic love of peace are not always the surest guarantees against strife.

THE GOSPEL OF REVENGE.

We must assure Mr. MAX ZINKEISEN that we see no reason to modify the editorial statement to the effect that the German Government had sown the North Sea with mines to the detriment and danger of innocent neutral ships. He tells us that Great Britain sowed most of the mines. But it was Germany who was responsible for the beginning of this deadly and inhuman form of warfare; and if Britain retaliated she is only blameworthy in the sense that one should never take revenge.

It is rather hard to expect anybody—at least in war times—to be as good as that. While men continue to be human we may expect them to have the human weakness of exacting an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Evidence from Two Standpoints.

In the hesitation of the authorities in the Bronx and Westchester County to take action on the confession of the man MOSS there is a particularly striking illustration of the difference between the ways in which evidence is viewed in courts and out of them.

"The law" shares to a large extent the common readiness to treat a confession of crime as probably true, and it is glad to get such confessions as saving trouble and expense, but it draws a firm line against confessions of murder, and strongly inclines to the view that they would be made only by the insane. This it does on the theory that nobody of sound mind would willingly invite the infliction on himself of the death penalty. Yet it is only by making this theory a part of the definition of insanity—by begging the question at issue, in other words—that this position can be taken and maintained.

Ordinary people—those whom lawyers and Judges call the laity—cannot see a confession of murder as necessarily a proof of madness. They believe in the existence of several motives quite adequate to inspire or compel a sane man to make such an accusation against himself, and would tend to demand for it less, rather than more, corroboration than in regard to minor crimes.

And the confession itself is about all the laity demands as proof that murder has been committed. The law, on the other hand, is insistent on a "corpus delicto" in all cases where the actual commission of the murder was not seen by others than the murderer. As murderers are a secretive lot, such witnesses are often lacking, and still oftener they are silenced by complicity.

In the ordinary conduct of life, the available corroboration of the story told by MOSS would be deemed more than sufficient to make a case, but the law views it askance as not direct, first-hand evidence, and demands better before it will set its ponderous wheels in motion.

Enthusiasm Carried to Excess.

There were some indications in the letter from a retired physician, printed on this page yesterday, that his information concerning "twilight sleep" is not yet complete, and of course his suggestion that failure to use this form of anaesthesia should be penalised as malpractice cannot be considered seriously. The doctors most firmly convinced of the treatment's value are also most vigorous in warning against its employment except after a long and special training under competent instructors, and it will be years before the number of such experts can be large enough to handle in this way more than a small fraction of all cases.

On the other hand, there is nothing final about the "twilight sleep"—no pretension that a procedure equally effective and less inconvenient for the attending physician may not be discovered tomorrow. The only claim made for the Freiburg method by its advocates is its present superiority—in skilled hands and judiciously selected, though very numerous, cases—to any other as well tested that is now available. They are as far as possible from asking that all doctors be compelled by law to use it.

Our correspondent was right, however, in crediting the lay press with bringing the "twilight sleep" to the knowledge of the public, and he was more than fairly well justified in charging that except for the demand by women thus created for relief from their immemorial agonies the medical profession as a whole would have continued for nobody knows how long to ignore or suppress a discovery which, to say the very least of it, is worthy of careful attention from every standpoint except possibly that of their own interests and convenience.

To seek motives for this that are conscious as well as base is not necessary and it would not be wise, but it is hard for anybody familiar with the course pursued hitherto in this matter by a majority of doctors, and by not a few of them still, to refrain from harsh and impatient criticism. Even now there are important medical journals which, though they have abandoned the "conspiracy of silence" and honestly tried to conquer prejudice, solemnly proclaim a division of expert opinion that as a matter of fact does not exist. The only adverse "experts," now, are those without any right to the name—those who either do not know or have not followed the Gauss technique.

As Always, She Is Inconsiderate.

"Nature" seems to have something of a grudge against the Panama Canal. Not content with dropping pieces of hill into the Culebra Cut with tiresome frequency, and so compelling the use of the steam dredges long after the task hopefully set for them was completed, the inconsiderate dame now gets up a "norther" of unusual, if not unprecedented, violence. This storm has not only knocked down a long stretch of the expensive breakwater in course of construction by our engineers—and taxpayers—but it also advertises to all the world that the so-called harbor of Colon always has been a very bad one, and probably never will be really safe in all weathers.

The harbor is, in fact, nothing but a shallow bend in the coast—a mere roadstead, and turned, too, in just the wrong way, since it faces the strongest winds that blow in that region. Anybody who, even in a light breeze, has had to go ashore at Colon in a small boat from his steamer well remembers the reckless sprinkling with salt water which may or may not have been the most unpleasant consequence of the tossing about which that small boat received.

If this storm and these slides could only have been postponed till some months after the formal opening of the canal, they could have been more patiently endured. Neither of them is unexpected or of any great consequence, and neither proves the canal impracticable or its use dangerous, but they are inharmonious additions to a festival year and the stately ceremonies incidental thereto.

Panama has been conquered, but it has not yet been tamed, domesticated, and house-broken. One of the world's wickedest places for centuries, it seemingly hates to be good and still needs constant watching.

ST. ROSE'S CANCER HOME.

Mother Lathrop Appeals for Funds to Pay Off a Mortgage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who never look at advertisements but to avoid them, I beg to say in a letter of appeal that the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer are trying to raise $30,000 with which to win another $30,000 promised them in that way men of great means have. With this $60,000 the Sister-nurses will pay off the great mortgage upon the new St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer at 71 Jackson Street, Corlears Park, New York.

The large percentage to be paid for the mortgage every year cuts to the heart of our funds, and our patron has observed this somewhat unnecessary agony and made the above proposition in order to arouse sympathy for us. What we are doing for the city is to make a few (about a hundred and twenty-five at a time) destitute cancer patients as comfortable and happy in pleasant hospital homes as people can be who are dying of cancer of various descriptions. Sometimes young girls or even children are among these victims. We receive no city or State moneys; are kinder to our class of sufferers than "the arm of civic power" is, possibly because this arm is frequently without sight, like that of the flesh. We do not wish to be dictated to by any power which needs to be informed about personal misery among the poor. So we beg for every cent we get; and, although legacies are left to us, and benefit the charity vastly if we get them, either whole or in fragments, yet even this help would not come to us unless our voice had been heard across the waters of tribulation. We would like to beg from door to door for the support of our poor, just as people can always be found who like to get in the way of automobiles and other hard knocks; but we are not allowed to bother people in this manner. The noble guild of editors has befriended us for seventeen years by allowing us to speak of our needs in the daily press, and by this means we have spent from $10,000 up to finally $30,000 a year. What a record for spontaneous charity, for open-handed newspaper methods; and yet it is but a grain of sand on the shore of all-embracing human kindness; giving, giving daily, opportunity to those who reach out for a chance to labor well. Has it hurt or impoverished the public power to give help eternally in this way? Is it not more buoyant for being magnificently fit in this line of athletics? And now we need $30,000, and our poor are praying for it along with us. Rosary Hill Home, the novitiate convent and hospital in the country, stands aside while the fine new St. Rose's Free Home, 71 Jackson Street, New York, pleads for its great need.

Donations should be sent in the care of Mother M. Rose Huber, O. S. D., St. Rose's Free Home, 71 Jackson Street, New York.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP,
O. S. D.
Hawthorne, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1915.

SOME PITHY REMARKS.

Various Topics Treated Briefly by Times Readers.

From RED FOX JAMES, United States Indian School, Carlisle, Penn.:

I think there should be a new American holiday. This holiday should be called American Indian Day. The descendants of nearly every race that has come to America celebrate some kind of a holiday. We are told that there are too many holidays now. Here is a day, however, that has been overlooked, and which simple justice should recognize as eminently worthy of nation-wide celebration.

From JOHN A. LAURBERG, New York City:

We have in Denmark a law which says that every landlord is supposed to keep clean not only the sidewalk adjoining his property, but all the way to the middle of the street. At 6 o'clock in the Summertime the men start around the city to collect the dirt, and whoever has not his portion clean is fined. The trucks for collecting ashes and garbage start out at 1 A. M. and are all done by 5 A. M.

From HENRY M. CARAGOL, New York City:

The true reason for some pro-Germanism which does exist in Spain is wholly a matter of religious sentiment. The Spaniards feel that this war has come to France and England as a punishment for the way they have treated (especially France) the officials of the Church. You will remember that France a few years ago ousted a great many priests, monks and nuns, &c.

From DOUGLAS H. SMITH, Everett, Wash.:

Our greatest industry—lumber—is paralyzed. Our logging camps and sawmills are shut down. British Columbia, with her vast forests and Oriental labor, is pouring lumber and shingles into our markets, duty free. Either we must starve or move, ourselves, to British Columbia.

From S. ROSENZWEIG, New York City:

The Riverside Drive crossing at 120th Street, where the recent automobile accident occurred, is a particularly dangerous one. The sectioning off of the various paths ends there abruptly, and the crossing is entirely open. To avoid a repetition of the accident a "safety isle" should be provided for pedestrians.

From JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, East Orange, N. J.:

At the time when it was being proposed to fly the Stars and Stripes during school sessions on all American public schools, Supt. Jasper was personally visited regarding the New York public schools; he heartily applauded the idea and said that he had vainly tried to equip the schools with flags and poles, but that practically no school had either. Through his instrumentality the New York City schools joined the movement whereby every public school in the United States now flies "Old Glory" during school sessions and on patriotic holidays.

From WILLIAM WOLF, New York City:

If some poor devil of a German roars out loud in desperation he is a low, vulgar fellow. But if a gentle born lady says—as one did—"Oh, I'm neutral, but I wish all the d—d Germans were in hell," the thing is passed over with an indulgent smile.

From EDMUND COBBE, Baltimore, Md.:

I note the recommittal of the elevator ordinance in the Board of Aldermen, and trust it may result in another hearing on the very important subject of safety on elevators, and also that there may be another test of the devices on the elevators of the Municipal Building, under strict supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, so that none of those devices may or will have any advantage over any other device in the demonstration of its fitness for the service demanded.

From BADRY FARKOUH, New York City:

Far beyond the ocean, in some part of the Oriental hemisphere, is a whole nation undergoing the severest ordeals and hardships. Her sighs are suppressed under the smothering pressure of her tyrant government. She is meeting starvation with silent fortitude, like a submerging ship beneath the raging billows. Her cries are barely heard on account of the resounding guns of Europe. That is Syria and Palestine, the renowned stage of the remotest and the greatest events of history.

From HENRY PRICE, New York City:

Why is it necessary for city officials to have so many secretaries, private, assistant, under, efficiency, and several other kinds? And why must nearly half a million dollars be invested in automobiles, with the overhead expenses of chauffeurs and upkeep in the form of gasoline, repairs, garage, and other expenses? Add to this the new $25,000 bathroom for Mr. Prendergast in the Municipal Building, and you have another way in which money is spent uselessly.

From FREDERICK THOMS, New York City:

Why the pernicious and semi-barbarous practice of excluding daylight from buildings, especially in the case of churches and cathedrals? This wretched custom seems to have originated in certain churches and cathedrals of the Middle Ages, due probably to the architects of those structures carrying the pillars or columns, as well as the inclining roofs resting on them, to unnecessary altitudes.

From W. G. KIRBY, New York City:

At the Ninety-sixth Street Subway station the writer has noticed several narrow escapes of passengers, who have to buck the crowd to reach the exits on the north end. It can readily be seen how easily a person could be thrown to the tracks. An exit at the south end, or Ninety-fifth Street, would simplify matters considerably.

From J. M. COX, New Lebanon, N. Y.:

If the newspapers throughout the country would start a corn propaganda and keep it up for thirty days, explaining how nutritious corn is, giving recipes for making corn bread, corn biscuits, &c., it would save our people millions of dollars. There is no more delightful breakfast food than corn meal, and it may be bought for at least half the price of the trade-marked breakfast food preparations. Why not boost corn?

From SCOTSON CLARK, New York City:

I have for many years contended that modern art for the small capitalist is a better investment than real estate. I do not know how much the artists themselves received, but I opine that if Maris, Fuller, Millet and Corot each received $1,000 it is most probably erring on the generous side. Therefore, if $4,000 was invested in four paintings by those artists thirty years ago the profit is $38,200, i. e., 955 per cent., or 32 per cent. per annum.

How City's Money Is Wasted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Where can the city save?" A fine question for our Controller to ask. The greatest fault with this city is we do not follow up and receive an honest job when contracts are let for new streets, drives, and public works. As an example, take the new part of Riverside Drive from 135th Street to 155th Street. It is a disgrace, and any New Yorker who appreciates the city should protest against its poor construction.

NEW YORKER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1915.

A Widowed Mother's Family.

Four little children—three girls and a boy—and their widowed mother need assistance, because the father died of tuberculosis and the mother is not strong. The church has been very helpful, and during the mother's recent illness sent in a visitor, who stayed with her each day and looked after the children and the preparation of meals. Medical care for each member of the family has been provided by the Charity Organization Society, which also arranged last Summer for vacations and rest in the country, and has secured the interest of a "friendly visitor." When the mother is well she does light cleaning and sewing. She needs regular assistance, however, and the society asks $5 a week for this purpose. This will relieve the mother of anxiety and care and will enable the children to have good food and clothing. Gifts toward the $260 needed during the coming year—all to meet material needs—may be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family: Miss Margaret W. Keck, $10; "B. M. R.," $2; Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, $10; E. J. Travis, $5.

ART NOTES.

R. V. V. Sewell's Paintings of Alaska—Portraits of Royalty.

Nature takes care of those who respect her. Robert V. V. Sewell's paintings at the Macbeth Galleries have to do with the untrodden field of South Central Alaska and the artist has subordinated his decorative instinct to the most faithful portraiture possible of the region. Nevertheless, he never has done better decoration. The mountains and glaciers and rivers and lakes take impressive poses for him and the long ribs of roughened ice down a steep slope, the curl of a river into a mysterious distance, the crimson of salmon sporting an idle hour before they die become something more than incidents of natural history. The painting was not devoid of danger. One of the pictures went on under the protection of a guard with a rifle, glacial bears infesting the spot chosen, and in most of the work a sentiment of the grandeur of solitudes hitherto unbroken is felt to a degree curiously rare in the portraiture of wild nature.

Paintings by Max Weber.

The exhibition of paintings and drawings by Max Weber now on view at the Ehrich Galleries is retrospective in character. It goes back to the artist's portrait of his studio in Paris in 1907, a painting that shows something of his power as a colorist, and predicts the palette of eight years later. Figure studies follow, and flower studies and still life, not all in the Cubistic convention, but tending more or less toward it, and expressing a genuine personality even when most fettered and distorted by the theories of modern art. The latest things show a definite development of this personal feeling. The color has become organized and expressive to a degree achieved by none of the modern Frenchmen now with us. A panel with a bit of vase form and chair form and other fragments of remembered form shows intersecting planes, exquisitely related tones of color, and there is beauty. The same thing might be done academically and produce no aesthetic emotion in the observer, and the same thing might be done by an "advanced" Cubist without becoming in the least interesting. One needs to be a true musician in order to make music and a true painter in order to make a picture with color and line. These panels of still life, this cold "Interior of a Fourth Dimension," this "Memory of a Symphony" are sufficiently puzzling to the public, for whom problems of painting detached from representation have no charm, but they prove Mr. Weber a true painter for whom among other things quarter-tones in the color scale exist.

Masterpieces of Still Life.

A large number of interesting objects of art and pictures, owned by M. Emile Pares, are to be seen at the Anderson Galleries until Feb. 18 and 19, when their sale by auction will take place. The paintings include a Goya portrait of the Marquise de Sonora, conventionally Goyaesque in aspect, without those flashes of individual comment that so often make portraits of great ladies by this painter as witty as a comedy by Molière; a very interesting version of "The Napkin of Veronica" given to El Greco, and a charming tryptich by the Master of Frankfort. There are other primitives of the Flemish, Italian, and Spanish schools, and one that even ventures upon the name of Cimabue, but misses the hieratic heights associated with the greatest works of his period. Two still-life subjects of the first quality in their kind are by Marcos Correa, a seventeenth century Spaniard little known in this country.

If the catalogue had given them to the early years of Velasquez, probably no one would have disputed the attribution, so punctilious is the observation, so masterly the execution, and so lovely the color. In one a print is pinned to a board and other objects are skillfully arranged in an excellent and dignified composition. The realism with which they are copied tempts examination with a magnifying glass and your nose to the picture; nevertheless, the unity of the general impression is maintained in a way to baffle the most accomplished synthetist. What lessons abound in the technical mastery of these secondary men of great periods! This Correa offers far more than the most dulcet of Murillos.

BOOK BINDINGS ON VIEW.

Harvey Chatfield's Work Shares an Exhibition with Old Towels.

Bookbinding has kept a measure of importance as an art during all the years in which one common thing after another has been plumped down among the cinders by the wicked sisters of the arts, and denied the right to show how beautiful it could be. Harvey Chatfield's bindings are charming and discreet, his inlays almost persuade the most conservative, and the best of his linear decoration is firm and true in execution and well-balanced in design. He shares an exhibition at the Little Gallery with some old towels, and he is hard pressed to hold his own in competition with them.

Towels in the fifteenth century and in Perugia were subjects for art. It was a period when weaving and embroidery received the attention of successful artists. Squarcione was a tailor and embroiderer, and Pollainolo made designs for vestments. These Perugian towels, with their borders of floral and animal motives, claim no such great names for their backing, but they are beautiful in design and workmanship, and no modern application of acids or alkalis has eaten into their delightful texture. It is a loan collection and the examples are rare. The exhibition lasts until Feb. 13.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A hundred years and six beside, today
Are swung across the widening gulf of time,
Yet bind us closer to that hour sublime
When first your footsteps started on their way.

How sweet the flowers to your doorstep led!
How straight the trees above your baby head!
How bright the star set in the hopeful night!
How clear the golden sun before your sight!

Did not some fragrant blossom presage deeds
That here were launched to succor human needs?
Did not the radiant sun enwrap the earth
With destiny as garment, at your birth?
Did not some tree, more gaunt and straighter far
Than all its fellows, point your soaring star?
Or throw a clean-limbed shadow on the wall
Of noble mien, with mighty thews and tall?

The world, war-wounded, writhes in sore travail,
Enduring endless pain to no avail,
While brother's hand meets brother's hand in hate,
And rape and carnage stalk insatiate;
But we, your people, scatheless in the fray,
Reach hands across the widening gulf of time,
To render homage to that hour sublime
When first your footsteps started on their way.

H. S. HASKINS.

TELEPHONE CO. CUTS NEW WORK IN HALF

Similar Reductions by Big Concerns Cause of Unemployment, Says U. N. Bethell.

EXPANSION LIMIT REACHED

Tells Commission New York Would Revolt at Chicago's Party Wire Service.

Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, said yesterday, at the inquiry into the company's affairs by the up-State Public Service Commission, that much of the unemployment in this city was due to the fact that the big corporations had reached the limit of expansion.

He made the statement after a strenuous examination by M. H. Winkler, who made the original complaint against telephone rates. Here is the reference to the unemployed:

"The greatest period of our building operations was last year, I should say. Since then we have cut our construction programme by 50 per cent. and much of the unemployment in this city today is due to this change of programme by most of the large public utility corporations. It is due to what I should call the tax on business—in other words some of the big corporations have reached the limit of expansion."

The financial transactions of the company were stoutly defended by Mr. Bethell. When asked for his opinion on the request that the so-called neighborhood rates be done away with and a uniform rate for the entire city substituted, he said:

"Good gracious! If you made a flat rate for the city, the price would have to be raised to make up the difference. That would stifle development, reduce the number of subscribers, and create a most unsatisfactory condition for the company and for the public. The public would not tolerate such a radical change. It would create a revolution, I am quite certain. It is impossible and impracticable."

He was asked if there had been a revolution when a flat 5-cent rate was established in Chicago, at the suggestion of the Common Council, and replied that if there was a 5-cent rate in that city he didn't know it.

Asked what he believed was a fair return on a telephone property, Mr. Bethell said:

"A telephone company should earn not less than 8 per cent. If a public service corporation is pushed down to the point of confiscation, it will injure the service because of the lack of reserve strength. New York City owes its excellent service to this fact. A public utility of this sort should be able to earn 10 per cent."

Mr. Bethell said that cheaper service was possible in Chicago because 375,000, or 60 per cent., of the subscribers used party lines, while only 8 per cent. used them in New York.

"Wouldn't that system be cheaper here?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Bethell, "New York would never stand for that sort of service."

The war had had an apparent effect on the service, the witness said. "The normal increase of traffic for the company is 8 per cent. per year," he testified, "and since the war began the increase has stopped, leaving the business the same now as at this time last year."

At this point Mr. Bethell said that although it was a violation of the law, he had been kind to Wall Street, leaving in hundreds of telephones made useless by the closing of the Stock Exchange. He also had violated the law by giving free telephones to the Belgian relief agencies in the city.

Mr. Bethell said that on Dec. 31, 1914, there were in New York City 562,552 telephone stations. The operating revenues for 1914 were $27,884,218.07; the operating expenses, $15,708,668.90; the operating income, $10,567,709.95, and the net income, $9,381,319.92.

Asked about the merging of the various New York State telephone companies in 1909 with the New York Telephone Company, Mr. Bethell said the capital stock of the merged companies was $94,522,600, and that following the reorganization the capitalization was given as $125,000,000. The $30,000,000 excess capital, said Mr. Bethell, was more than represented by the reduction made in notes and other obligations outstanding.

Speaking of telephone business in the country following the war, he said:

"In the city the traffic increased in some sections and decreased in others. The telephone business has continued normal in the Northwest, has fallen off about 10 per cent. in the Rocky Mountain district, has fallen between 80 and 90 per cent. below normal in the South, and on the Eastern Seaboard the decrease in new business was about 10 per cent."

The hearing will be continued next Friday morning.

UNTERMYER ATTACKS TAFT.

Ex-President Has Turned Reactionary Toward Railroads, Says Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Samuel Untermyer, addressing the Boston University Law School Association tonight, took issue with ex-President Taft in respect to the need for further legislation to prevent corporate abuses.

"It is discouraging to the advocates of these reforms," he said, "to find men of the public influence of ex-President Taft expounding theories such as the following:

> In 1910 politics was corrupt and the danger of a plutocracy in the Government was imminent. The railroads, for example, believing themselves to be omnipotent, laughed at the people. * * * The same thing was true of the great industrial corporations. * * * Now, however, we are suffering from over-control. The momentum of reform has carried the people over the line of safety and restrictive measures have assumed a nagging character.

"I respectfully insist that there is no basis for the assertion that we are suffering from over-control or that restrictive measures have assumed a nagging character. Not a single law, so far as I can recall, has been enacted since 1910 with respect to the regulation of interstate railroad or industrial corporations except the Clayton and Trade Commission bills, and those are not yet in active operation.

"I would like to ask what Mr. Taft means by "restrictive measures of a nagging character" as applied to the railroads. I know of no national law affecting the railroads that has been enacted since 1910, unless it be the provision against interlocking Directors in the Clayton bill that will not take effect for almost two years. That law promises to be about as innocuous and ineffective as anything that can well be imagined. While it inhibits interlocking Directors, it fails to restrict interlocking control of potential competitors. Interlocking Directors is but one, and the least dangerous, of the many symptoms of interlocking control, which may be evidenced in many ways.

"While President Taft was in the White House, and as late as December, 1912, he was a most enthusiastic advocate of further legislation of this character. In the last two messages to Congress he urged a national corporation law, which is the most pressing need of the day. What has happened to justify his complete conversion to the reactionary camp? Surely he is above using the arts and arguments of partisan political expediency."

Mr. Untermyer argued that the legal profession was remiss in failing to advocate laws giving the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Railroad Commissions power to enforce restoration of diverted funds, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the reorganization of bankrupt railroads and providing for minority representation on Boards of Directors through a national incorporation law.

'LOVE OF 3 KINGS' WITH ITS OLD CAST

Montemezzi's Work Sung at Metropolitan for the First Time This Season.

FERRARI-FONTANA AS AVITO

Lucrezia Bori Gives an Exquisitely Poetical Impersonation of Flora—Opera of Fine Quality.

Archibaldo	Adamo Didur
Manfredo	Pasquale Amato
Avito	Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana
Flaminio	Angelo Bada
Un Giovanetto	Pietro Audisio
Flora	Lucrezia Bori
Ancella	Marie Mattfeld
Una Giovanetta	Sophie Braslau
Una Vecchia	Lila Robeson
Conductor	Arturo Toscanini

Italo Montemezzi's opera, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House a year ago, had a success so unqualified, at least with the lovers of the finer things in operatic art, that its repetition this season was assured. It was given last evening there for the first time. It is not often that a new opera wins sympathy so unmistakably as this did at its first performance.

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" was given last evening with a cast the same as that heard in it last year. This included Mr. Ferrari-Fontana, who was not a member of the company last season, but was summoned from the Boston Opera House because he knew the part of Avito, and gave an ardent and impassioned performance. It also included Miss Lucrezia Bori, who as Fiora made by her beautiful singing and her exquisitely poetical impersonation one of the most pronounced successes of her New York experience; Mr. Amato, nobly dignified and tender as Manfredo, and Mr. Didur, a dominating figure as the old King Archibaldo.

It is not likely that "L'Amour dei Tre Re" will prove an epoch-making or even a great work; but there is a fine quality about it, both in the music and the libretto, an exalted poetical feeling, a searching emotional power; and the composer has expressed himself in his own way, in a distinctly individual utterance. A young man, he has avoided the pervading influence of the present day forms of expression in Italian operatic art in a manner that shows him to be a man of originality. It was remarked last year how self-contained is his inspiration, deriving little from his predecessors; how difficult it is to trace his artistic lineage. Montemezzi has escaped from the dominating power of Puccini and his artistic forbear, Ponchielli; there is as little as may be of Wagner in his score, there is little of Verdi, and there is no more than a trace of the influence of modern France.

Particularly noticeable on a rehearing of the work is the composer's frequent use of short melodic figures, repeated and reiterated in the manner called technically "ostinato," often as a sort of accompaniment, and his attainment thereby of a sort of plangent intensity of expression. There is little "realism," in the operatic sense, in the score, and the music is a constant interpreter of emotions, the exponent of moods, with which the libretto so largely deals; and it has little concern with externals. There is renewed admiration for the excellent writing for the voice, the shapely and melodious arioso, with a superb sweep of line and breadth of phrase, finely modeled for declamation in the most musical sense, which is heightened and intensified speech.

The climax and culmination of the opera is the second act, when Manfredo, going to the wars, takes leave of Fiora and her "secret grief," when his tenderness, gentleness, and love overcome her coldness, turning it into a kind of compassion for him; and when Avito then steals in, longing and pleading for her love, and finally gaining it. Here the composer has found for this poignant play of emotional forces music deeply expressive, first, of the elegiac tenderness and knightly consideration of Manfredo's leave-taking; of Flora's heavy-hearted waving of the scarf in farewell; and then of the mounting passion of Avito's appeal in music of burning eloquence, kindling the desolation of Fiora's soul finally to an answering flame of rapture.

It would be too much to say that the opera made an unqualified success with all portions of the large audience. It has not the qualities for that; and yet, it made a deep impression in its more powerful and poignant scenes. There was abundant applause after the falls of the curtain, and the singers were recalled several times.

VINCENT ASTORS GO SOUTH.

After Visiting R. P. Huntingtons They Will Cruise on Noma.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor left town yesterday for South Carolina to visit for a week or so with Mrs. Astor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, who have gone south for the late Winter season.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Astor will go to Jacksonville, Fla., and board their yacht, the Noma, for a cruise. They plan to sail through the Panama Canal, and up the California coast to San Francisco, where they will visit the Panama Exposition, returning to New York early in April.

'BELGIAN NIGHT' AT THE ASTOR

Entertain and Dance Monday for the Relief of Babes.

A dramatic entertainment and dance, under the designation of "A Belgian Night," will be given on Monday evening next at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium.

Many prominent artists are to appear in the programme which Lucin L. Bonheur has arranged.

The affair is being held under the patronage of the members of the Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, the Belgian Minister, Emanuel Havenith, and Pierre Mali, the Consul General in New York.

Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. William G. Eno, and Mrs. Richard Montgomery are among the patronesses.

Dance for Miss Dorothy Conron.

Miss Genevieve Butler of 230 West Seventy-second Street, gave a small dance last night for Miss Dorothy Conron, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Joseph Conron, whose engagement to Miss Butler's brother, James Butler, Jr., was announced recently.

Tomorrow evening Mr. and Mrs. David T. Kenney and Miss Kenney of Plainfield, N. J., will give a dance for Miss Conron at the residence of Mrs. William Clare, 317 West 108th Street.

Dinner to Granville Barker Feb. 28.

Invitations have been issued for a dinner to be given to Granville Barker, the English actor-manager, who will undoubtedly become the artistic director of the revived New Theatre, at Sherry's Sunday night, Feb. 28. The invitation contains the names of Otto H. Kahn, F. G. Bourne, Paul D. Cravath, Archer M. Huntington, Clarence H. Mackay, and Henry Rogers Winthrop. These men were among the founders of the New Theatre, who were active in bringing Mr. Barker to New York for his trial season at Wallack's Theatre.

Arrivals from Havre.

Among those who arrived from Havre yesterday on the French liner Niagara were:

Clemente Alagna, Andre Carnot, Henry Carriel, Miss Aline Dutoit, Mrs. Claudma Closd, Miss Rachael Fostenberg, Miss Estelle Gaulier, M. K. Irani, Miss Marie Mineur, Charles Rosen, Mrs. Adeline Thirict, and M. M. Egiulsor.

COUPLE BLESSED BY POPE.

Miss Marie B. Harrison and J. H. Fargis Wedded in Loyola Chapel.

The wedding of Miss Marie B. Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Harrison of 161 East Sixty-first Street, and Joseph H. Fargis took place yesterday at Loyola Chapel. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. David W. Hearn, with George J. Gillespie, Jr., and Joseph Harrison acting as altar boys.

Msst Celeste Fargis was the bride's only attendant, and Judge Charles W. Coleman was best man. Michael Harrison gave his sister in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of filet lace and satin, with a lace veil, and carried white orchids and bride roses. Miss Fargis was in pink charmeuse and carried Killarney roses.

After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served at the home of the bride. A cablegram from Rome was read announcing the conferring of the Papal benediction.

After a trip to Palm Beach Mr. and Mrs. Fargis will live at 133 East Ninety-first Street.

ALICE O'BRIEN A BRIDE.

Married to Peter McDonnell in Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The wedding of Miss Alice M. O'Brien, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William J. O'Brien of this city, and Peter McDonnell, son of Mrs. Peter McDonnell and the late Mr. McDonnell, took place yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. John J. O'Brien officating, assisted by Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, trimmed with rose point lace, a family heirloom, and a tulle veil, which fell over the pearl-trimmed court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Alfred Y. Morgan was matron of honor, and the Misses Mary King and Grace M. Fitzpatrick were the bridesmaids.

James F. McDonnell was best man for his brother, and the ushers were John F. Joyce, Robert E., Alec J., Hubert A., and John V. McDonnell.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the Louis XVI. room of the Hotel St. Regis, about a hundred and twenty-five guests attending.

After a trip to the Pacific Coast and the Panama Exposition, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell will reside in New York.

MISS FARGO TO WED MONDAY.

Daughter of James F. Fargo and Joseph B. Thomas Get License.

Miss Clara Fargo, daughter of James F. Fargo and Joseph B. Thomas, son of Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas of 135 East Nineteenth Street, whose engagement was announced last month, visited the City Clerk's office yesterday and obtained a marriage license. Their marriage is to be celebrated on Monday in St. Thomas's Church and will be quiet, owing to the death last Monday of Miss Fargo's grandfather, James C. Fargo.

Miss Fargo's father is Secretary of the National, American, and Westcott Express Companies and a Director of the Hanover National Bank. She is prominent in society, being one of society's cleverest dancers. Mr. Thomas is a brother of the late Ralph H. Thomas, and has entertained society frequently at musical and costume affairs.

MISS BAIRN ENGAGED.

Poughkeepsie Girl to Wed Eliot Atwater, New York Stock Broker.

Mrs. H. K. Bairn of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Bairn, to Eliot Atwater of 136 West Forty-fourth Street, this city.

Mr. Atwater is Stock Exchange member of the firm of Atwater, Foote & Sherrill of 38 Wall Street, and belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi, the Automobile Club of America, and Williams Club of New York; also the Dutchess Golf and Country Club of Poughkeepsie. He was graduated from Williams College, class of '08.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Peck to Wed V. H. Egleston.

The engagement of Miss Frances S. Peck of Philadelphia to Vivian H. Egleston of this city is announced. Miss Peck, who was one of the season's débutantes, is the daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck, brother of Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., who, after a residence of many years in Chicago, recently moved to Philadelphia. Miss Peck has spent most of her time here during the last three years with her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Sr.

Mr. Egleston was born and educated in England. His father was the late George W. Egleston, and his uncle, the late Thomas Egleston, Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia University. He has recently taken up his residence in New York, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club. Miss Peck is living at the Hotel St. Regis with her grandmother. No date has been set for the wedding.

Chamberlain-Mordough Wedding.

Miss Florence G. Mordough, daughter of Mrs. Emily Mordough of Brooklyn, and Robert Rensselaer Chamberlain, son of Mrs. Anna M. Chamberlain of New Haven, Conn., were married yesterday at the home of the bride in Brooklyn. Mr. Chamberlain is a graduate of Yale University, where he was prominent in athletics. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda. They first met at Woodmont, Conn., where the bride, who is a member of the Phi Delta Psi Sorority, was spending her vacation last Summer.

H. J. Washburn Weds Elsie Mott.

Henry Jackson Washburn, Vice President of a real estate firm here, was married yesterday to Miss Elsie Lebarre Mott at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, at Allendale, N. J. Frederick W. Sparks was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn will live at Manhasset, L. I.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice left town Tuesday for Chicago, where she will be a bridesmaid tomorrow at the wedding of Miss Dorothy C. Linn and Cyrus McCormick. She is the house guest of Miss Anita Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will spend June and July with their three daughters in California.

Phoenix Ingraham will entertain the members of the Hobby Club at his home, 80 Irving Place, this evening, and will also give a brief talk on Thackerayana.

Mrs. Philip Bartlett of 660 Park Avenue will give a small dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Bartlett.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will take place at Sherry's this afternoon.

The Cutler Comedy Club will give its twenty-fourth annual performance tonight at the Plaza, and dancing will follow. The play is "Beauty and the Barge."

Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a dinner this evening followed by dancing, at her town house.

Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Julia Edey have left town for Palm Beach to spend the next six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Steinbrugge have arrived from Paris and London and are at 14 East Sixtieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Constable (Miss Fanny Ellsworth), who are living at Kingston, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Wednesday.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow and Miss Winslow of Newport are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit.

Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., is at the Plaza for a few days. On Tuesday Mrs. Darlington is to give a luncheon at the See House in Harrisburg for Miss Mary F. Meyers, the débutante granddaughter of Benjamin F. Meyers.

SHOW PARIS GOWNS DESPITE THE WAR

Famous Dressmakers Offer Examples of Next Season's Fashions.

A PANAMA FAIR EXHIBIT

Ten Firms Will Open It in April—Blue Soldat and Louis Philippe Skirts 1915 Novelties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Association of Paris Couturiers has completed arrangements to send an exhibition to the San Francisco Fair at the end of the present month. Ten houses will be represented, each sending five gowns. The firms are Cheruit, Callot, Worth, Doucet, Paquin, Doeuillet, Jenny, Lanwin, Premit, and Beer.

The exhibit consists of three huge panoramas done by eminent French scenic artists, the first representing the promenade at Vichy, where morning frocks will be displayed; the second, the race course at Longchamps, for afternoon gowns; the third, the terraces at Monte Carlo, where evening gowns will be displayed. The gowns will all be shown on specially prepared wax figures.

Several members of the association intend to accompany the exhibit. Among them are Georges Doeuillet and Mme. Cheruit. They expect to open it in April. The exhibit is planned in appreciation of the continued patronage of the leading American houses, despite the war.

Callot showed new styles yesterday for the first time. The attendance was very light, only half a dozen people being in the room where there are usually twenty-five. Mme. Gerbais, one of the Callot sisters, superintended the opening and was conversational to customers for the first time in history. There were only about half the usual number of models and a third the number of mannequins seen in former years, the famous mannequin Marion, one of the greatest beauties in Paris, being absent from the head of the procession.

The verdict of the buyers was that the exhibition was a truly wonderful collection of evening dresses, the most elaborate that Callot's has ever shown. The embroideries were exquisite. In tailor-mades the most striking feature was the new blue soldat authorized for the French Army, a material which it is difficult to secure on account of the military requisition. It is about the same color as that worn by the West Point cadets. Callot shows a coat of the same pattern as that worn by the French soldier, but the skirt varies from that shown by other dressmakers, inasmuch as the points are turned back from the front and buttoned like the flaps of a soldier's overcoat.

The afternoon dresses are principally faille, trimmed with chiffon gros de Londres and Crêpe Cekay. The principal feature is the tight bodice in the Louis Philippe style, some with a considerable waist line.

The evening gowns show the décolletége cut straight across the shoulder, no trimming at the neck.

Skirts are all wide and full, some showing over drapery with points at the sides, which accentuate the fullness. In evening gowns there are many heavy brocades, spangled with heavy beads; but those must favored are of a lighter character—tulle, charmeuse, and Cekay crêpe.

The usual bands of trimming on the waist, for which Callot is famous, are continued.

Laces play an important part in afternoon and evening gowns.

There are few tailored suits, except those with a military tendency. The buyers all say that the blue soldat is suitable for American complexions, while French women consider khaki more adapted to their style.

Callot colors in evening gowns are white, salmon pink, mauvrose, and black. Some afternoon gowns are of violet and lavender tones. Callot shows a bridal dress with drapery of white and light green embroidery, and a veil of the same color, low and décolletége.

Many buyers favor Cheruit over all others and say that her styles will outlast the war. They are typically Parisian, with nothing theatrical—styles for well-dressed women. As opposed to the elaborateness of Callot, Cheruit is the pinnacle of simplicity. Her tailor-mades show full skirts and short jackets with ripples over the hip, not shown elsewhere, which clearly carry out the Louis Philippe idea. The majority of bodices are tight-fitting over the bust and plain. They button or lace in the back. She favors corbeau, blue soldat, gray, and mauve, as these colors can be worn with mourning also, if the wearer suddenly goes into mourning.

Cheruit's great distinction is in her manipulation of the full skirt of 1830-1848, which is modernized wonderfully. It is brought flat to the front and ripples to the sides with fullness to the back. She makes her skirts quite short, so that high boots will replace slippers for walking gowns in the coming season. Many boots show lace on the side.

Cheruit shows mousseline de soie afternoon gowns with beads, and for evening dresses more elaborate long paillettes. Her décolletége for evening gowns is very low in the back, with a high neck in front. She has many simple but elegant one-piece dresses for restaurants and walking, in which she favors checked silks, crêpe and a few striped silks.

PUPILS' NEW STAGECRAFT.

A Touch Revealed in Academy's Production of Dix Playlet.

A touch of the new stagecraft made its appearance in the programme given by the pupils of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon as the third of the institution's annual series of entertainments. A playlet by Beulah Marie Dix, whose war sketch, "Across the Border," was one of the most interesting features of the last programme in the Princess Theatre, was the reason for the departure from the conventional.

It was called "A Legend of Saint Nicholas," and because of its fanciful nature admitted of the rather different treatment given it. In verse often poetical, it told the story of a little boy who was rescued from the clutches of a wicked Sultan by the patron saint of children and restored to his sorrowing father and mother. This was acted before a maroon velvet curtain, the characters being garbed in fanciful costumes. The one change of scene was indicated by uniformed pages removing the table, the sole piece of furniture in the first scene, and replacing it with a chair of state. The departure is worthy of record rather as an evidence that the leaven of the new stage art is at work here than for any intrinsic merit of its execution.

A comedy in one act by Cora Maynard entitled "To Rent Furnished" and a two-act play from the French of Paul Hervieu entitled "The Enigma" completed the programme.

Sunday Gets a Theatrical Offer.

Billy Sunday has received an offer from theatrical managers to pay a flying visit to New York. Comstock & Gest yesterday wired the evangelist that they would contribute $2,500 to his fund if he would come here from Philadelphia for the performance of their production, "Experience," to be given the morning of Washington's Birthday and tell from a box of the Casino afterward what he really thinks of the play. The managers think he might be interested because "Experience" is a modern morality play.

"Flowers Whisper What Words Never Can."

We have many Novelties for Valentine's Day, which will appeal to Careful Buyers. Comparison and Inspection invited.

Tango and Fox Trot Bouquets, $1.00 Up

M. A. BOWE, Florist,

6 East 33rd Street.

Telephones—Murray Hill 1440-1441.

PERCY GRAINGER'S RECITAL.

Young Australian Musician Plays a Programme for the Piano.

Percy Grainger, the young Australian musician now in New York, is a pianist of altogether uncommon quality and accomplishment, as he showed yesterday afternoon in a piano recital in Aeolian Hall. He had hitherto made himself known as a composer of original gifts, a zealous student, and collector of folk-songs, an arranger of them into stimulating and delightful forms, and not a little of his music of both kinds had been made known here, before and since his coming. As a pianist he showed a distinctive personality that marks him out even in this season crowded with pianists of great and distinguished powers; above all, an intensely musical feeling that vitalizes all he does, and his playing gave an unusual pleasure.

There are a certain youthful freshness and robust vigor in Mr. Grainger's playing that are not inconsistent with a mature and many-sided outlook upon the art and a poetical temperament. He has the technical equipment that is indispensable for the modern player and opulent tone, a vivid sense of rhythm, a feeling for tonal color and variety of touch. There was more than a virtuoso's power in his playing of Busoni's transcription of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in D minor—more than a clear exposition of its counterpoint and its phrasing. His playing of Brahms's variations and fugue on a theme by Handel was very engaging; an individual view of the music, not a stereotyped reproduction of some standard "reading," enlivening its spirit and doing no violence to its letter.

Except for these, Chopin's posthumous study in A flat and Ravel's piece called "Water Sprite," the other numbers on the programme had a close relation to Mr. Grainger's folk-song sympathies. They were three Norwegian folk-songs and dances as set by Grieg in some of his later publications, (Op. 66 and 72;) Mr. Grainger's own "Colonial Song" and "Mock Morris Dance," and the "Triana" from Isaac Albeniz's "Iberia." It should be said, however, that Mr. Grainger has used no actual folk tunes in these pieces by himself. They were all played with great charm, with poetic insight, and, his own two especially, with an obvious joy. There was an audience of exceptional cordiality and sympathy.

DUVEENS TO PAY $3,000,000.

Statement in London as to the Price of the Morgan Porcelains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the accounts published here of the Duveens' purchase of the Morgan porcelain collection the price was said to be £800,000, ($4,000,000.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that this was an error due to a misunderstanding in reading the cablegrams received, and that the real price was $1,000,000 less, or £600,000, ($3,000,000.)

TO TAX MORGAN PORCELAINS

Thomas E. Kirby Appointed Appraiser by State Controller.

Deputy State Controller William Boardman announced last night that Thomas E. Kirby, Managing Director of the American Art Galleries at 6 East Twenty-third Street, had been selected to appraise the Morgan collection of porcelains that has just been sold to Duveen Brothers. A special law, signed by the Governor May 24, 1913, exempted the Morgan collections from the inheritance tax if they should be given to the State or a municipality within two years, and this collection has now become taxable as a result of the sale.

Mr. Kirby was born in Philadelphia in 1846 and has been connected with the business of art auctioneering since he was 12 years old. He came to New York in 1876 and six years later was one of those who reorganized the American Art Gallery as the American Art Association, of which he is now the manager. In thirty years he has conducted the sale of $35,000,000 worth of art treasure.

GREEK POTTERY CUP FOR $90

First Day's Sale of Azeez Khayat Collection Brings $3,506.

Unusually fine, a green glazed pottery cup, Greek, with relief decorations of birds and flowers, brought one of the highest prices at the first day's sale of the Azeez Khayat collection of Eastern ceramics and textiles at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Miss C. Timkin for $90. A beautiful sixteenth century plate, white, with decorations of floral sprays in polychrome colors, went to the same buyer for $82.50.

Miss Timkin made many purchases, and so did Mrs. Herreshoff, wife of the Bristol, R. I., ship builder; Mrs. B. P. Vanderhoff, Miss Ethelyn McKinney, W. C. Hill, and John A. Tompkins. Mrs. E. S. Lawson paid $69 for a Roman mosaic millefiori bowl and another similar bowl, a remarkeble specimen, ruby glass with decorations in green, yellow, and white, went to O'Reilly, agent, for a collector for $90.

The returns for the afternoon were $3,506. The sale will be concluded today.

WATSON ART SALE, $14,685.

Pair of Della Robbia Tiles from a Tuscany Monastery Bring $365.

An Italian rock crystal cup, style of Cellini, brought $255 at the H. O. Watson sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to P. J. Jackson. It was nine inches high, mounted in silver gilt. A pair of Della Robbia tiles, from a Benedictine monastery in Tuscany, said to have been made by Giovanni della Robbia, went to J. Coleman for $365.

W. A. Delano paid $150 for an original Louis XVI. mirror and $145 for a bronze bust of David after Donatello. The fragment of a fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli, formerly the property of Stanford White, went to P. M. Walker for $250; A Jacobean carved oak refectory table went to S. Rose for $350 and the same buyer paid $160 for a marble mantel in Adam style. A carved antique walnut table went to L. D. Zalland for $180. Another went to R. de Lano for $210.

This was the concluding sale, the grand total being $14,685.

William M. Chase to Give Art Talk.

Albert Eugene Gallatin, now holding a benefit exhibition at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio, 8 West Eighth Street, for destitute families of French artists, announces that on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 4 o'clock, William M. Chase, the artist, will give a talk upon "My Experiences with Whistler." Admission will be $1. The Gallatin exhibition will be continued through Feb. 20. This evening the exhibition will be open free from 7 to 10 for the benefit of students.

Sale of Paintings from Estates.

Eduardo Suarez, Minister to this country from Chile, was one of the purchasers at the sale of paintings from different estates at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening, buying among other things a beautiful "Ideal Head," by Maurice Jacquet. Max Williams paid $280 for a peaceful "Woodland Pasture," by Courbet. J. A. Topping gave $220 for Roybet's "Don Caesar," and Edwin Pledger paid $137 for a "Barbizon Landscape," by Richet. The returns were $5,969. The sale will be concluded this evening.

Valentine's Day

is children's day. Bring the children in. All kinds of valentines in our card room. Open Lincoln's Birthday.

Dutton's

681 FIFTH AVE., near 54th St.

NEW JESUIT HEAD IS A RUSSIAN POLE

Father Wlodimir Ledochowski Elected General of the Society of Jesus.

DEFEAT FOR THE LATINS

Great Efforts Made at the Conclave to Restore the Supreme Power of the Order to Them.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Father Wlodimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was today elected General of the Society of Jesus, in succession to the late Father Francis Xavier Wernz, who died here last Aug. 20.

The election of Father Ledochowski is a cause of much comment. Although the conclave for the election of the "Black Pope" was surrounded by the greatest secrecy, it is known that strenuous efforts were made again to transfer the supreme court of the Society of Jesus into Latin hands.

The Spanish Father Martin was General of the Society of Jesus for many years under Pope Leo and Pope Pius X. When he was succeeded by the late Father Wernz this was considered a great triumph for the German element.

Church authorities here last night furnished the following information regarding Father Ledochowski:

He was born on Oct. 7, 1866, a son of Count Anthony Ledochowski, a cavalry officer in the Austrian Army. The family came from Russian Poland. Father Ledochowski's uncle was Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda of the Holy See.

As a boy the new head of the Jesuits was a page in the Court of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria. He studied in Vienna, and at the end of the gymnasium course he won the Imperial Prize, the highest honor. He next studied law for one year, and then entered the seminary at Tarnow, Galicia, later studying at the Germanicum in Rome.

Father Ledochowski entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Galicia in 1889, and was ordained as a priest in June, 1894. He then became a member of the staff of writers in the Ulica Grodzka. In 1898 he was appointed Superior of the Grodzka, and became well known as a writer and preacher. He is the author of a book of sermons and of articles on sociology.

Father Ledochowski was later appointed Vice Provincial of the Society of Jesus for Poland. In 1902 he was appointed Provincial for Poland. At the election of Father Wernz as General of the Society of Jesus he is said to have received thirteen votes on the first and second ballots. He was elected assistant to Father Wernz over the Provinces of the Netherlands, Hungary, Germany, Galicia, Belgium, and Austria.

The Generals of the Society of Jesus are elected for life by the General Congregation of the Order. The General of the Society is often called the "Black Pope."

Father Wernz died a few hours after the death of Pope Pius. Anxiety over the war is said to have hastened his end. Following the death of Father Wernz, Father Fines, the Assistant Jesuit General for France, was selected to head the order, which he did until yesterday's election.

TWO SUITS ON INCOME TAX.

Government Sustained, but Appeals Will Be Taken.

The constitutionality of the Federal income tax is attacked in two suits in the Federal District Court, in which Judge Mayer yesterday sustained pro forma the demurrers interposed by the Government.

The Tyee Realty Company of 19 Cedar Street, which has a capital of $10,000 and had a bonded indebtedness of $275,000, which was reduced by $5,000 on Oct. 7, 1913, is challenging its assessment of $70.64. It says that the laws of New York State have deliberately encouraged the formation of companies which have small capital stock but large bonded indebtedness, and have provided for the payment of the taxation on the bonded indebtedness by a mortgage recording tax.

It argues that the Federal Government should not have assessed it for income tax upon that part of its income which was devoted to paying interest upon its mortgage indebtedness; that is, $13,750. It asserts that the Government set up an artificial net income for taxation purposes, and that as a matter of fact it should have assessed merely its net income of $564.26 and charged a tax of $5.64.

In the other case Edwin Thorne of West Islip, L. I., is suing Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, for $345.01. He alleges that at the time the tax was assessed the Collector had no competent evidence that he had had any net income since Oct. 3, 1913.

Judgment in both cases was entered for Collector Anderson. Both cases will be appealed, it was said.

MANTELL ACTS RICHELIEU.

His Revival of Bulwer Lytton's Play Fills the 44th St. Theatre.

The surprise of Robert Mantell's season in classical répertoire in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre came last night with this revival of "Richelieu." For the first time during his present engagement every seat, with the expection of a few in the boxes, was occupied, and many desiring cheaper seats were turned away. This was so unexpected that the drama will replace "Hamlet" tomorrow night, which may cause some discomfort in the Bard of Avon's corner in Westminster.

"Richelieu" is not new in Mr. Mantell's répertoire. He has acted it in New York on previous occasions. But it is not as familiar as his Shakespearean presentations, which may account for the interest shown last night. Certainly the audience evinced keen enjoyment in the old play which Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton wrote anonymously for Macready. In spite of its general atmosphere of antiquity, there is much virility in some of its scenes, and abundance of swashbuckling romance, and not a little that is human in its broad characterizations.

Mr. Mantell's characterization of the crafty Cardinal who outwits his enemies at every turn is picturesque in the extreme. Visually he suggested the Richelieu of the familiar portraits in a striking degree. Genevieve Hamper was an appealing figure in the rôle of Julie de Mortemar, the ward about whom the Cardinal draws the magic circle of the Church of Rome in the play's best-known passage. The performance as a whole was generally acceptable.

ROBERT A. BALFOUR DIES.

Philadelphia Banker and Traction Magnate Was 48.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—Robert A. Balfour, banker, broker, member of the Union League, and who, with his brother, James G. Balfour, held the bulk of the stock of the Union Traction Company, died tonight at his home in Germantown. He was 48 years old.

His wife, formerly Miss Louise Butler, daughter of James Butler, paper manufacturer; his son, Alexander Balfour, a student at the University of Pennsylvania; his brother, James G. Balfour, and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Balfour, of Lansdowne, were at his bedside.

Mr. Balfour was born in Rockdale, Delaware County, and came to Philadelphia with his father, Alexander Balfour, when a child. Alexander Balfour had large holdings in the Union Traction Company. The elder Balfour died twelve years ago, and following his death Robert A. was elected a Director in the Union Company to fill his father's place.

Mr. Balfour started work in a Richmond, Va., paper mill which he subsequently managed. After that his father organized a brokerage firm in which his son Robert became a member. Twelve years ago, when the elder Balfour died, the firm was reorganized, and is now known as James G. Balfour & Co. Mr. Balfour was Prison Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary, a Director of the Quaker City National Bank, Treasurer and Director of the Wincroft Stove Works, Middletown, Penn., and President of the Historical Publishing Company of this city. He was a Mason and member of the leading Philadelphia clubs.

Major Houston V. Evans.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Maj. Houston V. Evans, an officer of the Philippine Scouts, died of apoplexy today at Miagao, Panay, while on a field manceuvre.

Maj. Evans was born in Missouri in 1872 and was a Captain in the Regular Army. He was detailed to the Scouts in December, 1912. He was graduated from West Point in 1896 and assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry as an additional Second Lieutenant.

In 1899 Major Evans was sent out to the Philippines and was recommended for the brevet of Captain for bravery in the attack upon the insurgents at La Granja, Negros, in July of that year.

George T. Patterson.

George T. Patterson, active in fire insurance circles in this city for many years, died yesterday at his home in Greens Farms, Conn., in his 69th year. Fifteen years ago he was a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, of which he was Chairman for ten years. He was Vice President of the German-American Fire Insurance Company for eighteen years, and when Mayor Strong took office Mr. Patterson received the indorsement of all the fire insurance companies for the post of Fire Commissioner and would have received the appointment except for his ill-health. His father was the Captain of the first volunteer fire patrol established in this city. Mr. Patterson is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Last of the Monitor's Crew Dead.

Anton Basting, said to be the last of the crew of the Monitor, the conqueror of the Confederate armorclad Merrimac, died yesterday at his home, 152 Van Horne Street, Jersey City, in his eighty-first year. He is a native of Germany and came to this country as a young man and for a time lived in this city. Following the civil war, he located in Jersey City, and until four years ago kept a grocery store. Last Fourth of July he was one of the guests of honor at the unveiling of the Lafayette Park tablet to the French General, and on Decoration Day, 1913, he was a guest of honor of the Epworth League of Cleveland, Ohio, at the commemoration of the famous battle of the Monitor and Merrimac. Mr. Basting is survived by his widow and daughter.

Gustave Muenchinger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 11.—Gustave Muenchinger died here today of pneumonia. He was the eldest son of the late Charles G. and Pauline Muenchinger, and was associated with them in the catering business in the Summer colony until he joined with his wife in the management of the Muenchinger-King Cottages. He is survived by his widow, two sisters, Mrs. Henry C. Stevens and Mrs. C. Walker, and three brothers, Paul, Max and Charles Muenchinger of Newport. Mr. Muenchinger was a member of the Representative Council.

James F. Andrews.

James F. Andrews, a retired stockbroker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange until he retired from active business in 1907, died last night at the Polyclinic Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, in his sixty-eighth year. He had been a member of the firm of J. M. Noyes & Co., formerly at 66 Broadway. Mr. Andrews was a member of the Lotos and the Bridgeport Country Clubs, and of the Masons. He is survived by two daughters and a son. Mr. Andrews lived at 30 West Seventy-first Street.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES Y. BAMFORD, for many years Colonel of the Seventh New Jersey Infantry, died yesterday at his home, 614 Tenth Avenue, Belmar, N. J. He was Secretary of the Washington Market Association of this city, and was born and lived the greater part of his life in Trenton, N. J. Col. Bamford was the Managing Director and Treasurer of the City Railroad Company of Trenton until it was absorbed by the Trenton Passenger Railroad in 1891. He was also President of the Trenton Fire Commission until the paid department was started.

CHARLES N. STERRETT, a member of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co. of Paterson, N. J., and for many years prominent in the silk industry in that city, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., and went to Paterson in the early sixties to work in a silk mill. In 1882 he was elected an Alderman, and during the term of Mayor John Johnson was a member of the Finance Committee of Paterson.

The Rev. JOHN HUSKE, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church of Newburgh, N. Y., died there yesterday. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1854.

Mrs. MARGARET BIGGS, wife of William Biggs, died on Wednesday at her home, 9,542 Flatlands Avenue, Canarsie, aged 55 years. Mrs. Biggs had lived in that section for more than twenty-five years.

Mrs. ALICE KELTY KANE, 73 years old, widow of Thomas Kane, formerly a wholesale shoe dealer in Manhattan and a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Wednesday at the home of her niece, 201 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kane was an old member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph.

NATHANIEL HOPPER, a wealthy resident of White Plains, died yesterday at his home, 38 Barker Avenue, aged 79.

New Society to Give French Plays.

Another society to present the dramas of the French stage in New York is being organized. Miss Jet Hahlo and Maurice S. Revnes are behind the movement. Their plan is to begin a season in a downtown theatre next September, and later to give their repertoire in the larger cities of the country. Miss Hahlo will leave for Paris shortly to engage artists and negotiate with authors.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

THE Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer are endeavoring to raise Thirty Thousand Dollars to correspond to a similar sum promised by a patron at present unnamed.

The total of $60,000 is to be used in payment of a burdensome mortgage upon the new St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 71 Jackson St., Corlears Park, New York. The Sisters implore the public to make this magnificent offer a real gift by contributing toward the twin $30,000 which is to bring success.

This charity is wholly mendicant by printed appeals, and the Sister-nurses must beg in this way all the comfort accorded to their 60 or 80 men and women at St. Rose's.

There is no sorrow, no condition of misery, not represented among our patients, who are of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF,

Mother M. Rose Huber, Superior, St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN 'THE HAWK'

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—William Faversham, star in "The Hawk," now playing in this city, was today made a defendant in a suit brought by Marie Z. Taylor of New York in the Superior Court. A hearing will be given on Feb. 15.

The bill asked to have an injunction granted preventing the play from being further produced on any stage in this city by Faversham. It also asked that Faversham give an accounting of the expenditures of the company now playing in "The Hawk."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CONSTABLE.—Daughter, Feb. 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Constable, Kingston, Mass.

MARCUSE.—Feb. 10, 255 West 98th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Marcuse, a daughter.

Engaged.

THOMPSON—JONES.—The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Parsons Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Jones of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to Mr. Howard Burden Thompson, son of the late George S. Thompson of Troy, N. Y.

HOGREFE—TALBOT.—Elizabeth M. Talbot to Louis Hogrefe.

Married.

HALSEY—MARCH.—On Feb. 10, 1915, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Boyd Edwards, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. March, to Mr. Ralph Wetmore Halsey, all of South Orange, N. J.

LATTIN—HANSON.—On Feb. 10 at St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Kathryn Shallcross Hanson to Clark Parker Lattin.

MORAN—GRIGG.—Feb. 10, Virginia A. Grigg to Stanley C. Moran.

RAWAK—SHULMAN.—Feb. 10, Bessie Schulman to Samuel J. Rawak.

Brooklyn.

AHRENS—ALLERMAN.—Feb. 11, Anna M. Allerman to Henry Ahrens.

DINON—FOGARTY.—Feb. 10, Dorothy L. Fogarty to George F. Dinon.

KRETZ—HERMANN.—Feb. 10, Henrietta Hermann to Arthur E. Kretz.

LANGWORTHY—DA VOLL.—Feb. 10, Eva A. Da Voll to Dr. Howard T. Langworthy.

MAYER—SEILER.—Feb. 10, Jennie L. Seiler to Hugh Mayer.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, after a week's illness, James Frederic Andrews of 30 West 71st St. Services and interment private.

BADEAU.—At Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Leonard Bishop, youngest son of William E. and the late Annie Bishop Badeau, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 15 Badeau Av., on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

BAMFORD.—On Feb. 11, 1915, Col. Charles Y. Bamford. Funeral services private from his late home, 614 10th Av., Belmar, N. J., Saturday, the 13th, at 10:30. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

BOUTON.—On Feb. 10, after a short illness, Mrs. Charles F. Bouton, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late home, Blairstown, N. J., Friday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. Services also at Greenwood Chapel, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock.

BRIDGHAM.—At his residence, 954, 5th Av., on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, 1915, Samuel Willard Bridgham, son of the late Samuel W. Bridgham and Eliza Ann Fales. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUCE.—Emma Worden Bruce, beloved wife of Dr. Charles E. Bruce, suddenly, at her home, 2 East 127th St., Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, 1915. Funeral services on Friday at 2 P. M. at Taylor Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway.

BULLOCK.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1915, Katharine Tooker, wife of Raymond G. Bullock, in the 35th year of her age. Prayers at the house Friday morning. Funeral in the Universalist Church, Attleboro, Mass., Saturday afternoon.

COLVILLE.—At Liberty, N. Y., suddenly, Feb. 10, 1915, George Murray Colville, D. D. Funeral service at Presbyterian Church, Liberty, N. Y., Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment Binghamton, N. Y.

DORAN.—On Feb. 10, 1915, Gregory W. Doran, beloved husband of Mamie Doran, (nee Murphy.) Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 4,607 Park Avenue, thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Members of Division 589, B. of L. E., Lodge 155, Locomotive Firemen and Alumni Association, N. Y. N. S., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment, St. Raymond's.

DOUGHTY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, at Milford, Pike County, Penn., Mrs. Alla Doughty. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EPSTEIN.—Thursday, Feb. 11, in his 70th year, Max Epstein, beloved husband of the late Lena. Funeral services at his late residence, 512 West 179th St., Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

FORSHAY.—Esther A., widow of Jacob H. Funeral Saturday, 9 A. M., from her late residence, 178 West 94th St., then to Church of Advent, 93d St. and Broadway.

GRANIE.—On Feb. 11, after a long illness, Marie Elizabeth Granie, at her late residence, 212 West 102d St., in her 66th year. Funeral, 10 o'clock Monday morning, at Notre Dame Chapel, Morningside Drive and 114th St.

HALSTEAD.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, Alvah Lockwood Halstead, at his residence, 345 Garden Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANFT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915, John B. Hanft, at his late residence, 125 East 87th St., in his 83d year. Funeral from Arion Society Club House, 59th St. and Park Av., Saturday afternoon, the 13th, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Arion Society, are invited.

HILL.—On Feb. 10, Susie A. Hill, widow of Joseph Hill, and daughter of the late David B. Kerr, at her late residence, 465 West End Av. Funeral service on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOBOHM.—On Feb. 11, 1915, Charles Hobohm, beloved father of Frederick Hobohm, Emma Palmay, Fredricka Stratman, Matilda Franz. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,328 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Members of Navigator Lodge, No. 232, F. and A. M.; Bedford Council, No. 655, R. A., are invited.

HUSKE.—Entered into life eternal, at Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1915, Rev. John Huske, rector of St. George's Church, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 4 P. M. Interment at Fayetteville, N. C., at convenience of family.

KEATING.—John. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d (Campbell Building.) Time later.

LENSSEN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Arthur Lenssen of Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral on Friday, private. Interment in Trinity Cemetery, New York City.

LITTLEJOHN.—Suddenly, at Flushing, L. I., Wednesday, Feb. 10, Isabelle Townsend, wife of Lomax Littlejohn. Funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, Friday, at 3 P. M.

LUDLOW.—After a short illness, at his residence, 6 East 76th St., on Feb. 11, 1915, Edward Livingston Ludlow, in the 80th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEUNCHINGER.—Died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 11, Gustave A. Muenchinger.

MILLER.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915, at his late residence, 150 West 59th St., Daniel S., son of the late Daniel S. and Ann Kip Miller, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence Friday, Feb. 12, 11 A. M.

MINTURN.—In London, England, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a brief illness, Hugh Minturn, youngest son of the late Robert Bowne Minturn, in the 33d year of his age.

MURRAY.—At Loomis, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1915, Robert Morton Murray, son of the late Alexander W. and Caroline A. Murray. Funeral service at the University Place Presbyterian Church, 10th St. and University Place, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

RANSOM.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 9, 1915, Julia E. Ransom, aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Selfridge Undertaking Establishment, 19 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RATHBONE.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge to be held in the Grand Lodge room, Masonic Hall, West 24th St., on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, for the purpose of holding Masonic service over the remains of our late brother, Robert C. Rathbone.
W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

RATHBONE.—Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Companions, you are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Robert C. Rathbone, late Sergeant Major, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, West 24th St., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, at 11:30 A. M.
BRIG. GEN. JACOB E. DURYEE, President.
CAPT. RICHARD H. GREENE, Secretary.

RATHBONE.—Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar: Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late frater, Sir Robert C. Rathbone, to be held on Saturday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, City.
JESSE HOWARD WILSON, Commander.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Recorder.

Died.

RATHBONE.—Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons: Companions: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late companion, Robert C. Rathbone, to be held in Masonic Hall, West 24th St., City, on Saturday morning, at half past eleven o'clock.
ERNEST WILLIAM LOVEJOY, High Priest.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Secretary.

RATHBONE.—Headquarters, Lafayette Post 140, D. N. Y. G. A. R. comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Robert C. Rathbone, from Masonic Hall, 24th St. and 6th Av., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 A. M. No ritual. By order.
FRANK M. TIERNAN, Commander.
ALEX M. LOWRY, Adjutant.

RATHBONE.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Robert C. Rathbone, (Third Company,) from the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 24th St. and 6th Av., New York City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. THOMAS DIMOND, President.

REAM.—On Feb. 9, 1915, at Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City, Norman B. Ream, in his seventy-first year. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Saturday morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

RUTH.—Morton, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ruth, died Thursday, Feb. 11. Funeral from his late residence, 280 Fort Washington Av., Friday, Feb. 12, 11 A. M.

RYAN.—Bridget, beloved wife of Matthew Ryan, and mother of Mary M., Matthew S., Francis S., John A., Joseph P., and of the late James J. Ryan. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, from her late residence, 487 4th St., Brooklyn, and thence to St. Saviour's Roman Catholic Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

SCRIPTURE.—Orrin M., beloved husband of Mary Frances, age 78 years, died Feb. 11, 1915.

SMITH.—At Poundridge, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 8, George T. Smith. Funeral at Presbyterian Church, Poundridge, Sunday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.

TELFER.—On Feb. 11, 1915, at her residence, 4,305 Broadway, Margaret MacKenzie, wife of Robert Telfer. Notice of funeral later.

TONNE.—At Hasbrouck Heights, N. Y., on Feb. 10, 1915, Natalie, (nee Beck,) age 70 years, beloved mother of William and Alexander Tonne. Funeral service at her late residence, 215 Madison Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Walter, beloved husband of Catherine Turnbull, aged 67. Funeral services at his late residence, 310 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., on Feb. 10, 1915, Frank Aymar Van Buren, in his 36th year. Services from the residence of Robert Van Buren, Esq., 58 West Av., Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:05 P. M.

VAN BUREN.—Julia Norris, at her residence, Plainfield, N. J., in the 82d year of her age, widow of Gen. Daniel T. Van Buren and daughter of the late James Ludlum and Lucretia Crary Norris. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WALBRIDGE.—Wife of Charles H. Walbridge, at her home, 194 Noble St., West Haven, Conn. Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Isabel M., and son, Charles R. Funeral services, Watting, Conn., Friday, Feb. 12.

WINTER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 52 West 92d St., on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, Emma B. Winter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISCHOF.—Karl G., 1,493 Vyse Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 1:45 P. M.
BRAY.—Bernard, 8 Perry St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.
BUCKLEY.—Charles E., 453 West 52d St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BURNS.—James, 123 East 130th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CAMPBELL.—Margaret, 466 11th Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.
CAULFIELD.—Michael, 31 West 76th St., Feb. 10.
CONNORS.—Vincent J., 154 East 175th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CONROY.—James L., 163 East 49th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 6:30 A. M.
CUFF.—Mary T., 3,180 Broadway, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
DENIG.—Henry J., 75 Essex St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
FLEISCHER.—Edna, 221 West 141st St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
HANNAN.—Thomas, 417 East 15th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HENJES.—William, Feb. 9, aged 55. Funeral 206 West 30th St., today, 2 P. M.
JOHNSON.—Edward, 319 East 91st St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KELLY.—Edmond, 2,714 8th Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McKEARNS.—Bernard, Feb. 9. Funeral 135 Avenue B., today, 9:45 A. M.
MARSHALL.—Mary L., 1,156 Forest Av., Bronx, Feb. 9. Funeral private.
O'CONNOR.—Catharine, 1,142 Tiffany St., Bronx, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
PARNELL.—Michael J., Feb. 10. Funeral 64 6th Av. to-day, 9 A. M.
PERISSI.—Ferdinando, 59 East 127th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
ROSS.—William D., 188 West 101st St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
STAFFIELD.—Frank W., Feb. 10. Funeral 1,879 Amsterdam Av. to-day, 8:30 A. M.
SULLIVAN.—Julia, 189 Lexington Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today.
WILKINSON.—William, M. E. Church Home, Feb. 9, aged 72.

Brooklyn.

BAYER.—Martin, 643 Greene Av., Feb. 10.
BLAKE.—Elsie, 184 Prospect St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BURKE.—Jane, 365 Baltic St., Feb. 9, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CARROLL.—James A., 103 South Elliott Pl., Feb. 10. Funeral services today.
CLAVIN.—Catherine, 674 5th Av., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.
CORRIGAN.—Blanche M., 195 Steuben St., Feb. 10. Funeral services today.
CROPSEY.—Carrie, 854 Gravesend Av., Feb. 10. Funeral services tomorrow.
DORNLEY.—James E., 1,873 Atlantic Av., Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
EILERS.—Ernest W., 155 Garfield Pl., Feb. 9. Funeral services today.
ELLIOTT.—William F., Jan. 21, aged 23. Funeral, 706 Grand St., today, 9 A. M.
ENRIGHT.—Jeremiah, German Hospital, Feb. 10, aged 56. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GILPIN.—Gertrude H. A., 432 Halsey St., Feb. 10. Funeral services today.
HALL.—Sarah E. P., 1,344 Prospect Pl., Feb. 11, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HOGAN.—Ann, 889 Herkimer St., Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HOLM.—Katharina, 55 Prospect Pl., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LYNCH.—Edward N., 344 Vernon Av., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McLAUGHLIN.—Margaret, 1,923 63d St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MUELLER.—Elisabeth, 147 Himrod St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
O'GORMAN.—Julia, 159 Calyer St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
SCHUCHHARDT.—Katherine, 2,036 Grove St., Feb. 11, aged 32. Funeral services today.
STONE.—James G., 624 East 17th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
SWEENEY.—Ellen, 415 9th St., Feb. 11.
TRACY.—John C., 927 Bedford Av., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
WOLF.—Christian J., 161 Cleveland St., Feb. 10. Funeral services tomorrow.

Jersey City and Newark.

AHRENS.—Herman W., 518 West Side Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
BANNON.—John J., 128 Manning Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral Feb. 14.
BASTING.—Anton, 153 Van Horne St., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
BOOKER.—Nellie, Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BOWERS.—Thomas F., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DAVIS.—C. Emma, Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.
FROST.—Jessie, 218 6th Av., Newark, Feb. 10.
GOODMAN.—John R., 22 Howard Place, Jersey City, Feb. 11, aged 89. Funeral today.
HANKENSON.—L. Virginia, Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KENNY.—Elizabeth, 61 Emmet St., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral service today.
SANDFORD.—Louisa J., 170 South 9th St., Newark, Feb. 10, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow.
SHAFFER.—Bessie, 308 York St., Jersey City, Feb. 10.
SCHAUB.—Emil, 146 Elizabeth Av., Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
SCHMITT.—Katharina, 82 Kossuth St., Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral Feb. 15.
WALLER.—John F., 314 Ege Av., Jersey City, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Westchester County.

NATHAN.—John L., Tarrytown, Feb. 9.
YENNI.—Oscar, White Plains, Feb. 10, aged 66. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

In Memoriam.

KENDRICK.—Julia Lawton. In tender and reverent memory of my mother, who died Feb. 11, 1912. J. LAWTON KENDRICK.

REYNOLDS.—Lawrence, mass St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, today, 8 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

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CALL COMPENSATION 'RIDER' A MENACE

Labor Leaders Attack Plan to Permit Private Settlement of Claims.

COMMISSION OBJECTS, TOO

But Employers' Leader, Favoring Plan, Pleads for Freedom to Deal Directly with Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Conflicting views as to the feasibility of permitting private settlement of compensation claims were expressed at a hearing this afternoon before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly when the "rider," which the Republican leaders of the Legislature have tacked on the bill providing an emergency appropriation for the Workmen's Compensation Commission came up for discussion.

Under the present law all settlement of claims must be made through the commission. As the Commissioners at a recent hearing on the Appropriation bill asserted that the high cost of administering the law was due largely to the tremendous number of claims which the Commissioners were called upon to adjust, the legislative leaders in the interest of economy proposed the plan of private settlements. This system is in operation in all except two of the nineteen States in which compensation laws have been enacted, and is said to work out to general satisfaction.

The opposition today was furnished for the most part by representatives of the labor organizations, one of whom asserted that the adoption of the proposed amendment would "cut the heart out of the compensation law." This sentiment was echoed by other labor speakers, some of whom went so far as to assert that if the law was amended to permit private settlements the lawmakers might just as well repeal the entire statute.

Representatives of organizations employing labor on a large scale appeared in support of the proposed amendment, asserting that they should have the right to deal directly with their own employes. Casualty insurance companies which have the right to issue compensation insurance also were represented and urged that the law be amended.

According to John J. Hanlon, legislative agent of the New York State Federation of Labor, every central labor organization in the State was represented in the crowded Assembly Chamber where the hearing was held. Early in the speechmaking a note of hostility toward the casualty insurance companies was noted. Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committtee, presided at the hearing.

"We do not want to deal with the casualty companies," said ex-Secretary of State John T. McDonough, the first speaker, who represented the Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. "The Insurance Department has printed a big book about the doings of the casualty companies as observed by Insurance Departments in all parts of the country. From cover to cover this book is filled with a record of fraud, perjury, and theft. If you pass this 'rider,' you will put into the law the very provision that organized labor fought most strenuously to keep out when the law was passed. On behalf of 600,000 workers in this State I ask you not to enact this legislation."

John M. O'Hanlon of Troy, another representative of the Federation of Labor, told the committee that it was the conduct of the casualty companies under the old employers' liability law which had led to the enactment of the compensation law. He said if the employers and employes were permitted to settle their claims without State interference, the employe always would get the bad end of the bargain.

James P. Holland, representing the Central Federated Union of New York, said that organized labor all over the State was opposed to the amendment. Charles T. Yates of Syracuse, who said he represented seventy trade unions in that city, said the workingmen got on well with the employers who carried their own insurance or who insured through mutual companies.

"All our trouble has been with the casualty concerns," said Mr. Yates. "No employer who wants his men dealt squarely with can indorse this proposed amendment."

Richard H. Kern, representing the Central Labor Union of Rochester; Jeremiah T. Carey of the Paper Makers' Union, Thomas Ryan of the New York City Council of Carpenters, William Kohn, representing the Board of Business Agents of Manhattan; John J. Collins of the New York District Council of Painters and Decorators, and John P. O'Brien of the Central Board of Carpenters and Joiners also spoke in opposition to the "rider."

Compensation Commissioner J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is a Republican, was then introduced as a neutral. Commissioner Wainwright, however, asserted that, far from being a neutral, he was opposed to the "rider," and added that he had been authorized by his fellow-Commissioners to make the same plea on their behalf.

"Each and every member of the commission doubts very much the wisdom of these amendments," said Mr. Wainwright. "If it is planned to save expense, the saving should not be considered for a moment if it involves unfortunate results. We feel that voluntary settlement in advance of an award by the commission would bring about unfortunate results for the employes. You must remember that there are only 257 self-insurers in the State, and that 70 per cent. of all employers insure with the casualty companies.

"You are turning over not only settlement of claims, but the adjustment as well to the casualty companies, and the result of that can be nothing except a virtual lowering of compensation rates. Our commission does not believe that this change should be made."

Carlton A. Chase, President of the New York State Manufacturers' Association, said he believed the employers should be free to deal directly with their men both in the matter of payments and settlements of claims.

"It is our own money that we pay out, not the State's," said Mr. Chase. "We have heard a lot about unfair employers. We have heard nothing about unfair employes. We certainly need protection from them as much as the workmen need protection from unfair employers."

James O. Carr of the General Electric Company, which is self-insuring, said that it should be obvious that private settlements could be effected without injury to the workmen.

"I resent the general indictment of the employers of labor which has been expressed here," said Mr. Carr.

Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal, one of the largest employers of labor, at the hearing said he thought private settlements quite practical if properly safeguarded.

"This law was framed, however, for the benefit of the workingmen," Mr. Brush said, "and if the workingmen are against this amendment, I do not see where we as employers have any right to take the other side of the argument."

C. A. Crane, Secretary of the Contractors' Association; W. H. Hotchkiss, former State Superintendent of Insurance, who represented the United States Casualty Company; A. E. Cluett, a collar manufacturer of Troy; A. E. Crockett, President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; George Tate, President of the Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce, and Frederick E. De Berard, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, also spoke in favor of the amendments.

The Finance Committee will decide next week whether to report the rider favorably.

Fleming Gets Verdict for $25 Only.

George E. Fleming, who sued Mrs. Jessie B. Bacon for a counsel fee of $2,500 for services in a suit she was said to intend to bring against Michael J. Hurley, a paint manufacturer of St. Louis, for $500,000 for breach of promise, got a verdict yesterday of $25. Mrs. Bacon concluded not to sue, and a suit brought by the Baroness Ursula Barbara von Kalinowski against Mr. Hurley for $2,500,000 on the same grounds was dropped also. Mr. Fleming testified that he represented the Baroness and received from her only $6,000 on a bill for $10,000.

LETS ROADS MEET CANAL COMPETITION

Commerce Commission Grants Relief Through Modification of Order in Intermountain Case.

WILL LOWER COAST RATES

But Transcontinental Schedule on Which Roads Have Been Working Will Be Maintained Inland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The opening of the Panama Canal, making possible an all-water trip from New York to San Francisco in fourteen days, has already upset the transcontinental rate schedule under which the railroads have been operating for many years, and has made it necessary for the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant relief through a modification of its order in the intermountain rate cases. Relief was asked by nearly all the Western roads interested.

The effect which the canal competition has already had upon the all-rail rates, not only from the Atlantic seaboard but from points as far inland as Chicago and St. Paul, was described at the Interstate Commerce Commission as revolutionary. It is the opinion of the commission that, had the railroads been denied their request for permission to readjust rates to meet part way the lower charges via the canal, there was "grave reason to think that the Atlantic seaboard in the future would have supplied by water the Pacific Coast with the commodities in question, and that many industries in the neighborhood of Chicago would have either lost their Pacific Coast customers or have been compelled to migrate to near the Atlantic seaboard."

To counteract this situation, the Interstate Commerce Commission has entered an order affording further relief under the requirements of the decision in the intermountain case. By this order the roads are allowed to establish lower rates to the Pacific Coast ports without effecting corresponding reductions to intermountain points which are not affected by the water competition.

Under the original order in the intermountain case the carriers from the Missouri River westward were forbidden to charge more to an intermountain point than to a Pacific terminal. East of the Missouri, the stringency of the rule was abated, so that from Chicago to intermountain points the excess charge permitted over the rate to the Pacific terminals was 7 per cent.; from Pittsburgh, 15 per cent., and from the Atlantic seaboard, 25 per cent.

The shrinkage of rates from New York to San Francisco by way of the Canal put the transcontinental carriers in serious straits. On certain heavy commodities, largely moving by water, a serious loss in through earnings was inevitable if the roads reduced their rates to the Pacific Coast to compete with the lower water rates. In addition to this loss on through revenue, the commission points out, the carriers would have had to take a double loss in their revenues to intermountain points: first, because the intermountain rates would have to be lowered, and, second, because the percentages over the terminal rates would have been calculated on a lower base.

Additional relief was sought by the carriers as to the rates on about 100 carload commodity items and about fifty less-than-carload items. These carload rates to the Pacific Coast range from 55 to 95 cents per 100 pounds and the less-than-carload commodity rates range from $1.10 to $1.75 per 100 pounds. These commodities are such as originate in large volume at or near the Atlantic seaboard, are particularly adapted to water transportation and on which the rates are relatively low.

On about twenty-five items which move in carloads from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast at rates of less than 75 cents per 100 pounds carriers are permitted to establish the rates proposed to the California terminals and to continue rates to intermediate points not higher than 75 cents per hundred pounds. On all other traffic rates from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast must be carried as maxima at intermediate points.

From Chicago, Buffalo and New York carriers are permitted to carry carload rates to intermediate points 15, 25 and 35 cents, respectively, higher than from the Missouri River to the same destinations.

Less-than-carload commodity rates on articles classified as first or second class in Western classification, which are less than $1.50 per 100 pounds from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, may be exceeded at intermediate points, but the rates on such articles to such intermediate points must not exceed $1.50 per 100 pounds.

Less-than-carload commodity rates on articles classified as third class or lower in Western classification, which are less than $1.25 per 100 pounds from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, may be exceeded at intermediate points, but the rates on such articles to such intermediate points must not exceed $1.25 per 100 pounds.

Less-than-carload commodity rates from Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York to intermediate points may exceed the rates from the Missouri River to the same destination by 25, 40, and 55 cents, respectively.

Carload rates on coal and pig iron may be less to the Pacific Coast than to intermediate points, but the rates on such articles to the higher-rated intermediate points must not exceed 5 mills per ton mile.

A suggestion is made that rates to intermediate points near the Pacific Coast terminals may be made by adding to the rates to the terminals something less than the locals from terminals to destination, or by making basing rates to the terminals less than the local rates to such points, to be used in connection with the local rates from the terminals to destinations in making through rates from Eastern points to points intermediate to the terminals.

The Pacific Coast terminals to which these rates will apply are the points at which the Atlantic-Pacific steamships deliver their freight.

N. Y. U. Defers Military Corps Plan.

New York University students decided yesterday to postpone the formation of a military corps under the plan offered by the Young Guards of the United States, an association formed to promote the cause of military drill in colleges. A committee made up of students decided that the connection between the Government and the organization was not close enough to guarantee the continuity of the plan. The students voted almost unanimously yesterday against going on record as opposed to an increase in the army and navy of the United States.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Decisions:

W. Litzenberg, respt., v. I. H. Cole, applt.—Judgm't reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

E. Moch Company, respt., v. Security Bank of N. Y., applt.—Judgm't and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt. to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mecca Realty Co., applt., v. Kellogg's Roasted Corn Flakes Co., respt.—Judgm't and orders aff'd, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. A. Denton, respt., v. R. H. Morgan, Jr., as treas., &c., applt.—Judgm't reversed and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.)

G. F. Root Co., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., et al., John E. Pierce Co., applt.—Judgm't aff'd with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Re Augusta Hyatt, deceased.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re P. Caffrey, deceased.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pease & Elliman, respt., vs. Terminal Warehouse Co., applt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward L. Holstein, applt., vs. Arthur Woods as Commn., respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Fay, respt., vs. Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Co., applt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. F. Begelbing, applt., vs. Max Jagerhuber, impld., respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isabella L. Weaver, applt., v. James B. Quinn, respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. M. Myron, respt., v. H. B. Myron, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. M. Werner, applt. v. H. Smith, respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. Messer, applt., v. C. Burstein et al., respts.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affd., without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

M. H. Rothschild et al., respts., v. David Morrice, Jr., et al., applts.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Fay, respt., v. Tri-States Publishing Co., applt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. A. Frueauff et al., respts., v. G. Moore et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on Pace v. Amend, 164 App. Div., 203. Order filed.

T. F. Devine, respt., v. W. Melton et al., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified aff., without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. A. Thanasules, deceased.—Order aff. with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Geller, applt., v. R. Waldo, as Commr., respt.—Order aff. with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., v. H. Brown and N. Kirshanbaum.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. J. Miller and N. Kirshanbaum.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People, &c., v. W. H. Marshall.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Quirino A. Catalano v. Board of Education.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. V. Ulner v. J. R. Doran.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. Keel, as admx., &c., v. Jobson & Gifford Co., impld.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. L. Erlanger v. P. H. Sullivan et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Williamsburg Iron & Wire Works, Inc., v. J. F. Kuhn et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless applt. comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

E. B. Levy v. S. E. Conway et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

F. Halsted v. J. G. Simmons.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless applt. comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

P. H. Sullivan et al. v. David Krauss et al., as exrs.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. R. Martin v. Samuel Melton.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

The Bank of United States v. the Public Bank of N. Y. City.—Application granted. Order signed.

A. Bernstein et al. v. Union Pacific RR. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

M. Randolph v. A. W. Field—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., v. E. A. Jackson et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. Weston et al. v. J. R. Watts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Gerbino, &c., v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

J. J. Dickinson v. D. J. Tynan, impld.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. L. Matteson v. Jennings-Bragden Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.—Order filed.

Midtown Contracting Co. v. L. Goldsticker et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. M. Clarke v. J. L. Martin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. E. Marks v. J. W. Stolts, as Pres., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. E. Gourd v. T. Healy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. Gerbino, &c., v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.

Re City of N. Y., re St. Paul's Place School Site.—Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

M. A. Mulholland v. L. H. Reid et al.—Application denied. Settle order on notice.

Re Interboro R. T. Co., (Webster Av. line, West Farms Subway Connection.)—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

F. H. Travis v. Knox Terpezone Co. et al.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

City of New York v. N. Y. Trust Co. as trustee.—Motion granted. Order signed.

J. J. O'Neill v. Ronald C. Lee.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.

Will for probate: Marie L. Stockwell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.. Guggenheimer<Guggenheim—Michael J. Egan, Bryant<Davis—John T Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. N Y Produce Exch<Ludins & Romm Realty Co—John G Phell. Heinsheimer<Isenberg (3)—L Herding Rodgers, Jr. Frohn<Jagenberg—Edwd D Fawler.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Decisions:

Re petition of Lloyd M. Howell.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

John J. Mara, rel., v. Waldo, &c., rspdt.—Motion granted as to the determination upon the facts, but not to change the statement of Mr. Justice Carr.

Re Addison S. Sanborn.—Referred to Wm. D. Dickey, official referee.

Simon Barnett, &c., rspdt., v. Bradley Contr. Co., applts.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Elginia D'Alisera, &c., respdt., v. John J. Hearn Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Catherine Daly, &c., rspdt., v. W. J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Lisette Deebach, &c., rspdt., v. Robert Gair Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Bertha Frank, rspdt., v. Moses Frank, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Isaac S. Israelson, rspdt., v. Harry P. Williams, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Re application of CNY to acquire title to Montgomery St. In re Clark.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John Larson, applt., v. Nassau RR., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John F. McKean, applt., v. William Hill et al., rspdts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs.

Nassau Hotel Co., applt., v. Barnett & Barse Corp. et al., rspdt., def—Order affirmed, $10 costs. No opinion.

Warren S. Paddock, rspdt., v. Andrew Johnson, applt.—Order affirmed, $10 costs, and disbursements. No opinion.

Wm. H. Ackerson, rel., v. B'd of Supervisors, Rockland Co., rspdt.—Determination of B'd of Supervisors in so far as it reduced the audit of Town B'd by striking out items aggregating $91 for the custody of prisoners under direction of the Magistrate, reversed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Chas. G. G. Boye, rel., v. Waldo, &c., rspdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, $50 costs. No opinion.

Buck, rspdt., v. Williams, &c., applt.—Order reversed, on reargument, without costs.

Agostino Troiano, rspdt., v. Antonio Galasso and Joseph Galasso, applts.—Order reversed, $10 costs; motion denied, $10 costs, without prejudice to a reversal of the motion at Special Term upon further papers.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Motions. No day calendar. Part II.—No day calendar. Part III.—Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—By Brady, J.—David W. Cohen<Frank Notusek—Emanuel C. Davidson. Samuel N. Stecher<same—Emanuel C. Davidson.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—By Gibbs, J.—College Point Savings Bank<Bischoff—Alexander Karlin.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:59|Sun sets..5:30|Moon rises..6:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:18	6:44	12:42	1:20
Governors Island	6:46	7:16	12:50	1:07
Hell Gate	8:38	9:06	2:19	2:47

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 11.

SS Niagara, Havre, Jan. 30.
SS Minneapolis, London, Jan. 30.
SS Chicago City, Bristol, Jan. 31.
SS Olinda, Nice, Jan. 24.
SS Mogileff, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
SS Canning, Manchester, Jan. 27.
SS Storstad, Barry, Jan. 28.
SS Malincha, St. Jago, Jan. 30.
SS Frankrig, Caibarien, Feb. 4.
SS Montevideo, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Feb. 6.
SS Comanche, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
SS Bela, Bermuda, Feb. 8.
SS Yumuri, Progreso, Feb. 4.
SS Kura, Cardiff, Jan. 22.
SS Louis Luckenbach, Philadelphia, Feb. 10.
SS Almirante, Colon, Feb. 4.
SS Portreath, St. John's, Feb. 8.
SS Brabant, Tampico, Feb. 2.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Maracas	Naples	Jan.	14
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Jan.	18
Copenhagen	Balboa	Jan.	25
Dunciuta	Bordeaux	Jan.	23
Florida	Kirkwall	Jan.	23
Toronto	Hull	Jan.	26
Oosterdyk	Barry	Jan.	28
Brattingsborg	Ardrossan	Jan.	28
Columbia	Genoa	Jan.	10
Liv	Shields	Jan.	26
Mildrecht	Rotterdam	Jan.	27
Parima	Demerara	Feb.	2
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Feb.	3
Sverge	Azores	Feb.	2
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan.	28
El Valle	Galveston	Feb.	6
Megantic	Liverpool	Feb.	3
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Jan.	29
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb.	6

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnetonka	London	Feb.	4
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb.	10
Advance	Cristobal	Feb.	6
Crecan	Savannah	Feb.	9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Feb.	6
Sebek	London	Jan.	31
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Feb.	8
Caclue	Bordeaux	Jan.	27
Gulbaxie	Ardrossan	Jan.	28
Campania	Madeira	Feb.	8
El Paso	Rotterdam	Feb.	1
City of Macon	Bremen	Jan.	31

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool		4:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.
Cretan, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 11.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool for New York, was 1,300 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 14th, morning. American line.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam for New York, was 1,100 miles E. at noon the 10th; due 13th, forenoon. Holland-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 764 miles N. of Balboa at 8 P. M., Feb. 10.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, passed West Point, Curacao Island, at 11 P. M., Feb. 10.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 312 miles S. at noon.

SS Cretan, Savannah to New York, was 2 miles N. of Winter Quarters at noon.

SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 100 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 186 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 102 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 5 P. M.

SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 421 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 815 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS Maracas, Naples to New York, was 866 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 1,055 miles N. of Balboa at 8 P. M., Feb. 10.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5:10 P. M.

SS John D. Archbold, Genoa to New York, was 600 miles E. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ausonia, at Glasgow, Feb. 10.
SS Vigo, at Hull, Feb. 10.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Feb. 10.
SS Hero, at Christiansand, Feb. 9.
SS Chinese Prince, at Kobe, Feb. 9.
SS Santa Marta, at Cristobal, Feb. 11.
SS Zacapa, at Cristobal, Feb. 11.
SS Zuiderdyke, at Maasluis, Feb. 11.
SS Barbary, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 11.
SS El Paso, at Fayal, Feb. 10.
SS Tagus, at London, Feb. 10.
SS Augusta, at Gothenburg, Feb. 1.
SS Perugia, at Naples, Feb. 9.

Sailed.

SS Gymric, from Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Navahoe, from Esbjerg, Feb. 10.
SS Else, from Shields, Feb. 11.
SS Poolster, from Port Talbot, Feb. 9.
SS St. Louis, from Marseilles, Feb. 8.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Feb. 10.
SS Panama, from Balboa, Feb. 8.
SS Djibouti, from Marseilles, Feb. 9.
SS Erik II., from Copenhagen, Jan. 31.
SS Orseolo, from Bari, Feb. 5.
SS Finland, from Genoa, Feb. 4.

Passed.

SS Patris, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Skinfaxe, New York for Svendborg, passed Dover.
SS Bristol City, New York for Bristol, Passed Fastnet.
SS Libra, New York for Barcelona, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 12, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 13, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. Feb. 16, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Feb. 24, SS Bassam.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 19, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Feb. 12, SS America, and at 5 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru	Feb.	11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Feb.	11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Feb.	11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara	Feb.	12
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—China	Feb.	15
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Feb.	19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Willochra	Feb.	26
Guam, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb.	28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 12; Manila, Jan. 14; Yokohama, Jan. 23, and Honolulu, Feb. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Feb. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 14.

THOUGHT HE HAD DYNAMITE

But Package Left at McAlpin Only Contained Disinfectant.

When John Geerin, Superintendent of service at the McAlpin, received night before last from Nathan Schermerhorn of Baltimore a small parcel with the injunction to keep it for him for a short time, he put it in his desk.

"Be very careful of it, and keep it right side up, or there will be an accident," enjoined Mr. Schermerhorn, as he hurried away.

Geerin, after he had closed the desk, happened to recall that Mr. Schermerhorn was a representative of a firm of manufacturers of explosives. Then the words of the owner of the package, particularly, "accident," "careful," "right side up," recurred to him.

"Dynamite!" guessed Geerin, and turned pale. Hastily he opened the desk, and as hastily but gingerly took out the parcel. Holding it carefully, he called one of the house detectives, told him his suspicions, and demanded that the package be removed at once.

Bascome, the detective, after hasty inquiries, learned that Mr. Schermerhorn had left the hotel. Carrying the parcel tenderly, he visited the check room, the safe deposit vault, and the lost and found department in turn, but found a reluctance among those in charge to relieve him of his burden. As he was to trust his burden to an elevator, he heard his name called by a page boy.

"Geerin wants to see you," said the page. "The man came back for that package, and he's raising the deuce because he's got a customer with him whom he wants to show that sample of disinfectant."

MANY ALIENS IN ASYLUMS.

Homer Folks Would Restrict Immigration Because of Insanity.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, issued a statement yesterday in which he urged that further restrictions be put upon immigration, giving as his reason the fact that 27 per cent. of the 33,357 inmates of the State insane asylums are aliens. According to his statement, $6,729,126 was spent by the State last year to take care of the asylums.

It was also announced that State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, Andrew D. Morgan, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, and Everett S. Elwood, Secretary of the commission, have become members of the Committee for Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association of 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LAWYER BUTTS SENTENCED.

Gets a Year and a Half for $300,000 Real Estate Deal.

Thomas W. Butts, a lawyer, 65 years old, who is said to have lost more than $300,000 in a Monmouth Beach (N. J.) real estate deal about four years ago, was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than one year and six months nor more than three years and six months yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for grand larceny.

Butts pleaded guilty to the theft of $3,100 from Frances Hayes Hanford on Nov. 6, 1913. Robert P. Levis, counsel for the trustee in bankruptcy for Butts, said in court yesterday that Butts had failed to keep separate accounts of his own and his clients' money and that he used both in his real estate deals. Butts, before his sentence yesterday, had served eighteen months in Ludlow Street Jail, where he was held on a civil order for his arrest.

Rally for Suffrage Amendment.

Senator Bristow, Herman Metz, Charles Edward Russell, Rheta Child Dorr, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, are all to speak at the big rally to be held at Cooper Union on Monday evening, Feb. 22, under the auspices of the Union. The object is to arouse interest in the Federal Amendment, known as the Bristow-Mondell suffrage bill, which the women hope to have passed by the Senate before it adjourns. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., will preside.

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New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Service discontinued until May. [illegible]

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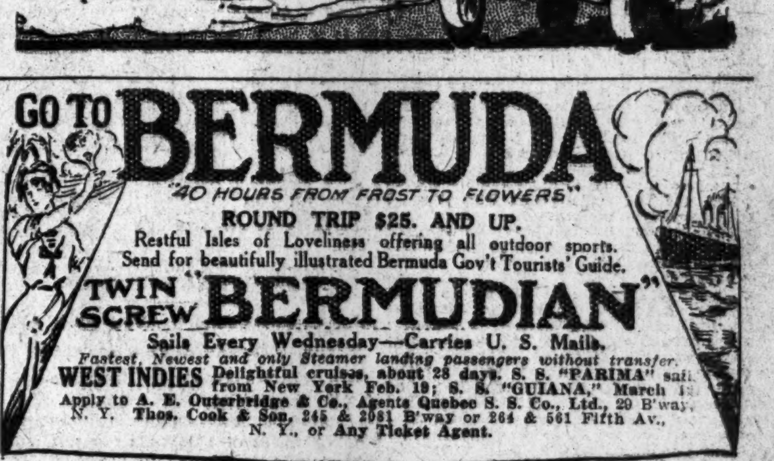

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New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis, Feb. 13, 10 AM | Minnehaha, Feb. 20

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Megantic....Feb. 17 | Cymric....Feb. 27
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NIAGARA . . Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE ...Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 6, 3 P. M.
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Tuscania. .....Sat., Feb. 20, NOON
LUSITANIA. .Sat., Feb. 27, 10 A.M
*Alaunia .....Sat., Mar. 6, 10 A.M.
Franconia. ...Sat., Mar. 13, 10 A.M.
*Calls at Halifax eastbound.

Spain—the Riviera—Italy—Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus.
CARPATHIA.....Tuesday, March 9, Noon

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through rates to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

Go To BERMUDA
TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
Round Trip $25 and Up.
Newest and Fastest Steamer to Bermuda
Sails Every Wednesday—Carries U. S. Mail.
WEST INDIES
Delightful Cruises—about 28 days. S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 19th; S. S. "GUIANA," March 12, for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents, Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Cook & Son, 245 B'way & 561 5th Ave., or any Ticket Agent.

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To Azores, Lisbon and Mediterranean.
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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
3 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone [illegible]
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

Brazil Neutral fast twin-screw passenger steamers to East Coast South America via Barbados. Sailings every 3 weeks. S. S. "Rio de Janeiro," March 10; S. S. "Minas Geraes," April 1. Lloyd Brazileiro, J. J. Slechta, Agent, 17 State St., New York.

FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Ocean Steamship Co., 301 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
[illegible]

APPLYING METHOD IN SALESMANSHIP

Address of Mrs. Prince of Boston Before the Retail Dry Goods Association.

HOW SELLING IS TAUGHT

Instructed Girls Can Do More Efficient Work and Adequate Wages to Them Pays.

Speaking to the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the closing sessions of their annual convention at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince of Boston, Director of the Union School of Salesmanship in that city, gave a detailed account of the way saleswomen are trained by that institution and made into highly effective employes. The applause that greeted the close of her remarks proved beyond doubt that she had cast considerable light on a subject of vital interest to all her hearers. So pleased were the retailers who heard her speak that, shortly after her address was finished, they made known by a rising vote that they wanted her to come to the association as Educational Director, which resulted in a resolution empowering the Executive Committee of the Association to work out a plan whereby this result might be obtained.

The school of which Mrs. Prince is the Director was founded by her in 1905, and was established in the same year by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. A training class for teachers of salesmanship was organized in 1909, and since 1911 it has been associated with Simmons College in Boston. In 1913 Mrs. Prince was appointed by the Public School Committee of Boston as Director of Practice in courses of salesmanship in the public high schools and continuation schools of that city.

"One of the things the retailers need most of all," said Mrs. Prince in her talk to the merchants present, "is happier workers. The bonus system and the minimum wage question would take care of themselves if the saleswomen were so educated that they could do really efficient work for their employers, the sort of work that would be rewarded by adequate wages on a strictly business basis, which in itself would make for happiness on the part of the workers."

The Union School, she pointed out, is a strictly business proposition and is related to the retail stores of Boston, but it is not too closely allied with business to lose its identity. So great is the interest of the leading Boston dry goods merchants in the school that an Advisory Committee made up of executives of several of the large stores helps plan the work and keeps close the connection between the instruction offered and the actual work of selling goods in the stores. The students are all saleswomen employed in the department stores of Boston. They receive full wages while attending the school, and their day's work is about equally divided between the school and the store.

The success of the school is best indicated by the fact that the store officials testify frequently that the girls who attend the courses sell more goods in their afternoon at the store than the others do in the entire day. Further tribute to the school is given by the store executives in the change of the class of girls they are sending there. While at first they sent their lowest paid girls, who they thought could be most easily spared from the store, they now send their best and most promising employes.

Explaining the way in which the school is conducted, Mrs. Prince said that the girls come there at 8:30 and ring in their time the same as they do at the store. The time cards are sent each week to the stores from which the girls come, and if they are late or absent their punishment is meted out by the stores. She continued:

"The first thing we try to impress on the girls is that a wholesome appearance is an essential business asset. The girls are willing to follow suggestions laid down, and realize the relation of right living to efficiency. One of the first things that is actively discussed is the relation of shoes and feet to good salesmanship. None of the girls seems to know that a standing occupation, under proper conditions, is more healthful than one which requires constant sitting down, and we have found that much of the complaint and discouragement against selling goods behind a retail counter is due to physical conditions produced by wearing improper shoes. Time and time again we have seen a girl's health and efficiency improve because a change to sensible shoes had removed the cause of a great part of her physical suffering."

According to Mrs. Prince, the subjects studied are salesmanship, which is taught by discussions of the store experiences of members of the class; by lessons on such subjects as the care of stock, approaching the customer, &c., by means of demonstration sales and by lectures from representative business men and women; textiles, with the study of the raw materials, the finished fabrics, and practical tests for adulterations; color and design as applied to dress; furnishings and the display of merchandise; hygiene from the viewpoint of business honesty, business arithmetic, supplemented by actual store problems, and economics as applied to the spending and saving of money, &c. There are now more than 600 graduates of the school. At the end of the course practical examinations are given, the questions covering a wide variety of topics incident to the conduct of business in department stores.

Mrs. Prince pointed out that one of the strongest arguments for the teaching of salesmanship in the public schools was that more girls are going into selling each year from the various high schools than are going into office work for the reason that there are more of these positions. She startled her hearers somewhat by saying, apropos of this, that of the 2,100 students in Girls' High School, Boston, 1,400 were studying stenography and typewriting, these being the only business subjects the curriculum of the school afforded.

Among the other speakers at the meeting was E. W. Bloomingdale, counsel to the Retail Dry Goods Association of this city. Mr. Bloomingdale's address dealt with the trading stamp and the so-called profit-sharing coupon, and he showed several reasons why these devices were detrimental to the best interests of the retailers.

Beulah Kennard, Educational Director of the Department Store Educational Association, in which Anne Morgan is interested, also spoke, her topic being "Standards of Salesmanship."

Near the close of the afternoon session a resolution was passed by the retailers voicing their disapproval of the "profit-sharing" coupon. Resolutions were also passed thanking Manager F. Colburn Pinkham for his work during the past year, and urging the Executive Committee to use all honorable means in securing the proposed National Retail Dry Goods Association Building by co-operation with the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who have made the association an attractive offer. There was further discussion of details of the proposed Insurance Bureau of the association, but no definite action was taken beyond referring the subject to the Executive Committee.

Arthur Letts of Los Angeles, retiring President of the association, was the guest at a complimentary dinner tendered by several members at Sherry's last night. The dinner was tendered in appreciation of Mr. Lett's services as head of the organization.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESALE FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASERS

Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer,

Office, 189 Broadway.

Today, Friday, Feb. 12th,

At 10 o'Clock, at

Café de Paris

1457 Broadway, at 42nd Street,

a large lot of goods, sold for account of former purchasers, comprising in part, electric motors, electric fans, blowers, ice making machine, vacuum cleaner, electric chandeliers, ice boxes and ice houses, troughs, polishing lathe, frame pictures and draperies, tables, Vienna chairs, lockers, and many other articles; Steinway Grand Piano, solid mahogany.

Also two large mural paintings by Dodge.

Also Silver, Linens, Glass and China.
50% CASH DEPOSIT REQUIRED.
McCOMBS, RYAN & GORDON, Attorneys, 96 Broadway, New York.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, will sell Monday, Feb. 15th, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 89 West 32d St., N. Y. C., entire stock of

DRESSED SKINS,

Manufactured Furs, Fixtures, and Machines of M. Marks, retiring. Auctioneer's Office, 15-17 Greene St. Tel. Spring 1056.

JEWELRY.

David W. Biow Co.

520-522 Broadway.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring) near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, Feb. 12, 10:30 A. M.

JEWELRY

Diamonds, Watches,

Diamond and Gold Bracelets, Gold and Diamond Lavallieres, Gold and Diamond Rings, Pins, 14 k. Mountings, elegant line of Watches, Gold and Gold-Filled Chains, Gold and Diamond Lockets, Seal Rings, Gold Knives, Wedding Rings, Sterling Silver Picture Frames, etc., etc.

A very fine line of above in lots to the trade.

GOOD TRADING IN LONDON.

American Securities Lead in a Lively Day's Session.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A good, miscellaneous business was transacted on the Stock Exchange today. War loan issues, shipping, and iron and steel shares were prominent leaders. Investors gave their attention to home rails and bonds and colonial securities, but foreign bonds were easy under the lead of Brazilians.

Markings were more numerous in the American sections and prices were well maintained. The closing was steady.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

STOLE TO BE A LAWYER.

Bootblack's Ambition Earned Clemency from Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Pleading that his reason for stealing a bicycle with two companions was the desire to secure money for another law book, Frank Regine, a bootblack, of 48 Elm Street, had the sympathy of the court this morning. The boys pleaded guilty to the charge.

"What have you to say," asked Recorder Carroll.

"Please, Judge," said Regine, "I only did it to get money for another law book. Gee, it must be nice to be a lawyer and wear nice clothes and do as you please."

Recorder Carroll decided to encourage Regine and permitted all three to go after they promised to pay $1.50, the amount realized from the sale of the bicycle.

EDISON'S 68TH BIRTHDAY.

Inventor Worked as Usual—Told Callers Better Times Are Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—Every man in the employ of Thomas A. Edison wore a carnation and a button bearing the portrait of "the old man" today in honor of the inventor's 68th birthday. Mr. Edison, as customary, worked the entire day.

To reporters he expressed his faith in a quick return of prosperity and announced that in ninety days he will have his plant, which was partly destroyed by fire in December, back to normal. Mr. Edison said he was convinced that the business depression has been purely psychological since the European war began.

PLEADS FOR NEW HAVEN.

Rhode Island Law to Raise Funds for Road Urged by Elliott.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Railroad, appeared this afternoon before the Senate and House Corporation Committees, in joint session, to explain the necessity of an amendment to the railroad's charter, giving it the right to issue a mortgage upon its property in Rhode Island. Mr. Elliott recited the various laws which compelled the road to spend more money, and said that various commissions asked for information which cost a great deal to give and collect.

"All of these," he said, "are burdens we cannot escape, and, when added to the other increased expenses, make the company almost unable to do its work properly. Now we must turn to the States for help. On the first day of May a debt of $30,000,000 falls due. With the greatest economy and curtailment we have reduced expenses quite a little. We are earning nothing now with which to make needed improvements, nothing with which to pay our debts, and nothing with which to pay dividends.

"We can get money in four ways. One way is earning it. That we are trying to do, but we are not succeeding. We can get it by saving. We are trying that as best we know how. We can ask the stockholders to give us the money. That is hard to bring about, because we can't sell stock at less than par, and that is hardly practicable. We may get it by borrowing money. That is what we want to do.

"We must use all four ways to succeed.

"If we can't use all four ways the company may fail. That would be a shock to the State, to the owners, to credit, to every one. This situation is a problem for all New England, for all the nation.

"We have, therefore, asked for enabling legislation in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. We wish to issue a preferred stock. We need some broad plan that will be the same in each of these States."

CERTAIN EXPORTS LESS.

Large Amounts of Foodstuffs, However, Still Going Out.

There was a lull in the exportation of refined sugar from this port in the period Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, according to the ten-day statement of foodstuff exports issued yesterday at the Custom House. England, which has been such a heavy buyer, got down to only twenty-five cases and four barrels in the period covered by the latest report. Exports of the product were also at a standstill to other countries. Corn sugar shipped to England amounted to 16,009 bags. Italy led in exports of American wheat with 555,188 bushels. Greece came next with 216,000 bushels, and England third with 119,974 bushels of the cereal. Canadian wheat flour in transit to Italy and England totaled 61,000 bushels.

Norway was the biggest purchaser of wheat flour, her exports from here being 132,304 bags. Purchases by the other European countries were only normal. Denmark led in corn exports with 161,351 bushels, while shipments of corn meal and corn flour fell to a low figure. Italy took 30,000 bushels of oats, Norway 112,625 bushels of rye, while the chief buyers of barley were Denmark and the Netherlands. The first-named country took 266,180 bushels and the latter 207,666 bushels. Canadian barley in transit to the Netherlands totaled 37,197 bushels.

Fresh beef shipments in the period were as follows: France, 44,288 quarters; England, 1,022 quarters, and Spain, 5,000 pounds. France, England, and Italy purchased between them 1,700 horses.

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE CANNERS

Dr. C. L. Alsberg Emphasizes the Need of Cleanliness in the Preparation of Foods.

TRAINED MEN ARE NEEDED

Efforts to Extend Foreign Trade Stated—Report Presented Favoring the Metric System.

The annual convention of the National Canners' Association, which has been holding a three days' series of meetings at the Hotel Astor, in conjunction with machinery supplies and brokers' affiliated organizations, came to a close last night with a theatre party at the Hippodrome, where 5,000 canners, members of their families, and friends witnessed the "Winter Circus" as the guests of the American Can Company, which bought up the entire house for the occasion.

The company distributed elaborate programmes as souvenirs of the entertainment, while the clowns and other performers made adaptations in their respective parts calculated to amuse the guests and give a trade suggestion to the affair. George Numsen, the newly elected President of the Canners' Association, between the acts, formally thanked the officers of the American Can Company for the pleasure given the canners and their families. H. W. Phelps, President of the company, made a suitable response.

Earlier in the day the association met in the grand ballroom of the hotel and listened to addresses and reports. The chief speaker at the morning session was Dr. C. L. Alsberg, successor of Dr. Wiley as head of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Alsberg recalled in his opening remarks that at last year's convention, held in Baltimore, he had discussed the pure food law and its requirements as they relate to the canning industry. At that time the bureau's chief made a plea in behalf of the law, arguing that the present act not only protects the consumer but the honest manufacturer equally. That was the angle from which Dr. Alsberg said he wanted the canners to regard the law. Yesterday's address was devoted entirely to technical matters of interest to the manufacturers, with special reference to hygienic questions in the canning industry. The speaker said that the variety and quality of canned goods is so great that no fears need be entertained healthwise from the use of the packers' products.

"Some of you," said Dr. Alsberg, "have plants that vie with hospital wards in cleanliness, while some of the plants do not measure up to that standard, although the lack of cleanliness is often due to a misunderstanding of what cleanliness is. In my judgment it is not worth the while to put out an unclean product. With the transfer of industry from the home to the factory, with the general application of steam, there has followed a continual change and revolution in food products. It is safe to say that there will be an increasing output of factory foodstuffs and a corresponding decrease in kitchen output.

"What is cleanly enough, good enough for the kitchen is not good enough in the factory. What is wanted is to have the same principles apply in your industry as in the hospital. Canners do not need to take centuries to reach the high standard of production obtaining in the beer industry. There has, in fact, been an extraordinary stride made in canning sanitation in the past decade.

"You are handicapped by lack of trained canners, and as yours is a profession as well as any other, you will have to train men as practical canners. There have been brewery schools here and abroad for 75 years, and I shouldn't be surprised if eventually you have to establish a cannery school, since you can't get practical canners from the agricultural school or the university. This is an especially important matter, since you cannot centralize your canneries because they have to be located adjacent to the sources of supplies."

Relative to canned goods as a diet, Dr. Alsberg said that no diet that lacks change is a beneficial one. The canning industry, however, has made it possible to change the diet at any season of the year, and thus make a variation in diet which is one of the most important factors in making people healthy. The speaker pointed out that the canning industry, together with refrigeration, has made it possible to take care of such emergencies as that in Belgium. Another tribute to the canning industry was paid by Dr. Alsberg when he declared that there will never again be famines such as existed in the Middle Ages and at other periods in history.

United States Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who was to have spoken on the export question, was unable to be present, but the subject was discussed by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who told of the co-operation existing between the canners and the bureau for the purpose of securing a reduction in the South American tariff duties on canned products. Advices from the American Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro have just been received, Dr. Pratt said, to the effect that Brazil is about to revise its tariff and that the indications are that it would be revision downward so far as canned imports are concerned.

C. H. Bentley, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade, brought in a report characterizing as encouraging the canned trade prospects in South America. The report urged that the reciprocal features of our tariff be utilized in negotiating for concessions in Foregn countries. The establishment of American branch banks in South America was commended as a strong factor in developing American trade in the republics to the south of us.

Richard Dickinson, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts and Terms, Weights and Measures, presented a report advocating the adoption of the metric system in place of the present standards of weight and measure.

There was some campaigning by members of the National Association to have the association decide the place of next year's convention, but the matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee with power to make the choice.

DEFENDS CAN CO. IN THEATRE.

Hippodrome Party Protests Government's Anti-Trust Suit.

A theatre party given at the Hippodrome last night by the American Can Company to delegates attending the eighth annual convention of the National Canners' Association and allied industries developed into a meeting of protest when one of the guests attacked the United States Department of Justice in its application of the Sherman law in a speech made during the intermission between the circus acts. The speaker was James P. Olny, a canner, of Syracuse.

"The so-called Sherman anti-trust law," said Mr. Olny, "was passed in the interest of the consumer and to safeguard him against being taken advantage of by a monopoly. I am sure we all feel and have felt since the commencement of the Government proceedings against the American Can Company that the Department of Justice in some way misunderstood the great extent of the can-making industry, the business method sof the Can Company, and it couldn't have realized that the holdings of that company are very far short of a controlling interest in the great business in which it is engaged. This is not a matter of sentiment; it is one of right and wrong, the proper protection of great vested interests properly administered."

The speaker then testified to his belief in the progressive ideas and fair business methods of the company, and asked for a rising vote to express the sentiment that these methods had operated to the material advantage of the consumer, and that "the industry, consisting of 2,300 canners as here represented, wishes to register its protest at the pending proceedings against the American Can Company, and trust that the Government will see the wisdom and justice of an early discontinuance of the same."

The guests, who with their families filled the 5,600 seats of the Hippodrome, arose and cheered loudly.

Talks were also made by George W. Numsen of Baltimore, President of the National Canned Goods Association; A. F. W. St. John of Columbus, Ohio, President of the Canners' Machinery and Supplies Company, and H. W. Phelps, Vice President of the American Can Company.

LONGACRE THEATRE IN SUIT.

Adlon Construction Co. Seeks to Oust Frazee Co. on Rent Claim.

The Adlon Construction Company began an action yesterday in the Third Municipal Court to oust the Frazee Theatre Company from the Longacre Theatre on the claim that it owes $4,444.45 on the February rent.

The plaintiff says the property was rented to the defendant in September, 1913, for $40,000 a year, payable in nine instalments.

The defendant says it was willing to pay, but was dissatisfied with the status of ownership. It said that a foreclosure sale on a mechanic's lien was set for Jan. 20, and that the property was bought by Ralph Bloom. The terms of the sale, it is alleged, provide for the transfer of the property on Feb. 20. Decision was reserved.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Ducks' Feet and Gizzards Among the Things Passed On.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that dried ducks' feet and dried ducks' gizzards, imported by William A. Brown & Co., are not dutiable under the present tariff at the rate of 2 cents per pound as "prepared poultry." After listening to arguments by John Gibion Duffy, counsel for the importers, the board handed down a decision granting free entry as "meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved."

Mitsui & Co. and other Japanese importers lost in an attempt to enter Japanese white oak lumber as sawed lumber at the rate of $1,25 per thousand feet board measure under the Tariff act of 1909. It was decided that the Government's assessment at 15 per cent. ad valorem as cabinet wood is correct and must stand.

T. D. Downing & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on merchandise invoiced as "cotton rags." They were classified as articles made from plushes, and duty was taken at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913. At the trial the protestants relied upon the claim that the goods are dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as "rugs of cotton" or at 35 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured upholstery goods. Neither of the claims was regarded by the board as meritorious, the Collector being affirmed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Incorporated today:

Motor Express and Sales Corpn., Buffalo, $6,000,000; John T. Mooney, Irwin Campbell, John G. Berner, Buffalo.

Balkind Imperial Clothing Specialty Co., $25,000; Simon C. Weil, William Goodhart, Joseph L. Balkind, 8,701 21st Ave., Brooklyn.

George P. Allrich & Co., publishers, booksellers, stationers, $20,000; William A. Ihne, William R. Jackson, Lester N. Selig, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Elite Garment Co. of Syracuse, making merchandise according to business demands, $50,000; Vincent D. Moore, Harry V. Downer, William D. Lynch, 335 South Warren St., Syracuse.

A. P. Kehr Co., Buffalo, contracting, building materials, $30,000; Edward D. Strebel, Leroy A. and Margaret M. Kerr, Buffalo.

The Empire City Electrotype Co., steel, nickel, typing, engraving, faced stereotypes, matrices, $28,000; Marlros D. S. Tashjian, Grace and John G. Hurmuze, 251 William St.

Theatres Holding Co., theatrical or operatic, $25,000; Raphael Odierno, Clementino Demacchi, Edward A. Isaacs, 275 Rosedale Ave., Madison, N. J.

Master Talking Machine Corpn., distributing agent, manufacturer, $25,000; Preston Walsh, J. Robert Rubin, Hiram B. Danziger, 816 West 94th St.

Alberta Import-Export Co., trade relations between this and foreign countries, trade journals, exhibitions, $15,000; Marie Danielson, Evelyn and Erling Deitricksen, 266 9 St., Brooklyn.

Frank Del Balso, Bronx, realty, contracting, $10,000; Salvatore Carroza, Frank and Anthony Del Balso, 1,481 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Terhune Catering Co., lunchrooms, hotels, dairy, truck farms, $10,000; Emanuel L. Meyer, Martin Lippman, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, 5,420 6 Av., Brooklyn.

Haller Bros. & Co., Syracuse, farm, dairy products, groceries, $10,000; Eva M., Chas. A., and Lucien C. Haller, 716 Manlius St., Syracuse.

Dorrit Realty Corpn., contracting, agency, brokerage, $10,000; Timothy F. Fay, W. Gibbes Whaley, Richard S. Elliott, 20 West 10 St.

F. P. Kamholz, Inc., fur manufacturing, $10,000; Morris Hornstein, Wm. Berdy, Augustus Kampholz, 46 Fort Washington Av.

Yale Telephone Co., Fayette and Varick Townships, $9,000; Chas. R. Kennedy, Harry J. Williams, Ryner C. Allen, Romulus.

The Monoday, Buffalo, restaurateur, confectioner, baker, $15,000; Mary A. Higgins, Maurice E. Preisch, Wesley J. Armstrong, 409 West Delaware Av., Buffalo.

Hydrolic Amusement Co., Bronx, amusement devices, $12,000; Wm. Fish, Cornelius Quinn, Clinton Stephens, Jr., Clason Point, N. Y. City.

Hamilton Garment Co., clothing, mail order, $10,000; Herman I. Steinholz, Mary Margowitz, Melvern H. Roberts, 210 West 85 St.

Euryanthe Realty Co., agent, broker, $10,000; Samuel H. Kaufman, Henry Herzbrun, Chas. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

Anderson Restaurant Co., $10,000; Clayton L. Smith, Wm. P. Schweikert, Howard W. Zymour, 766 Jackson Av.

Stenberg Dress Co., skirts, cloaks, women's wear, $10,000; Dorothy Alper, Yetta Sternberg, Abram Misroch, 1,068 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Chevron Realty Co., Queens, water rights, brokerage, insurance, farms, personal property, $5,000; Henry, Lucille F., and Henry Mollenhauer, Jr., 554 Rector St., Union Course, Queens.

Robert Appleton, Inc., writing, printing, publishing, capital no par value; Samuel Crowther, Edward D. and Robert Appleton, 571 Park Av.

British-American Export Corpn., world-wide agents, investigators, advertisers, commission brokers, $5,000; Alexander H. Steele, L. W. McIntosh, Francisco A. Godoy, 17 Battery Place.

Barth-Henkin, Brooklyn, knitted goods, $5,000; Colman Bloon, Frank M. Henkin, Louis Barth, 101 Cannon St., Manhattan.

Ovid Telephone Co., Romulus and Ovid, $7,500; Frank S. Edward and Hary J. Williams, Romulus.

Chas. M. Perott Co., Buffalo, plumbing, steamfitting, hardware, $7,500; George J. Cavanaugh, Chas. M. and Ella M. Perrott, Buffalo.

Michael Zummo, Inc., Queens, realty, construction, quarrying, broker, $5,000; Rosa, Rosie V. and Michael Zummo, 12 Russell St., Woodhaven.

Lexington Av. Opera House Co., theatrical, music hall, $5,000; Alexander Werner, Meyer Klein, Helen White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

T. T. & B. Co., Rochester, restaurants, smokers' articles, liquors, $5,000; Robt. S. and Kazimier Trynoski, Jas. M. A. Buchanan, Rochester.

Atlantic Homes, Brooklyn, realty, builders, contractors, $5,000; Geo. A. Hann, Jos. H., and Thorndyke C. McKennee, Rockaway Beach.

Capital Increases: Opp. Realty Corpn., New York, $1,000 to $95,500; Marcellus Hardware Co., Marcellus, $5,000 to $12,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Wheeler-Holden Co., Buffalo; Jamaica Estates Building Corpn., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Charters filed:

Carlson Brothers, Inc., West Orange, contracting, capital, $25,000; incorporators, George Carlson, S. Peter Carlson, C. M. Carlson, West Orange.

Smart Set Shirt Company, Union, to manufacture shirts, capital, $50,000; incorporators, Willis Mitchell, Edgar M. Thorp, West Hoboken; Benjamin L. Herman, New York.

Sanozone Company, Gloucester City, to manufacture disinfectants, capital, $25,000; incorporators, Daniel H. Mullin, John M. Carrigan, Gloucester City; Edward B. Moore, Philadelphia.

Washington Amusement Company, Hoboken, amusements, capital, $125,000; incorporators, Frank G. Hall, George A. Enright, Harry T. Hall, Hoboken.

Newark Factory Sites, Inc., Jersey City, real estate, capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, Benjamin Treacy, Neil A. Weathers, Frederick W. Walse, Jersey City.

Churchill & Co., Inc., Verona, to deal in food products, capital, $12,000; incorporators, John D. Bouton, Monroe; Edward D. Street, Glen Ridge; Harry N. Cole, Verona.

Auto Salvage and Sales Corporation, Trenton, automobiles, capital, $50,000; incorporators, Rodger O. Foust, Harry P. Clymer, Yardville; Thomas G. Mapps, 404 Liberty Street, Trenton.

Pennsylvania Casket Company, Camden, to manufacture caskets and undertakers' supplies, capital $25,000; incorporators, Frank Amon, John J. Inglesby, John J. Schmidt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN WANTED by large U. S. A. manufacturer laces and embroideries for Middle West; one other high-class kindred line no objection; commission basis; state experience, facilities, references, and age. Box Z 246 Times Annex.

Large quantity of silk waists to close out; also three to four hundred dozen colored wash dresses at a sacrifice price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

SALESMAN on silk and cotton petticoats, calling on office trade, thoroughly experienced; also men traveling to carry side line; commission. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

War Goods—100,000 doz. wool hosiery, 25,000 doz. underwear, 60,000 doz. sweaters and jerseys; quick delivery; principals only. Prompt action necessary. A 207 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR to make high-class gowns. Call between three and four, 366 5th Av., Room 1,015.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR WEST AND South to carry a side line of $4.25 and $8.50 waists on commission basis. Box L 27 Times.

THE THREE BEST VALUES IN SILK dresses are being shown by Lipschitz Bros., 130 W. 25th St. Call and be convinced.

For Sale.—Juilliard 42-inch gray vigerow at less than mill price. L 20 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS in dresses of all kinds for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " "

⁂

Large Shipment of Wool.

The first direct shipment of wool from the Argentine in twenty-five years has been received here. The amount is placed at 200,000 pounds and is said to be of first grade quality. The importation will go a long way, it is thought, to relieve the wool situation, at least temporarily. A broker in Boston is now making negotiations to purchase the entire lot, and the deal will be closed, it is said, when a price difference of a fraction of a cent has been adjusted.

⁂

Merchandise Bureau Established.

The Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has established a merchandise bureau of which Samuel S. Goldberg, Assistant Secretary, is in charge. The bureau at this time will be devoted mainly to assisting members in the matter of relieving them of their surplus piece goods. In the short time of its existence, several hundred cases of goods have changed hands. Plans are now being formulated for the joint purchase of merchandise by the members through the association's merchandise bureau, and it is expected that this matter, which has been approved by the Board of Directors, will be laid before the members at an early date for final adoption.

⁂

Some Doubt as to Styles.

Prices on piece goods are not the only thing that is causing the clothiers worry at the present time. The same doubt regarding overcoat styles for next Fall that followed the decline of the balmacaan from favor is evident now. There seems to be no clear indication of what type of outer garment it would be most profitable to make and show for next season. There is a steadily growing tendency toward the form-fitting overcoat, however, and it is really because this style is strong enough to challenge the loosely made garment that there is the present uncertainty. Buyers are adding to the unsettled condition by indulging an overcritical attitude. If business were at all brisk there would be much less fault finding.

⁂

Raw Silk Prices Firm.

The Milan raw silk market reports a good demand for American account, and Italian silks are being advanced as a result. The Canton market is practically closed on account of the Chinese New Year holidays, and no offers can be had. The Shanghai market remains very firm for steam filatures, the better grades of which are very scarce. Tsatlee silks are unchanged, but tussahs are again higher under the influence of increased activity. At Yokohama the market is quiet and prices have receded slightly during the past few days. Sales for the week there amounted to 1,200 bales, which leaves stocks at 16,000 bales. In the local market there is a fair business doing both in spot and forward silks at firm prices.

⁂

Gray Goods Market Quiet.

An ante-holiday feeling kept business limited in the gray goods market yesterday. The deadlock on prices for contract goods continued, and gave no chance for business. There was trading on 39-inch 68-72s, both from first and second hands, at 4 7-16 cents for spot and nearby delivery, while second hands let out 38½-inch 60-48s, for the same deliveries, at 3 3-16 cents. Thirty-six-inch 4.70-yard sheetings were let out by second hands at a price an eighth of a cent off the market. This construction had been held at 8¾ to 8⅞ cents. The day's spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4 7/16c	38½-inch, 60-48s...3 3/16c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c	27-inch, 64-60s....2 11/16c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

⁂

Large Commissions Made.

The selling agents for mills that took the foreign army contracts are doing a large amount of figuring these days in the effort to arrive at some notion of the profits that these orders yielded. Some are beginning to think that it was not the wisest policy to take on this business at the figures that were made. In some instances the middleman's profit ran as high as 10 cents a yard for the mere placing of the contract, while the mills that actually did the work got only their usual margins, and at times even less. Where there was a small quantity of merchandise rejected as imperfect profits were doubtless turned into losses. If the contracts would continue to be placed in numbers and amounts sufficient to keep the mills engaged, there would not be the dissatisfaction and questioning that is now apparent. But the business for the time being has been brought to an abrupt halt.

⁂

Improving C. O. D. System.

At the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association a member gave some valuable information to show how the returns on C. O. D. purchases might be cut down to a small percentage. Under the unimproved system he admitted that at least 45 per cent. of the goods sold C. O. D. found their way back to the store. By having the delivery man fill out one-half of a postal card giving the reason why the goods had to be returned to the store, and then using the other half of the card to transmit this information to the customer, the amount of merchandise not taken was cut down to less than 2 per cent. The most frequent reason for a returned C. O. D. is that the customer was not at home to receive and pay for it. The response of the customer to the store's card makes it possible to effect an arrangement whereby the customer will be in to receive and pay for the goods.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Association of American Garment Retailers will meet today at the Hotel McAlpin, when an active campaign will be started to better retail conditions.

John R. Fegan has been appointed the New York sales agent for Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia. Mr. Fegan has been representing Farley, Harvey & Co. of Boston in this market for the last ten years. He will make his headquarters in the Victoria Building.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE FOR WHEAT EMBARGO

Chairman Perkins Will Ask the Government to Ascertain Country's Supply.

CALL BAKERS TO MEETING

Facts Concerning Increase in Price of Bread Will Be Discussed in Conference.

The question of placing an embargo on wheat was considered yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, and today George W. Perkins, its Chairman, will forward to Washington a request for a Federal inquiry to find out just how much wheat still remains in the country and how long it will last under present conditions. The Administration will be asked if it favors placing an embargo on wheat when the supply runs low. If this is done, the committee thinks, it will force the farmers who are waiting for $2 wheat to throw their hoarded supply on the market.

The Mayor's committee also issued a call to bakers and those interested in the rise in the price of bread to gather in the committee room in the City Hall on Monday at 4 P. M. to "talk it over." Mr. Perkins explained that the facts were wanted so that the situation could be laid intelligently before the public.

So far as the bakers are concerned, the Brooks law, which the State Attorney General has interpreted as requiring that bread be marked with the weight, is a dead letter, according to Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. He has been gathering evidence of violations of the law and forwarding them to the Attorney General, and he said yesterday that a vast majority of the bakers would not label their bread with the weight. They say the law does not apply to them. No baker has ever yet been convicted under this law.

While the various officials and committees talked over the subject and discussed the rise in price, they say that the baker can go on putting up prices and still be entirely within his rights. So while committees deliberate the price of bread today in this city is pretty generally 6 cents a loaf.

Borough President Marks sent out a statement yesterday to say that bread is still selling at the old price in the free public markets. These non-rent-paying bread vendors are selling 11 ounces of white bread for 3½ cents, 13-once Vienna loaf at 4½ cents, 18 ounces of white bread for 7 cents, and 19 ounces of rye bread for 6 cents.

"While these quotations are slightly in advance of former prices in the markets, they are from 10 to 20 per cent. under the prices asked by the retail bakers throughout the city, quality and weight considered," said Mr. Marks.

Refers Harriman's Appointment.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Whitman today nominated Edward L. Partridge of Cornwall-on-Hudson and W. Averill Harriman of Arden as Commissioners of the Palisade Park. The nomination of Mr. Partridge was confirmed at once, but that of Mr. Harriman went to the Finance Committee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzeimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; J. D. Haines, housefurn. goods, china, glassware; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; M. Hamburger, trimmings; 840 Bwy.; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; Wm. Rogers, notions; New Victoria.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Clark, millinery; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, waists; Marie Antoinette.
BERLIN, Ontario—L. D. Merrick, china; St. Denis.
BIRMINGHAM.—The Parisian Co.; Laurens Block, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; J. D. Nathan, dry goods; R. Britton, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss N. Horgan, women's dresses; A. W. Wright, jewelry; Mrs. C. Phillips, women's costumes, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Wilson, Larrabee & Co.; B. F. Mahoney, domestics; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—G. Bean, silk petticoats; Latham.
BOSTON—W. H. Gardner & Co.; W. H. Gardner, cotton goods; Woodward.
BOSTON—Robey-French Co.; J. Roberts, Jr., photo supplies; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hornstein, coats; S. O'Brien, ready to wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
BUTTE—Symons Dry Goods Co.; W. Symons, silks, dress goods; 821 Broadway.
CHICAGO.—The Fair; D. W. Newton, stationery; Mrs. Smith, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, white goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, (basement;) D. W. Denton, stationery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; F. Koretz, millinery; 15 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; C. O. Leister, housefurn. goods; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—R. Miller & Co.; Miss R. Miller, millinery; Gregorian.
DENVER, Col.—May Co.; C. Sedgwick, leather goods, trunks, sporting goods; 37 W. 26th.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
DETROIT—Cadillac Garment Co.; J. G. Maher, dresses; Marie Antoinette.
DULUTH, Minn.—Kris & Pass Co.; N. Kris, cloaks, suits, millinery; Latham.
ERIE, Pa.—A. Ostheimer, clothing; Bristol.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics, blankets; 75 Spring.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Monnig D. G. Co.; G. B. Monnig, hosiery; Albert.
GENEVA, N. Y.—J. W. Smith D. G. Co.; E. S. Jewell, carpets; Navarre.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss L. Cole, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
HOUSTON, Tex.—Columbia D. G. C.; B. Cohen, millinery; 170 5th Av.; Marlborough.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; F. D. Van Arsdale, china, glass, pictures; Mr. Guthrie, carpets, rugs; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. H. Geventer, waists; 116 W. 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Parisian Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, basement, kimonos petticoats, hosiery, waists, skirts, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—H. Meyer, gen'l mdse, china, glassware; 467 Broadway; Continental.
LANCASTER—Mr. Frank, millinery; Hermitage.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Wiler & Wise; C. S. Wise, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Roche & Roche; G. E. Roche, men's furn. goods, mfrs' shirts; Breslin.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss A. E. Long, laces, embroideries, neckwear, buttons; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress, wash goods; 75 Spring; Continental.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; R. N. Caird, toys, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
MINOT, N. D.—E. Ellison & Sons; D. Ellison, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. S. Knowles D. G. Co.; D. A. Dreyfuss, children's dresses; 43 W. 27th.
MONTREAL—A. Racine, Ltd.; J. Gagnon, dry goods; Breslin.
MUNCIE—Nichols Co.; Mrs. Nichols, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. Bussey, wash goods, men's furn. goods; 75 Spring; Continental.
OAKLAND—A. Schleuter & Co.; T. Schleuter, crockery, house furn. goods, toys, novelties; Flanders.
PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; Miss N. Conney, waists, dresses; Cumberland.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; G. N. Block, dress goods, silks, linings; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros.; S. Greenebaum, mfr's boys' waists, blouses; 200 5th Av. Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—Brown & Co.; M. Brown, mfr's misses', children's suits, ladies' skirts; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—L. H. Teller & Co.; L. H. Teller, mfr's waists, dresses; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—Myers, De Haan & Co.; M. Myers, mfr's raincoats; Marseilles.
PHILADELPHIA—Smith & Hartnett; F. E. Smith, wholesale millinery; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harrison & Son; M. Lichtig, ready-to-wear; Grand.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Murphy, Martin D. G. Co.; G. H. Martin, dry goods, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. C. Moffat, hosiery, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. M. Gordon, art needlework; 37 W. 26th; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; W. H. Burchfield, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; P. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d. Herald Sq.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Liepshutz & Bros.; B. Liepshutz, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; Normandie.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; W. L. Harmon, dress goods, silks, velvets; 31 Union Sq.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Ellis Mills; Miss Campbell, millinery; Prince George.
READING—A. A. Aal Cloak Co.; B. E. Aal, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; York.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; M. B. O'Toole, neckwear, hdkfs., gloves, umbrellas; 320 Church.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Young & McCombs; J. T. Easson, mdse. mgr.; Albert.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—W. C. Leonard & Co.; Mr. Kennedy, gen'l mdse.; 320 Church.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle Crown Woolen Co.; W. J. Kramer, woolens; Grand.
SELMA, Ala.—Liepold Bros.; J. Liepold, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Continental.
SHREVEPORT, La.—H. Zodiag; ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—E. Wren Co.; E. H. Burgoyne, genl. mdse. mgr.; 320 Church.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—R. Rheinlander, infants' wear; Richmond.
TAYLORSVILLE, Ill.—Morrison Bros.; F. Morrison, dry goods, millinery, carpets; Park Avenue.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss C. I. Bradt, art embroideries; 214 Church.
WAUSEAU, Wis.—Winkelman's Dept. Store; S. Winkelman, dry goods, ready to wear; Gotham.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Emery Brown D. G. Co.; H. S. Brown, ready to wear, furs, millinery; 33 Union Sq.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long's Sons; W. E. Smith, toilet goods, jewelry, umbrellas; 315 4th Av.
WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—Morisette Co.; S. W. Morisette, dry goods; Aubert.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens, wholesale; Broadway Central.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; D. E. Waltersdorff, carpets; Breslin.

To Let Westchester Bay Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11. — Westchester County would have the right to tap the water mains of New York City by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Coffey. The same measure was introduced by Mr. Coffey in 1912. The amount to be paid for the supply would be agreed upon by the Westchester authorities and the Board of Estimate.

A ten minute talk will show you whether or not my selling ideas can be profitably applied to your business.

Telephone 6187 Madison Square

HARRY C. MICHAELS
ADVERTISING
381 FOURTH AVENUE

IF LINCOLN WERE HERE

"TO REMAIN STATIONARY IN NEW YORK ONE MUST KEEP MOVING"

He would doubtless say some words of wisdom apropos commercial integrity. We can imagine him saying

"GIVE me Freedom in buying. The Freedom born of confidence and that confidence inspired by an absolute knowledge of business integrity and merchandise correctness.

"May my mind not be clouded by misgivings in selection, but rather set at ease with the assurance that whatever offered is correct in style and price.

"A manufacturer who can inspire that confidence will find himself rewarded in a way vastly more to be desired than mere financial success. This, however, he shall also enjoy."

Many buyers select B. & M. $9.00 per dozen Waists and Middies with the confidence inspired by long years of satisfactory business dealing, With a freedom born of the knowledge that the offerings are correct in style and value.

The opening of our new uptown showroom in the

Waldorf Building
2-16 WEST 33rd STREET
Tuesday, February 16th

adds an additional incentive for your seeing this line.

BLOOM & MILLMAN

Factories: 19-21 West 18th St., N. Y.

BUYERS now see 75 lines of ready-to-wear merchandise, at one showing, in the WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION. Comprehensive comparison of style trend. No manufacturers' salesmen—just a corps of our display clerks—your employes. Every facility to help you—models, expansive showroom, intelligent assistants. Make this your business headquarters (no fees), including telephones, correspondence, appointments, etc. Everything is at your disposal.

Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
"The Business Palace."

28-30 West 23d Street 9-19 West 22d Street

New manufacturers are arriving daily.

3535

35 W. 35th St., *Our new address*
3535 Greeley, *Our new phone*
ROYAL MFG. CO.,
Scientific Producers of
North Shore Wash Dresses
$1.00 to $7.50 retail

GILLIS NEW YORK originates Coats for Men—styles of Fifth Avenue—at popular prices AND mannish coats for women.
See No. 900—and the complete line for Spring.
Slip-ons, Motor and Golf Coats, etc.
Call and see THE correct styles.
Write or call for Coatalog.
GILLIS & CO., 12 E. 33D ST.

APRONS 25 cents up. 1,000 styles at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL
DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED
Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

Girdles Belts
For Women and Children and Complete Showing of NEWEST NOVELTIES
Call and See our "PANAMA BELLE" The Girdle of the Hour.
The Belt House of N. Y. 49-53 East 21st St.
Slote & Schaffer

Broadway Bargain House
Bargain Specialists
Boys' Suits, fancy novelty, wool serge, regular $1.75 value, $1.15. 1,000 other bargains in Men's, Women's and Children's Wear.
676 Broadway

1,500 Men's Blue Serge Suits from a reliable manufacturer; good grades at cut prices; on sale in lots to suit purchasers. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers, 394 B'way.

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ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A.G. Hyde & So NEW YORK CHICAGO
GOWNS DRESSES	MAGNET Mourning Apparel BRAND	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 165 Madison Ave., N. Y.
MIDDY BLOUSES Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	PAUL JONES REG'D. U.S. PAT. OFFICE Morris & Co. BALTIMORE	Morris & Co., 1270 Broadway, New York Office
BRUSHES	See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK
Iwanta ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK

MADE IN U. S. A.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY On 40 of My Best Models. Silks, Challies, Serges, $7.50 to $16.50.
PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32d St. In the Heart of the Trade

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds.
HAND EMBROIDERIES
AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO., M. MARKEL 25 E. 20th St., New York.
EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS, and WAISTS for the Trade.

"Something New Always Shown" in Popular Priced DRESSES Cotton & Silk
HANDEL & CO.
Leaders in Cotton Dresses. 40-42 West 27th

SILK SPECIALTIES at $12.50 Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st St. Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

You can realize

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by investing today in the FIRST MORTGAGE 6% bonds, due serially 1919 to 1932, of a prosperous Gas and Electric Company.

These bonds are an *absolute first mortgage* on properties valued largely in excess of the bonds. Earnings are over double interest charges.

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The investor of moderate means should always insist upon safety first. No matter how attractive an investment may seem to be from the standpoint of income or possible future profit, if the real security value does not represent a liberal margin beyond both principal and interest requirements, it is not a proper investment for those of moderate means. Our Circular No. 1475 gives concrete examples of conservative investment bonds suitable for those desiring to invest from $1,000 to $5,000.

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Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York

6%
First Mortgage BONDS
Price 100

A limited amount of this issue is unsold.

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"Made in America"

Bonds whose safety is based on fundamental and underlying values in American industries assuredly can be classified under the new "Made in America" trade mark.

Confident and careful buying of American securities will bring future satisfaction to the investor.

Our current list describes several conservative offerings which can be bought below normal prices.

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$1,052,147,533
New York City Debt

Greater than that of the United States, but based upon tremendous property values.

All active issues bought and sold.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1885
62 Cedar Street

$100,000
State of California
Gold 4s 1942
Price 96 and Interest
Yielding 4.25%
Special Circular "T66" on application.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
14 Wall Street, - - - New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

NEW YORK CENTRAL "RIGHTS"
Bought and Sold
SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$100,000
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., 5½s
Maturing January 1, 1925.
(Optional Jan. 1, 1917-23.)
Principal and interest payable in N. Y. City
Price to yield 4.70%
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK 31 Nassau St. CHICAGO 111 W. Monroe St.

Investment Securities
F. J. LISMAN & Co
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA HARTFORD CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Briskly—Favorable Rate Decision and Good Trade News Chief Factors.

Two factors making for improvement stood out prominently yesterday among the influences which brought about a brisk forward movement in stocks. One of these was the improvement in trade typified by the unexpectedly large increase in steel orders reported on Wednesday, and the accompanying steady increase in the rate of output of the steel mills. The other was yesterday's decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the long-pending intermountain rate case, in which the previous order of the commission was modified in favor of the railroads. These two influences were supplemented by such good news as the declaration of the regular dividend by the Southern Pacific, about whose action there had been some uncertainty, and a further decline in exchange, which signified the continuance of the very favorable conditions which have prevailed in our foreign trade so far as concerns the establishment of a credit trade balance which fortifies us against any inroads on our monetary resources.

The rate decision was notable in that it was the second important decision lately handed down by the Commerce Commission in favor of the railroads. Their success in obtaining a favorable modification of the commission's old ruling in this case presented a sufficiently striking parallel with the outcome of the Eastern advance freight case to strengthen the view that the Commerce Commission has turned a more responsive ear to the pleas of the railroads in favor of a rate structure which will strengthen their credit and better fit them to perform their public service while at the same time improving their standing among investors.

In yesterday's stock market specific reflection of the rate decision was found in the substantial advance recorded in some of the leading Western stocks, including St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the latter being helped also by its favorable dividend action. The improvement in these quarters was accompanied by a betterment among the Eastern railroads as well, and the industrials shared importantly in the forward movement in that part of the list which was led by a net gain of 2⅜ points in United States Steel. That stock has now regained practically half of the decline, which it suffered on the news of the passing of its dividend on Jan. 26. New York Central lost a fraction notwithstanding the definite news of the oversubscription of the syndicate which is being formed to underwrite the road's $100,000,000 issue of debentures, and there were small setbacks in Great Northern ore and in Western Union, but with these exceptions no stock which took an at all prominent part in the trading showed any decline for the day.

A further break in foreign rates which carried them to the lowest price of the session and to a lower price than any recorded in a very long period, with the sole exception of the panic months of 1907, emphasized the drift of the exchange market all the more strongly because this further downward movement followed so closely upon the taking of $2,500,000 in gold in Ottawa for shipment to New York. The movement of exchange rates made very clear the market's belief that the Ottawa shipment to New York did not mean that the abnormal restrictions which had been put in the way of gold imports will be lifted. The action of the market was more in keeping with the assumption that the gold taken at Ottawa was to be added to the French Bank's reserve in New York than with the assumption that the gold now being obtained would stay at the disposal of this market and would be followed by other additions to our gold supply from the same source.

The chief news in the bond market was the oversubscription of the New York Central syndicate. The proposed bonds were heavily traded in on a "when issued" basis over a range of half a point, and they closed practically at the level which had been established for them the previous day, around 103. Any such premium for the bonds gives substantial value to the rights of subscription, and so long as this condition exists it implies that the stockholders will profit by the privilege of subscribing to the new issue at par. This expectation, of course, had a great deal to do with the fact that applications for participation in the underwriting had by yesterday morning substantially exceeded the full amount of the issue.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4½	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	5½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days.................2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1⅞	2¼	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names......3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.83¼	$4.82⅜	$4.82⅜
Cables	4.83⅝	4.82⅞	4.82⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.82⅜	$4.82⅞
Paris	5.20⅛	5.19⅞
Berlin	.85⅛	.85¼
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36
Holland	.40¼	.40⅜
Italy	5.46½	5.46

New York Clearing House exchanges, $279,630,409; balance, $11,862,641; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $308,502.

The local banks have lost $4,334,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 11-16d, up 1-16d. In New York, 48⅝c, up ⅛c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The $200,000 6 per cent. notes of the United Railway Investment Company, dated 1908, Series "M," together with interest on other outstanding series, amounting to $33,000, will be paid Feb. 15 at the New York Trust Company.

Hollester & Carpenter have issued a circular on municipal bonds yielding from 4½ to 5⅛ per cent.

Livingston & Co. and H. Lee Anstey have been jointly awarded $1,778,000 4 per cent. City of Detroit bonds at 97.66.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	349,285
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	7,402,410
Same period last year	13,166,883
Average price and change 50 stocks	62.57 + .69
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Previous day's close, 71.47.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
81½	85	100	Adams Express	82	82	82	82	+2
29½	29⅝	2,550	Alaska Gold Mines	29⅝	29⅞	29⅛	29⅜	− ¼
55	55¼	15,300	Amal. Copper	54½	55⅜	54½	55⅛	+ ⅞
48	50¼	300	Amer. Agri. Chem.	50	50¼	50	50¼	...
41¼	41⅜	10,550	Amer. Beet Sugar	40⅜	42	40¼	41¼	+1¼
28¾	29	7,100	American Can	28¼	29⅜	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
95	95¼	110	American Can pf.	95	95	95	95	...
46	46¼	400	Am. Car & Fdy.	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+1⅛
113	113⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
..	83	20	Amer. Coal Prod.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
107	109	35	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	108	108½	108	108½	...
48	48¼	3,195	Amer. Cotton Oil	47⅞	48⅝	47⅞	48	+ ⅝
5	5⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53⅝	54	7,300	Utah Copper	53⅛	54⅝	53⅛	54¼	+1¼
22	22½	510	Va.-Caro. Chemical	21	22¼	21	22¼	+1⅜
..	..	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	36½	36½	36½	36½	...
⅝	⅞	700	Wabash	1	1⅛	¾	¾	− ⅜
2½	2⅝	400	Wabash pf.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	− ¼
19⅛	19½	200	Western Maryland	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
63½	63⅝	1,500	West. Union Tel.	64	64	63¼	63½	− ⅜
71¼	71¾	700	West'house E. & M.	71½	71¾	71⅛	71¾	+1
3	5	100	Whlg. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
95⅞	97	600	Willys-Overland	97	97	96	97	...
96	97¼	25	Willys-Overl'd pf.	97	97	97	97	...
31¾	32½	100	Wisconsin Central	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
94	94⅞	100	Woolworth Co.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	98⅞
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	99½
3s, r, 1918	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chal.	6½	8¾
Do pf.	34	35
Am Ag Ch pf.	90	93
A B S pf.	86	88
A B S & Fdy.	87¼	93½
Do pf.	135½	138
Am C pf.	50¼	60
Am Cot Oil pf.	95	100
Am Exp.	..	90
Am Lin.	9¼	10
Am M pf.	30	32½
A S pf, B.	..	80
Am Snuff.	148	154
Do pf.	104	107
Am St Fds.	26	28
A S R pf.	111¼	114½
A T & C.	58½	..
Am Wool.	15½	18½
Am Wr Pa pf.	5	12
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	..	8
Atl C L.	104¼	106
Bald Loc.	30½	32½
Batop M.	½	¾
B'ch Cr'k.	..	85
B Un G.	127	129½
Bruns Ter.	5	6¾
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	..	90
Canada So.	56¼	59
Case (J I) pf.	76	85
C R R of N J.	..	325
C & S A Tel.	113	115
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	11¼	12¾
C, M & St Paul pf.	123	126
C & N W.	124	126
C, R I & Pacific	22	24
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L.	25	33
Cluett-P.	..	60
Do pf.	100½	102
Cleve & P.	156¼	..
C & P sp.	88	..
Col & So.	25½	26
Do 1st pf	47½	..
Do 2d pf.	36	..
Cont C pf.	90	93
Cub-A S.	42	44
Do pf.	92	94
D, L & W.	410	423
D & R G.	6½	7¼
Do pf.	11½	12
D M & Ft D	5½	10
Do pf.	29½	..
Det Ed.	112½	113
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Dist Sec.	11½	12½
D, S S & A	3	5
Do pf.	7	10
Du P de N Pow pf.	83½	..
East Kod.	465	..
Erie 2d pf.	28½	30
F M & S.	..	10
Gen C pf.	108¾	109
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	71
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co.	160	185
Do pf.	112	114
Hock Val.	..	125
Homestake	115	118
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agric.	..	12
Do pf.	..	15
Int H pf.	..	114
Int H Cor.	..	65
Do pf.	..	100
Int St P.	..	3
Do pf.	7	15
Iowa C pf.	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
Kan C So pf.	57	57½
Kayser (J) & Co.	78	82
Do 1st pf	104	108½
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	37	..
Lacl Gas.	97	99
L E & W.	5	7
Do pf.	14	20
Ligg & M, ex div.	205	219½
L & M pf.	117	119
Long Isl'd.	32	37
L-W Bis.	..	20
Do 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	84
Lorill'd Co.	..	180
Do pf.	114	118
Louis & N.	117	119
M'kay Cos.	73⅝	75
Do pf.	67	69
Man Shirt.	48	51½
Do pf.	100½	102
Man Elev.	124	129
May Dep S	50	56
Do pf.	..	100
Mer M pf.	4½	5¼
M, St P & S S M pf.	..	128
Do l l.	75	80
Mo, K & T pf.	31¼	33
Mor & Es.	161	..
N, C & St L	125	133
Nat Enam.	11	12
Do pf.	80	90
Nat L pf.	107¼	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21½
Do 2d pf.	5	7
N Y, O & West	23¼	24
Norf So.	..	25
N & W pf.	84	89
North Am.	67	68
Nor Cent.	84	..
N O T & Light	60	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	92
Pac Mail.	20	21
P T & Tel pf.	88	92
Peo & E.	5	8
Pett-Mull.	15	20
P, C, C & St L.	68	72
Do pf.	..	100
P, Ft W & C	158	..
Pitts S pf.	..	82
Pr St Car pf.	..	98
Pub S Cor.	105¼	..
Quicksilver	1	1¼
Do pf.	1¼	2¼
R R Sec I C stk c.	..	75
Ry St Spr.	20	24½
Do pf.	..	88
Rdg 1st pf.	84	88
Do 2d pf.	84	85½
Rens & S.	168	..
Rumely(M) Co pf.	4¾	5
St L & S Fran	2	2½
Do 1st pf	9	10
Do 2d pf.	3¾	4¼
St L S W.	15	17
Do pf.	..	37
Sears-R pf.	123¾	..
So P R S.	32	..
Do pf.	80	..
So R, M & Ohio ctfs.	..	75
St'd M pf.	66	70
Studeb Co pf.	94¾	96
Texas Co.	131	134
Tex Pac.	12½	13
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West	1½	2
Do pf.	7½	9
Und T pf.	..	100
U B & P.	5⅞	6
Do pf.	25½	28¼
Un P war.	28½	28¾
Un D G.	..	50
U S C I P	9	11
U S Exp.	65	71
U S Ind A.	16	45
U S R 1st pf.	102⅞	108½
Va-Car Ch pf.	85	86½
Va R & P.	..	47
Vul Detin.	5	10
W F Exp.	80	85
W Md pf.	30½	35
West A B.	236	240
W E & M 1st pf.	117	122
Weym-B.	220	300
Do pf.	113	118
W & L E.	2½	3¼
Do 1st pf	10	14
W'w'th (F W) pf.	117	118

Calumet & Hecla Dividend.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Directors of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company today declared a quarterly dividend of $5 a share, payable in March. The last payment, $5 a share, was made June 20, 1914. The Directors passed the dividends in September and December.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Small and Prices Narrow, Except in a Few Oil Stocks—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 134,405 shares of stocks and $2,163,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 59,500 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 18,566; oils, 999, and mining, 114,840. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	‡Electric Boat	34	35	34	35
80	Kelly Sp. T.	112	113½	112	113
100	K.S.T. n. 1 pf.	84	84	84	84
1	L. V. C. S.Co.	160	160	160	160
2,500	Man. Transit.	½	⅝	½	⅝
145	N.C. & S., pf.	99	*99	98¼	*99
300	N. Y. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	C. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Sterl. Gum.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9,450	Un. C. S. new	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
600	U. C. S., pf. n.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜
450	U.C.S.Co. of A.	91	93½	91	93½
3,000	U. Pr. S., n'w	3 13/16	3 13/16	3 13/16	3 13/16
1,500	‡World Film	4½	4½	4½	4½

RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
59,500	N. Y. C. rts.	1⅛	1¼	1	1 1/16

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
35	Atlantic Ref.	585	570	585	+ 7
30	Buckeye P. L.	115	114	115	+ 2
1	Eureka P. L.	230	230	230	+ 3
25	Illinois P. Line	131	129½	129½	− 1½
5	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	− 2
80	National Tr.	36	35	36	..
3	N. Y. Transit.	221	221	221	− 7
125	Ohio Oil	133	130½	131	..
150	Pierce Oil, nw.	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
40	PrairieP.L.,w.i.	152	149	151	+ 3
32	Pr. O.& G.,ex.r.	238	225	230	+ 8
15	So. Penn Oil	280	278	278	+ 8
40	S. O. of Cal.	294	292	293	− 2
60	S. O. of Ind.	430	428	428	+ 7
10	S. O. of N. J.	403	403	403	..
65	S. O. of N. Y.	196	194	196	+ 1½
33	S. O. of Ohio	435	430	435	+ 5
50	Un. Tank Line	82½	82½	82½	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,500	*‡Atlanta	30	31	29	29
6,500	*Booth	34½	35	32	32
500	‡Blue Bull	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Braden Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	‡Canada Copp.	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	*Carib. Cobalt.	50	50	50	50
1,000	Comb. Frac.	7	7	7	7
600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	9/16	⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	7	7	7	7
500	*D. B. Butte	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	*Florence	68	68	68	68
300	Goldfield Con.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛
32,000	Goldfield Mer.	29	32	28	28
2,000	Greene-Canan.	26	28	26	28
3,800	Iron Blossom	1.00	1.02	99	1.00
17,600	*Jumbo Exten.	90	93	87	88
500	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
5,500	‡Kewanas	24	25	22½	23
4,000	*Lone Star	9	9	8	9
600	*McKinley-Da.	45	45	43	45
100	M. of A., new	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	*North Star	14	14	14	14
6,500	*‡Oro	11	12	11	11
1,000	*Silver Pick	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Standard S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	†Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Ton. Exten.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅞
3,200	*Ton. Merger	36	36	36	36
1,000	Ton. Mining	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
500	*Ton. of Mont.	40	40	40	40
940	Ton. of Nev.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6 11/16
500	*Tuolumne	35	35	30	30
300	*West E. Con.	51	51	51	51
2,100	*West E. Ext.	3½	4	3½	4
200	Yukon G. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C. & North-west. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
2,150,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, w.i.	103⅜	103½	102⅞	102⅞
8,000	W. Pac. 5s.	35	36	35	35

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Feb. 11. Asked.	Feb. 10. Bid.	Feb. 10. Asked.
Br.-Am. T. Co., ord.	17¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b.	17⅝	18⅜	18¼	18⅝
Electric Boat pf.	51	54	51	54
Houston Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	7	7½	7	7½
K.-Sp. T., new 2d pf.	121	124	121	124
Marconi of Amer.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Nat. Cloak & Suit	52	53	52	53
Savoy Oil	6½	7	6½	7
Stewart Warner	49½	50½	49½	50½
Tobacco Prod., com.	50	70	50	70
Tobacco Prod. pf.	92½	94½	92½	94½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Feb. 11. Asked.	Feb. 10. Bid.	Feb. 10. Asked.
Beaver Consolidated	26	30	26	30
‡Blue Bell	3	4	3½	4
Buffalo Mines	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Butte & New York	11/16	13/16	11/16	13/16
Con. Nevada-Utah	1/16	¼	1/16	¼
Crown Reserve	11/16	¾	11/16	¾
El Paso Con.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Gold Hill	3/16	5/16	3/16	5/16
Goldfield Merger	27½	28½	30	31
*Greenwater	3	4	3	4
Halifax Tonopah	29	33	30	33
‡*International Mines	17	19	17	19
La Rose Consolidated	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nevada Hills	29	31	30	32
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
‡North Butte Devel.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pacific Smelters	1/16	3/16	1/16	3/16
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tularosa	3/16	5/16	¼	5/16
Tuolumne Copper	30	35	33	35
‡White K. Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

	Feb. 11. Bid.	Feb. 11. Asked.	Feb. 10. Bid.	Feb. 10. Asked.
Braden Copper 6s	144	147	144	147
Can. Pac. 6% notes	103½	104	102½	103
Chi. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)	100⅛	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)	100⅛	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛
N. Y. State 4¼s, w. i.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Trading in United States Steel common on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on the largest scale since Jan. 28, the day that the Exchange reduced to 40 the minimum price at which transactions could be made in the stock. Under its lead the whole market developed decided strength. The encouraging exhibit by Wednesday's tonnage statement of a large increase in unfilled orders on the books was continuing to have a stimulating efect upon the market for Steel. Another influence helping the general list was the declaration by the Harriman roads of dividends at the regular rates. In the grain department, the tendency was downward from the start of trading. May wheat opened at $1.70½ to $1.70⅝, against a closing price on Wednesday of $1.71⅞. This proved its highest for the day, with a low being touched later of $1.67⅞. The closing was $1.68⅛.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold	30	30	29⅜	29⅜
1,860	Amal. Copper	54¼	55⅜	54¼	55¼
1,060	Am. Beet Sugar	40½	42	40¼	42
530	Amer. Can	28⅝	29½	28⅜	28⅞
170	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝
10	Am. Locomotive	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,260	Am. Smelting	65	66⅜	65	66¼
70	Amer. Sugar	105	105½	105	105½
140	Anac. Copper	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞
120	At., T. & S. F.	95	95¼	95	95¼
10	Balt. & Ohio	69½	69½	69½	69½
350	Beth. Steel	57½	57½	56	56⅝
40	Brook. R. T.	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
90	Cal. Petroleum	20½	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
70	Can. Pacific	158½	159	158½	159
810	Cent. Leather	37¼	37⅝	37	37¼
50	Ches. & Ohio	42	42	42	42
80	C., M. & St. P.	88¼	88⅛	87⅞	88
20	Chino Copper	36	36½	36	36½
10	Col. Fuel & I.	26	26	26	26
260	Corn Products	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
470	Erie	22⅝	23	22½	22⅞
30	Gt. Nor. Ore	34	34	34	34
10	Inspiration Cop.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
380	Inter. Met.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
220	Inter. Met. pf.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58¼
20	Kan. City So.	23	23	22½	22½
160	Lehigh Valley	134⅜	134⅞	134	134½
10	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
190	Mexican Petrol.	76¼	77⅛	75⅞	76⅞
10	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
270	Mo. Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
90	N. Y. Central	85⅝	85¾	85	85½
80	Northern Pac.	103⅜	104½	103⅜	104½
40	Pennsylvania	105⅝	106	105⅝	106
110	Pitts Coal	20⅜	21⅜	20⅜	21¼
10	Pressed St. Car.	31	31	31	31
20	Ray Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
8,380	Reading	144¼	145⅝	144¼	145¼
10	Rep. Iron & S.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
990	Southern Pac.	84⅝	85⅝	84¼	85½
40	Southern Ry.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
40	Studebaker	47	47	46¼	46¼
10	Tenn. Copper	30	30	30	30
120	Third Avenue	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½
4,530	Union Pacific	120⅜	121⅜	120⅜	121⅛
40	U. S. Rubber	57½	57½	57½	57½
7,180	U. S. Steel	42¼	44⅛	42⅛	44⅛
110	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	105	104⅜	105
150	Utah Copper	53½	54¼	53½	54
30,670					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Atlanta	.31	.31	.29	.29
500	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,700	G'field Merger	.32	.32	.29½	.29½
700	Jumbo Exten.	.92½	.92½	.87	.87
100	Ophir	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Sierra Nev.	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Tonop. Merger	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Union Consol.	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Yellow Jacket	.30	.30	.30	.30
5,400					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 11, 1915	$2,141,000
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	76,244,000
Same period last year	124,991,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	88.66 + .11
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Previous day's close, 89.30.

Jap Govt 4½s, stl loan, 2d ser German stamp
1,000.......... 77
Rep of Cuba 5s, of 1904
3,000.......... 95½
5s, 1914
5,000.......... 94
N Y State 4s, 1960
1,000..........100½
Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
2,000.......... 56½
10,000.......... 55
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered
3,000.......... 96
4s, 1959
[illegible]

conv 4½s
3,000.......... 96½
1,000.......... 96⅝
10,000.......... 96¾
4,000.......... 96⅝
conv 5s, Ser B, when issued
12,000..........101
30,000..........101⅛
10,000..........101¼
118,000..........101⅛
100,000..........101
1,000..........101½
Chi & N W gen 4s, stamped
2,000.......... 92⅝
St L, Peo & N W 5s
2,000..........105⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s
[illegible]

Liggett & M 7s
16,000..........122¾
Liggett & M 5s
47,000..........100
2,000..........100¼
Lorillard Co 5s
7,000..........100
Louis & N unif 4s
1,000.......... 93⅝
2,000s20f.......... 93½
1,000.......... 94
1,000.......... 93⅝
St L div 6s
2,000s20f..........107¼
Manhattan Con 4s
2,000.......... 91
Mer Marine col trust 4½s
4,000.......... 84
1,000.......... 83¼
[illegible]

Rdg gen 4s
13,000.......... 93½
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
2,000.......... 93
St L S W con 4s
5,000.......... 59
St Paul, M & M con 6s
2,000..........119⅝
Seab A L adj 5s
1,000.......... 66½
1,000.......... 67
5,000.......... 67¼
So Bell Tel & T 1st 5s
3,000.......... 98
So Pac cv 4s
32,000.......... 82½
5,000.......... 82¾
[illegible]

C, B & Q gen 4s
29,000.......... 91
joint 4s
1,000.......... 96¼
5,000s20f.......... 96¼
3,000.......... 96⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s, registered
2,000.......... 59½
Chi Gt West 4s
5,000.......... 70⅞
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
5,000s20f.......... 91

Iowa Cent ref 4s
15,000.......... 51
Kan City So 5s
1,000.......... 91
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
11,000.......... 90½
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
6,000..........101
L S & M So 4s, '28
1,000.......... 91⅞
9,000.......... 92
4s, 1931
5,000.......... 91¼

4½s, w i
44,000..........104¼
49,000..........104⅝
Peo G & C, Chi, con 6s
1,000..........114
Peo & E 1st 4s
1,000.......... 65
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
1,000.......... 87⅞
1,000.......... 88
Ray Cons 1st 6s
7,000..........107

West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000.......... 91⅝
West Un Tel col tr 5s
3,000.......... 97½
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
1,000.......... 93¼

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	69.45	68.77	69.23	+ .68
Industrials	56.11	55.37	55.92	+ .71

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 3	62.38	62.00	62.14	− .30
Feb. 4	62.42	61.92	62.09	− .05
Feb. 5	61.97	61.26	61.53	− .56
Feb. 6	61.64	61.26	61.41	− .12
Feb. 8	62.08	61.58	61.94	+ .53
Feb. 9	62.25	61.51	61.67	− .27
Feb. 10	61.99	61.44	61.88	+ .21
Feb. 11	62.78	62.07	62.57	+ .69

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Feb. to date	62.78	Feb. 11	61.26	Feb. 5	62.57
Feb., '14	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	70.49
Feb., '13	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	73.39
Feb., '12	76.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.57
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.26
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
American Gas Co.	101½	102
*American Gas & Electric	89	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	84
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf.	55½	57½
Colorado Power	13	14
Colorado Power pf.	88½	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	67	70
Empire District Electric pf.	50	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	20¾	21½
Northern States Power pf.	79¼	81
Ozark Power & Water	16	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	68
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	10
*Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	36½	38½
United Light & Rys.	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf.	61½	63½

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s	March, 1963	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105¼
4½s	May, 1957	104⅝	105	104⅞	105¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s	March 1964	100	100¼	100	100¼
4¼s	March, 1962	100	100¼	99¾	100¼
4¼s	Sept., 1960	100	100¼	99¾	100¼
4¼s	March, 1960-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1959	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s	May, 1957	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s	Nov., 1955	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
4s	Nov., 1936	96	97	96	97
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	May, 1954	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	1930-1954	85	85¾	85	85¾

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100¼	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.35
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	3.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	5.40
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100⅝	5.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Beth. Steel	5	June 11, '15	100⅜	100⅝	2.80
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¾	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92	7.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	96½	7.60
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97½	98	6.50
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.20
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.90
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98⅝	99⅝	6.80
Havana Elec. Ry., L. & P.	6	Sept. 1, '16	96½	98	6.80
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.20
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅝	100	5.00
Louis. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97⅞	6.75
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.10
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	92	30.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92⅝	93¼	9.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
N.Y., N.H.& H.	5	May, 1915	98⅞	99⅝	6.80
N. State Pow.	6	June, 1917	98½	99⅛	6.25
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100	100⅛	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.10
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.75
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101	101¼	6.40
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98¼	5.55
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98¼	6.85
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98⅝	6.80
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99⅝	100⅛	5.00
West. States G. & Elec	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 10:

	Feb. 10.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$426,310	$4,577,743	$128,868,370
Ordinary	844,196	9,357,400	201,000,725
Cor. & inc. tax	7,637	142,213	10,647,429
Miscellaneous	97,629	1,649,264	43,609,382
Total rec.	1,375,773	15,726,622	383,526,405
Expenditures	2,421,716	23,078,437	461,733,493
Deficit	1,045,942	7,351,815	78,207,085

England's Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£32,000
Circulation decreased	412,000
Bullion decreased	444,097
Other securities decreased	3,473,000
Other deposits decreased	8,106,000
Public deposits increased	7,835,000
Notes reserve decreased	101,000
Government securities increased	3,254,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.57 per cent.; last week it was 31.53 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The statement of the Bank of France for the week ended Feb. 4 shows the following changes from the last report issued:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	172,677,000
Treasury deposits decreased	7,222,000
General deposits decreased	30,204,000
Bills discounted increased	1,749,000
Advances increased	135,687,000
Gold decreased	253,000
Silver decreased	1,124,000

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 71 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 9 centimes to 25 francs 14 centimes.

First Lien Bonds to Net 6%

A well secured underlying first lien bond, yielding 6%, is a sound and unusually attractive investment. We own and offer a variety of such bonds, maturing serially, secured by the highest class of improved, income producing, well located Chicago real estate. War conditions have only emphasized the safety of these investments.

No investor has ever suffered loss of either principal or interest on any security purchased of us since this House was founded, 33 years ago.

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North Jersey St. Ry. 4s
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Hudson County Gas Co. 5s
Bank of Montclair Stock
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members New York Stock Exchange
'Phone 6037 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

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United Dry Goods Com.
Elk Horn Fuel Com.
Moline Plow 1st Pfd.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Pfd.
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Mobile & Ohio 1st 6s, 1927
Evansv. & Terre Haute Gen. 5s, 1942
Central Branch 1st 4s, 1919
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Con. 5s, 1956
St. Louis & San Francisco Coll. Tr. 5s, 1987
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

W. C. Langley & Co.
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Why is it that this company enjoys the highest credit, irrespective of fluctuations in earning power? Mr. Moody has just prepared a careful analysis, in which this and many other features of the property are discussed. This analysis will prove of great interest to both bondholders and stockholders.

A few copies are available for free distribution.

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The tremendous profit-making possibilities presented by six of the leading industrial issues traded in on the New York Curb at this time are nothing short of remarkable. Detailed information submitted in Circular No. 119 mailed free upon request.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52d Dividend
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 23 earn from March 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

BRITISH ATTITUDE HITS COTTON MARKET

Brokers Fear Our Product Will Be Called Contraband After Colonial Crop Is Sold.

SALES FALL OFF IN NEW YORK

Bearishness in the South Thought to Have Affected Selling in This City Also.

Fear of international developments which might affect cotton unfavorably caused a moderate decline in the market yesterday. Premier Asquith's announcement in the House of Commons that the British Government was about to take more stringent measures against German trade and doubt as to what these measures might be brought about much local liquidation and caused a decline of from six to nine points from the closing on Wednesday.

It has been felt that Great Britain would be inclined to put cotton on the contraband list eventually. It is felt here that she has hesitated to act because the crops of India and Egypt must be disposed of and any declaration regarding American cotton would affect the products of these colonial dependencies.

It is probable that the bearishness of Southern sentiment has also had something to do with some of the recent local selling. Southern shippers have been inclined to lay a great deal of stress on the probability of free marketing of cotton as soon as the roads become hard enough to permit it. In the last few days the weather has been settled in the South and a great deal of cotton has been sold. At the same time the local buyers at interior points have taken these offerings freely, as they say they have placed every bale of their purchases.

The meeting of the Revision Committee which was called for yesterday afternoon was canceled, and the committee will meet on Monday afternoon. This step was taken on account of the expectation that the Bureau of Markets and the Department of Agriculture would make the announcement of the ten cities that would be designated as the official spot markets from which the future markets would obtain quotations upon which to base grade differences. This announcement was expected yesterday afternoon, but had not been received up to the close of the market.

One interesting statement which reached the Exchange yesterday was to the effect that the steamship Dacia sailed from Norfolk for Rotterdam yesterday morning.

The week-end figures will not be published until tomorrow morning. The market will close today on account of Lincoln's Birthday, although New Orleans and Liverpool will be open.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.65c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.61	8.60	8.57@8.58	8.63@8.65
May	8.88	8.81	8.81@8.82	8.88@8.89
July	9.09	9.00	9.00	9.08@9.09
October	9.32	9.24	9.24@9.25	9.33@9.34
December	9.46	9.40	9.38@9.40	9.45@9.46
January	9.54	9.54	9.47@9.50	9.52@9.54

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	25,654	23,688	11,676
New Orleans	13,468	13,386	5,031
Mobile	306	1,076	816
Savannah	9,401	11,213	1,599
Charleston	1,137	1,152	229
Wilmington	1,706	1,192	509
Norfolk	4,179	2,503	1,401

Total port receipts, 61,208, against 31,765 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,748	1,190	760
Memphis	2,671	2,943	2,486
St. Louis	45	3,024	1,596
Houston	16,161	14,962	10,468

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,000 to 23,500	21,280	15,076
New Orleans	9,800 to 11 000	5,067	7,787

Total exports yesterday, 38,188; so far this season, 4,406,229, against 6,698,288 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
8,000	New Orleans	8 7-16	446,360	279,653
200	Mobile	8	45,858	39,094
4,803	Savannah	8⅜	288,423	97,785
1,618	Galveston	8½	578,043	402,991
....	Wilmington	8⅛	53,735	30,023
1,854	Norfolk	8¼	88,863	65,588
1,920	Augusta	8¼	149,357	82,565
1,750	Memphis	8	227,741	201,596
....	St. Louis	8	38,389	32,511
5,614	Houston	8½	211,113	186,362

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair inquiry, limited business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 5.07d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 37,850 bales, including 31,914 bales American. Closed barely steady.

NEW STATE BOND ISSUE

Will Amount to $27,000,000 and Bear 4 1-4 Per Cent. Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Controller Travis will sell on March 10 next $27,000,000 State of New York 4¼ per cent. canal and highway improvement bonds, maturing, $22,000,000 in 1965 and $5,000,000 in 1945. The principal and interest are payable in gold, and the bonds are exempt from taxation, including the Federal income tax. This is the only public sale of New York State bonds contemplated for the present calendar year.

The bonds have been divided into two separate classes. Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with a certificate check or bank draft for at least 2 per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between HARRY L. WASSERMAN and BRUNO BECKHARD of the City of New York, under the firm name of WASSERMAN & BECKHARD, was dissolved on the 1st day of February, 1915, by mutual consent, and that said business will hereafter be conducted by Bruno Beckhard, as successor to said firm. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Bruno Beckhard at No. 140 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated N. Y., February 11th, 1915.
WASSERMAN & BECKHARD,
HARRY L. WASSERMAN,
BRUNO BECKHARD.

CORECEIVER FOR WABASH.

Edward F. Kearney Named by Court —New Note Issue Authorized.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Edward F. Kearney, acting President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was appointed today receiver for the Wabash Railroad. He will share the duties with E. B. Pryor, who has been one of the receivers since the road went into bankruptcy. The appointment was made by United States Circuit Judge Adams, who also authorized the issuance of receivers' notes to the extent of $1,545,000.

These notes will be used to take up equipment notes of a similar amount now past due. Installment payments on the old notes were defaulted last July and in January.

The authorization of the new note issue and the appointment of a coreceiver were considered in railroad circles as steps toward a reorganization of the Wabash. It is understood that Mr. Kearney is to be elected President of the Wabash when the road is reorganized.

The new notes will be of two classes. One, amounting to $618,000, will bear eight per cent. interest, and the other class, aggregating $927,000, will bear interest at 4½ per cent.

The equipment issue in default was put out in 1906 and was held by Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston.

REPUBLIC STEEL CO. REPORT

Net Income Was $2,407,552—Loss in Tonnage Was 25 Per Cent.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company's net income after deducting maintenance and operating charges was $2,407,552 in 1914, a decline of $2,617,730 from the profits of 1913. From this was deducted $344,413 for depreciation and $204,065 for exhaustion of minerals, leaving earnings applicable to interest and dividends of $1,869,074, as compared with $2,094,316 in the preceding year. The amount left for the preferred stock was equivalent to slightly more than 4 per cent. on the shares outstanding, of which 3½ per cent. was paid out before the dividend was passed in the third quarter.

"The wisdom of omitting the dividend," says Chairman John A. Topping in the pamphlet report, "was justified by subsequent trade and financial conditions, as both earnings and the volume of business suffered a further decline, collections became congested, and in general the fiscal period of 1914 was decidedly the worst in the history of the company as to profits and demands. The net profits were realized from production and shipments that represented a tonnage approximately 66 2-3 per cent. of capacity, indicating a loss in tonnage of 25 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, and a shrinkage in value of 33 1-3 per cent."

The report states that $1,070,608 was spent for new construction. The physical condition of the properties is said to be stronger than ever before. The net quick assets are $10,752,361.

The output of steel was 763,235 tons of ingots, as compared with 959,321 tons in 1913. Pig iron production aggregated 777,811 tons, against 895,949 tons. The mines turned out 1,253,105 tons of iron ore, against 1,743,504 tons in the year before. Pig iron orders booked when the year ended were 99,624 tons, against 49,296 tons a year before.

Can you remember the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW CENTRAL BOND BIDS EXCEED ISSUE

Applications for More Than $100,000,000 Made to J. P. Morgan & Co.

QUOTED ON CURB NEAR 103

President Smith Writes Optimistically of Railroad's Financial Future.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that applications for participation in the underwriting of the issue of New York Central Railroad Company 20-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, authorized by the Directors on Wednesday, had been received to an amount greater than the $100,000,000 to be issued. Large applications, it was said, had come from Chicago and other Western cities.

The syndicate of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. has agreed to underwrite the whole issue, but stockholders are permitted to subscribe to the amount of 40 per cent. of their stock holdings. The syndicate will take care of all bonds not so subscribed and will receive a commission of 2½ per cent., or $2,500,000 on the entire issue.

In a letter written to J. P. Morgan & Co. by A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Smith estimates that the income of the road for 1915 will be $3,500,000 above the 1914 gross. He says, in part:

> All of the company's outstanding unfunded indebtedness maturing in 1915 will be provided for by this issue with the exception of less than $22,000,000, against which the company holds $19,000,000 of quick notes of other companies. During 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 the total maturing indebtedness, funded and unfunded, is less than $11,000,000. These amounts do not include current equipment trust payments.
>
> Income during the calendar year 1914 from stocks owned represent a return of about 4.64 per cent. on the total investments, including all issues paying no dividend.
>
> During 1915 the increase in freight rates, recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will become effective, and on the basis of 1914 business will result in adding about $3,500,000 to the company's income. Further increases in passenger rates which are now pending and which it is hoped will shortly become effective will still further add to income.

The sales of the debentures on the Curb yesterday on a "when issued" basis amounted to $2,150,000, at prices ranging between 103⅛ and 102⅝, closing at 102⅞. New York Central rights on 45,000 shares were sold on the Curb at 1 to 1¼, and closed at 1 1-16.

Booth Fisheries Profits $1,210,723.

The Booth Fisheries Company of Chicago, for the year ended Jan. 2, 1915, showed a net operating profit of $1,210,723. Administration expenses amounted to $289,235. Interest, reorganization, and depreciation charges amounted to $738,096. The balance added to the surplus was $183,391. B. Carpenter, President of the company, in his report, said that business was in a very healthy condition.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Cosden	5	5	5	5
25	Fidelity & Dep.	148	148	148	148
50	Houston Oil	10¾	11	10¾	11
2	Merch.-M. Bk.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
125	Mun. T., Balt.	99	100	99	100
86	Nor. Central	85⅛	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜
492	Un. Rys. & El.	25	25	25	25
50	Wayl'd O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	86	86	86	86
8,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
4,000	C. Coal 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7,000	C. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	C. Power 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
25,000	Mt. V.-W. Va. C. D. 5s, ctfs	37½	39⅜	37½	39
12,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83½	83¾	83½	83¾
9,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
700	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86	86	86	86

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
31	Booth pf.	72	72	72	72
23	Ch. Pneu. Tool	49½	50	49½	50
40	Com. Edison	136½	136¾	136½	136¾
22	Dia. Match	97	97	97	97
40	Deere pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
19	H. S. & M. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
25	Har. N. J.	96	96	96	96
15	Ill. Brick	62	62	62	62
102	Nat. Carbon	130	130	130	130
40	Peo. Gas	118¼	119	118¼	119
135	Pub. Ser. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
2	Pac. Gas	42	42	42	42
263	Sears Roe	206	206	206	206
122	Swift & Co.	108½	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
110	Stew. Warner	50⅝	52	50⅝	52
27	Un. Carbide	159	160⅝	159	160
3	M. Ward pf.	113¼	113¼	113	113¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Armour 4½s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Ch. Ry. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,500	C. Ry. Inc. 4s	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1,000	Ch. Gen. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3,000	City Ry. 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
21,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
54,000	Swift 5s	96	96¼	96	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Alliance Ins.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
260	Amer. Gas	102	103	102	103
30	Am. Gas war.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	Amal. Copper	54½	55⅝	54½	55⅝
10	Am. Smelting	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
50	Baldwin Loc.	30	30	30	30
59	Bald. Loc. pf.	99	99¾	99	99¾
131	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
534	Elec. St. Bat.	49	49	48½	49
330	Fair. P. Tr.	1	1	¾	1
21	In.Co. of N.A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Intl. Powder	30	30	30	30
370	Keys. Tel. pf.	63⅛	63⅜	63	63
1,760	Keys. Tel.	15¼	15⅜	14⅝	14¾
10	Lake Superior	9	9	9	9
5	Lehigh Nav.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
8	Lehigh Valley	67¼	67⅜	67¼	67¼
40	North. Cent.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,860	P. R. T. ctfs.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
189	Penna. R. R.	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
164	Ph. Co. c. pf.	38	38	38	38
2,050	Phil. Electric	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
18	Phil. Traction	77½	78	77½	78
125	Reading	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72¼
50	So. Pacific	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
565	Ton. Belmont	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
105	Ton. Mining	6⅜	6 7-16	6⅜	6 7-16
1	Un. Co. N. J.	225	225	225	225
102	Un. Gas Imp.	82½	82½	82½	82½
8,980	U. S. Steel	42⅞	44⅜	42⅞	44¼
975	Un. Traction	36	36	36	36
40	York Rwy. pf.	32	32⅛	32	32⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
200	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Bald. Loc. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 4s, 1941 coupon	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s ctfs	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
2,000	Keys. Tel. 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Leh. V. C. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
18,000	Leh. N. cons. 4½s	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½
1,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s rects. w. i.	104½	104½	104½	104½
26	Ph. Co. s.1916	90	90	90	90
167	Ph. Co. s.1918	80	80	80	80
2,000	Ph. El. g. 5s	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
3,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½
200	Ph. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Read.-J. C. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	A. Win. Gl. pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
850	Colum. G. & E.	11½	11½	11	11
175	Crucible Steel	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
145	Cru. Steel pf.	78⅝	79	78⅝	79
10	Har. Walk. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
140	Ind. Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
382	Ind. Brew. pf.	19	20	19	19⅞
278	Mfrs. L. & H.	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
130	Nat. F'proof'g.	5	5	5	5
578	Nat. F'p'g pf.	19	19⅜	19	19
64	Ohio Fuel Oil	14	14	14	14
90	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40½	40½	40½	40½
300	Pitts. Brew'g.	4½	4½	4½	4½
250	Pitts. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½
10	Pitts. Coal pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Pitts. Pt. Gl.	107	107	107	107
860	Pure Oil	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
110	U. S. Steel	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
142	Un. Sw. & Sig.	94	94	94	94
30	Westing. A. B.	119½	119½	119½	119½
45	Westing. Elec.	35½	35½	35½	35½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	60	60	60	60
2,000	Pit. Brew. 6s	59½	59½	59½	59½
7,000	Pit. C. deb. 5s	94	94	94	94

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	265	265	260	260
2,682	Alaska	29⅞	30⅛	29¼	29¼
287	Allouez	42	43	42	43
633	Amalgamated	54½	55⅝	54½	55⅝
955	Amer. Zinc	20¼	20½	19¾	20½
35	Anaconda	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
250	Arizona Com.	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Bonanza	25c	25c	25c	25c
285	Butte & Bal.	2⅜	2½	2⅛	2½
2,979	Butte & Super.	46¾	47½	46¾	47¼
441	Calumet & Ariz.	54	55¼	54	54¾
28	Cal. & Hecla	393	399	390	398
590	Centennial	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
490	Chino	36	36⅝	36	36⅝
502	Copper Range	34	35	33½	35
10	Daly-West	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
790	East Butte	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝	9½
90	Franklin	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
510	Granby	67¾	69	67¾	69
751	Gr.-Cananea	26½	28	26½	27½
25	Inspiration	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Isl. Creek pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
150	Isle Royale	22	23	22	22¼
150	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
20	Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
106	La Salle	4	4½	4	4½
125	Mayflower	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
295	Mohawk	58¾	59	58¼	58½
139	Nevada Consol.	12	12⅜	12	12¼
760	New Arcadian	5⅜	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Nipissing	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
2,275	North Butte	23⅜	24½	23¼	24⅛
100	Ojibway	90c	90c	90c	90c
315	Old Colony	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
90	Old Dominion	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44½
215	Osceola	70	72	70	71½
10	Pond Creek	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
40	Quincy	57¾	58	57½	58
85	Ray Consol.	17½	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
10	Shannon	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
15	Shattuck	23	23	23	23
685	St. Mary's Land	29¾	31	29¾	31
280	Super. & Boston	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
340	Superior Copper	28⅛	28¾	28	28¾
190	Tamarack	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
70	Trinity	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,347	U. S. Smelting	22	23¼	22	22¾
235	U. S. Smelt. pf.	41½	41½	41	41½
100	Utah Consol.	10½	10½	10½	10½
75	Utah Copper	53½	54¼	53½	54¼
100	Victoria	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,120	Wolverine	49	50	48	50

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A., T. & S. F.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
90	Boston & Al.	190	190	190	190
11	Boston Elevated	91	91	91	91
30	Bost. & Lowell	115	115	112	112
52	Boston & Me.	22	22	21½	21½
4	Bost. & Me. pf.	32	32	32	32
70	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
112	Fitchburg pf.	53	54	53	54
50	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
141	Mass. Elec. pf.	43	43	43	43
243	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	50	51	49¾	50½
20	Un. Pacific	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
10	Un. Pacific pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
100	Vt. & Mass.	106	106	106	106
20	W. E. St. Ry.	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
71	Am. Ag. Ch.	50	50½	50	50
18	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	91¾	92½	91¾	92½
1	Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
3	Amoskeag pf.	101	101	101	101
243	Am. Sugar	104⅞	105⅝	104½	105⅝
25	Am. Sugar pf.	113¼	113¼	112⅝	112⅝
491	Am. T. & T.	120⅜	120⅜	120¼	120¼
187	Am. Woolen pf.	78⅛	78¼	78	78¼
150	E. Bost. Land	9½	10	9½	10
20	Edison	256¼	256¼	256	256
28	Swift & Co.	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅛
39	Torrington	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅞
162	United Fruit	117	117¾	117	117½
49	Un. Shoe Mach.	55	55	55	55
20	U. Sh. Ma. pf.	29	29	29	29
2,621	U. S. Steel	42⅞	44¼	42⅞	44¼
25	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
229	Western Union	64⅛	64¼	63½	63½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
3,600	Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s	99⅜	99½	99	99
4,000	Am. Zinc 6s	98	98	98	98
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	C. J. & S.Y. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Iron Blos.	.95	.99
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	La Rose	.70	.74
Begole	1	1¼	Majestic	.14	.17
Bohemia	1¼	1½	McK-Dar.	.42	.46
Boston Ely	.13	.15	Mex Met.	.14	.16
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mines of A	2⅛	2⅜
Calaveras	1	1 1-16	New Baltic	1 1-16	1 3-16
Chief Con.	.70	.75	Nev-Doug.	.35	.38
Con Ariz.	.25	.40	Old Dom Tr rcts	5¼	5½
Con Cop.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Ohio Cop.	.10	.11
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.50	.70
Crown Res	.70	.75	So Lake	4⅜	4⅞
Davis-D	1⅛	1¼	tSewart	1⅜	1⅜
E & B B	.80	.90	Un Verde	1 15-16	2
First Nat.	1	1⅛	Yukon	2⅝	2¾
Houghton	1½	1¾			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.12½	36.62½	36.00	36.50
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2 fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	8.15	8.40	8.15	8.40
Antimony	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14½@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	W'nesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	5	0	62	17	6
Copper, futures	63	15	0	63	7	6
Tin, spot	177	0	0	174	0	0
Tin, futures	154	5	0	154	0	0
Lead	18	16	3	18	18	9
Spelter	39	15	0	39	15	0

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Most of the developments of the week are along lines of further strengthening of confidence and a moderate, though perceptible, expansion in trade activity. Financially the United States is becoming sounder and stronger every day. The European war still hangs as a cloud over the situation, and questions of the rights of neutrals are acute and render still more difficult the shipping problem. Exports, however, continue in great volume, creating a big balance of international trade in favor of this country and more than offsetting the return of American securities from abroad.
>
> While continuing to exhibit some evidence of improving conditions, bank exchanges this week at leading cities in the United States are again in moderate volume, the total amounting to $2,121,830,915, a decrease of 13.7 per cent. as compared with the $2,458,959,733 of the same week last year, and of 20.4 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,666,471,365 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. Considerable loss still appears in New York City, the falling off at that centre being, respectively, 15.3 and 21.9 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

> Gains in trade continue of a small though cumulative character, with actual improvement still trailing behind optimistic sentiment. Likewise industries, notably iron and steel, coke, textiles, and automobile manufacturing, are rounding into better shape, but concededly at a slow pace, and in consequence unemployment, the proportions of which have probably been overexaggerated by many, is giving way to increased employment and larger pay rolls.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,451,515	+ $37,577
Twenty-four roads	11,923,008	—2,723,811
Total (29 roads)	13,074,523	—2,686,234
First week February:		
Three roads	1,220,547	+ 45,497
Eight roads	3,995,695	— 617,808
Total (11 roads)	5,216,242	— 572,311

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,282	1,282	......
Gross	1,229,861	1,305,169	75,308
Net after tax.	251,732	114,558	*137,173
Six mos. gross	7,594,875	8,492,975	898,099
Net after tax.	1,619,144	1,081,701	*537,443

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Jan. gross	5,171,599	5,485,622	314,023
July 1-Jan. 31	37,795,433	40,143,138	2,347,705

RUTLAND RAILROAD for December—

Gross	253,802	292,805	39,004
Net	33,399	34,205	806
Twel. mo. gr.	3,526,095	3,759,597	238,502
Net	592,446	664,090	71,644

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	556	556	556
Gross	343,556	392,701	438,052
Net after tax.	100,512	96,260	165,120
Six mo. gr.	2,532,210	2,787,555	2,800,805
Net after tax.	1,011,716	1,048,653	1,187,014

TEXAS & PACIFIC for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,887	1,885	*2
Gross	1,654,739	1,913,429	258,690
Net after tax.	381,852	463,093	81,241
Six mos. gross	9,534,563	10,190,829	656,266
Net after tax.	2,238,084	2,509,758	271,673

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Jan. gross	1,015,263	1,198,640	183,377
July 1-Jan. 31	7,067,593	7,952,442	884,849

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CREX CARPET COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross earn.	366,192	562,092	575,744
†Ex. int. & d.	306,314	260,381	221,663
Net	59,878	301,711	354,081
Dividends	90,000	180,000	180,000
Deficit	30,122	‡121,711	‡179,081
Prev. surp.	§815,711	779,545	667,231
Total surp.	785,590	901,256	841,312

†Includes $38,440 depreciation charges. §Less adjustments. ‡Surplus.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
†Net earn.	2,330,672	4,958,342	3,484,613
Int. & divs.	76,879	66,941	130,695
Total prof.	2,407,552	5,025,282	3,615,308
Dep., ren., &c.	334,414	600,887	339,342
Shrink fund	..	220,000	....
Ext. fund	204,065	241,004	215,449
Tot. deduct.	538,479	1,061,892	554,791
Net profits	1,869,074	3,963,390	3,060,517
Interest	840,326	862,090	826,941
Surplus	*1,028,748	3,101,300	2,233,577
Pfd. divs.	875,000	1,750,000	437,500
Surplus	153,748	1,351,300	1,796,077
Prev. surp.	6,512,778	6,661,478	5,286,218
Total sur.	6,666,526	8,012,778	7,082,295
Spec. approp.	51,236	1,500,000	420,817
P. & L. sur.	6,615,290	6,512,778	6,661,477

†After deducting charges for maintenance and repairs amounting to $1,432,365 in 1914, $1,654,573 in 1913, $1,757,180 in 1912, and $1,870,033 in 1911.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.83	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.88	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.52	4.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.12	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.62	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.20	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.85
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.35
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.25
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.80
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.15	4.80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¼	14½	13¾	14¼
Atlantic Refining	580	585	575	580
Borne-Scrymser	255	265	255	265
Buckeye Pipe Line	114	116	114	116
Chesebrough Mfg	650	665	650	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	53	50	53
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	129	132	130	133
Indiana Pipe line	102	104	102	104
National Transit	35	36	35½	36½
N. Y. Transit	222	228	222	228
Northern Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13	13½	12½	13
Prairie Oil & Gas	230	*235	220	*225
Solar Refining	235	245	235	245
Southern Pipe Line	215	*220	220	224
South Penn. Oil	275	280	270	275
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	115	120	115	120
Standard Oil of Cal.	292	294	292	295
Standard Oil of Ind.	430	435	430	435
Standard Oil of Kan.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Standard Oil of N. J.	402	404	403	405
Standard Oil of N. Y.	194	196	193	195
Standard Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	150	160	150	160
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	192	195	192	195
Washington Oil	33	37	33	37

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	125	115	125
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	18¼	18½	18	18½
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	140	150	140	150
J. S. Young pf.	104½	106	104½	106
MacAndrews & F.	172	180	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	250	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	282	292	282	292
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	120	118½	120
Sterling Gum	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Un. Cig. Stores, new	9¼	9½	9⅜	9¾
United Cigar Stores	94	96	90	94
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	116	112	116
Un. Profit Sharing	3⅞	4	3¾	3⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Jim Butler	.66
Andes	.04	MacNamara	.03
Belcher	.30	Midway	.07
Best & Belcher	.07	Montana	.39
Bullion	.02	North Star	.13
Caledonia	.20	Rescue Eula	.06
Chollar	.01	Tonopah Ext.	2.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Tonopah Mer.	.36
Crown Point	.21	West End	.50
Gould & Curry	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Hale & Norcross	.03	Atlanta	.29
Justice	.02	Booth	.30
Kentucky Con.	.03	C. O. D.	.06
Mexican	.45	Comb. Fraction	.07
Occidental Con.	.84	D'field Daisy	.07
Ophir	.15	D'field B. Butte	.03
Overman	.05	Florence	.60
Potosi	.02	G'field Con. M.	1.55
Savage	.04	G'field Mer.	.29
Seg Belcher	.02	Jumbo Ext.	.89
Sierra Nevada	.15	Lone Star	.08
Union Con.	.24	Silver Pick	.06
Utah Con.	.01	Vernal	.04
Yellow Jacket	.30	Nevada Hills	.30
Silver Bars	.48⅝	Round Mountain	.42
TONOPAH.		MANHATTAN.	
Belmont	3.65	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10½	Jackpot	7½	8½
Elkton	48	48½	McKinney	31½	34
El Paso	150	200	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	2¾	3½	Portland	117½	119½
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Vindicator	129½	130
Isabella	17⅝	17⅞	Rav. B. H.	3½	3¾

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Farmers have finally taken the selling side of wheat and country offerings yesterday were on a much more liberal scale from many of the leading grain States, while interior cash markets were weak and lower, declining about 3 cents per bushel. This movement from the farms caused increased pressure on the market and prices were weak in the face of active export buying, closing at the low of the day with net losses of 3½ to 3½c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.68, and No. 2 hard $1.69, all rail c. i. f. track export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.69, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66½ c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	1.66⅝	1.69⅛
July	..	..	1.42⅛	1.45⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.70⅝	1.67⅛	1.68⅛	1.71 1-16
July	1.46½	1.45⅜	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.62⅝	1.59⅜	1.59¼	1.63¼
July	1.37¾	1.35	1.35	1.38½

CORN.

Elevator interests in the West which had sold wheat and oats were apparently buying corn to fill their elevators, and the improved cash demand gave the market a firmer tone throughout the greater part of the day, although toward the close prices eased off with wheat, and final quotations were ⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	81⅛	80¼	80⅜	80⅜
July	82½	81½	81¾	82⅛

OATS.

Export sales of oats during the past two days have amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, most of which were said to have been taken by the French Government, and in consequence the market showed a very steady tone. The local cash market was heavy, standard being quoted at 64½c; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 63c; fancy clipped white, 67c; ordinary clipped white, 65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛	61⅛
July	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	57¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a surprisingly steady tone in view of weakness in the hog markets, and it was said that the better feeling was due to a more active demand from stock yard interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000; estimated for Friday, 31,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha, 17,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	11.20	10.82	11.15	10.82
July	11.30	10.97	11.27	11.00
Ribs—				
May	10.37	10.15	10.32	10.17
July	10.62	10.40	10.55	10.42
Pork—				
May	19.25	18.80	19.10	18.87
July	19.57	19.25	19.47	19.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active and prices developed renewed strength prompted by reports of an improved export demand as well as on the firmness in lard and light offerings of crude. Houses with Western connections were good buyers, and shorts were inclined to cover. Final prices were 8@11 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.12@7.30	7.05
February	..	..	7.12@7.25	7.05
March	7.19	7.18	7.21@7.25	7.12
April	..	..	7.24@7.30	7.17
May	7.34	7.24	7.30@7.32	7.22
June	..	..	7.38@7.45	7.31
July	7.51	7.42	7.48@7.50	7.39
August	7.61	7.51	7.59@7.61	7.48
September	7.70	7.62	7.70@7.71	7.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market throughout the day was weak, closing 10 to 19 points net lower. In the local spot market trading was dull, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	5.53@5.54	5.68
March	5.70	5.57	5.58@5.59	5.74
April	5.88	5.75	5.67@5.68	5.84
May	..	..	5.76@5.78	5.93
June	5.85	5.85	5.76@5.78	5.95
July	6.92	6.86	6.85@6.86	6.96
August	..	..	6.92@6.93	7.03
September	7.07	7.00	6.99@7.00	7.09
October	..	..	7.05@7.06	7.16
November	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.22
December	7.31	7.18	7.18@7.19	7.31

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,125 pkgs. Inability to effect a clearance of previous receipts led to strong pressure to sell, and, with very liberal receipts, the market suffered further decline. At the reduced figures buyers are taking hold very moderately, and there is a weak, unsettled feeling for all grades of creamery. Renovated without material change. Ladles a little easier in tone. Packing stock slightly weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 30@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,745 cases. The market weakened somewhat under an increased offering caused by the removal of limits. Yesterday's sales are on a lower basis of about 1c per dozen, and the market closed unsettled and irregular. There was some speculative demand, but the offerings appeared to be ample for all actual requirements. Storage eggs are meeting some demand, but at very irregular prices, with the bulk of business from 21c downward. Only occasional lots of unusually good quality bring any higher prices. Nearby white eggs scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 26@26½c; extra firsts, 25½c; firsts, 24¾@25c; seconds, 24@24½c; refrigerator, best, 21½@22½c; undergrades, 14@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34c; defective, 31@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 31@33c; Western gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 26@26½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@25½c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CRITERION HAT COMPANY.—Joseph M. Gottlieb, Louis Cohen, and Arthur Sufrin, doing business as the Criterion Hat Company, women's straw and felt hats, 197 and 199 Greene Street, have made an assignment to Isidor Canner. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them yesterday by John M. Anklow, $460; Martin Ginsti Company, $50, and Esther Glasser, $1.

ABRAHAM KANTROWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Kantrowitz, trading as the Hunts Point Bedding and Floor Covering Company, at 932 East 163d Street, by Union Table and Spring Bed Company, $136; H. B. Wilson, Jr., $32, and A. Hamburger, $347. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,500.

GABRIELLE K. JORDAN, 452 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,781 and assets of $2 cash.

HERMAN S. WAXMAN, retail clothing, 1,482 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,574 and assets of $38.

BARNED SCHWARTZ—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barned Schwartz, dealer in wines and liquors, at 2,225 Fifth Avenue, by Lachman & Jacobi Company, $172; Italian Swiss Colony, $158; Fialla & Eppler, Inc., $99, and John Leffler & Co., $362. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $700.

SPEIR ROSENBAUM & CO., muff beds. Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 9 on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH ACKAWAY—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 9 against Joseph Ackaway, a dealer in Oriental goods, at 330 West 125th Street, on consent of creditors.

SAMUEL WILFAND, broker, 1,426 Wilkens Avenue. Judge Mayer has appointed Herman Olcott receiver. Liabilities are $5,691 and assets $575.

S. RIEVMAN, art linens and novelties, at 467 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,970 and assets $908.

HARRIS GETTINGER, cloaks and suits, 125 Prince St., has made an assignment to H. Howard Babcock.

E. RINEHART & SON—Harold S. Brouwer and Albert E. Davall, doing business as E. Rinehart & Son, painting and decorating, have made an assignment to Benjamin S. Catts.

FRANKFATER BROS., poultry dealers at 334 Delancey St., have made an assignment to Herbert B. Gruber.

JACOB EININGER, bed springs and bedding, at 257 Rivington St., has made an assignment to W. J. James.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 435 business failures in the United States during the week against 481 for the previous week. The Middle States had 101, New England 36, Southern 165, Western 68, Northwestern 29, and Far Western 36. Canada had 54 against 66 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adillilletto, Adonio and Basdici—People, &c., $2,000.
Anderson, Peter—H. Kast, $145.
Anson, Albert E.—National Printing Co., Ltd., $274.
Adsale Service Co.—Andrew H. Kellogg Co., $3,293.
Breitman, Meier—M. Davidoff, $203.
Barnett, Louis and Charles I.—M. Uhry et al., $1,664.
Borgart, John W. and Ellen—M. Murray, $536.
Bettinson, Cecil—J. H. Dalthroff et al., $1,029.
Bory, Jules, and Chas. S. Allen—C. E. Haviland, $1,368.
Charon Co.—H. Ziegler, $300.
Commercial Delivery Co.—M. Hoehn, $1,000.
Cohen, Minnie A.—Newman & McBain, $614.
Cregan, Wm. J.—A. A. Silverberg, $1,414.
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—City of N. Y., $246,343.
Casabianca, Pasquale—A. Husser, $204.
De Sousa, May—B. E. Atkins, $120.
De Lameter & Byrnes Auto Co.—Mercedes Repair Co., $152.
Diesenberg, Theo.—E. Frayer et al., $144.
Davis, Bernhard—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $139.
Duffy, Dolly—L. E. Lukas, $142.
De Florez, Mariz, C. M., and Maria, L. I.—T. Polk, costs, $102.
Deutsch, Lippman—J. A. McCafferty, $1,962.
Dutton, Ralph T.—W. G. Lewis, $143.
Davall, Albert E., and Harold S. Brouwer—Benjamin Moore & Co., $228.
Drouet & Page Co., Inc.—Miller Rubber Co., $126.
Fricke, Frederick—Stanley & Patterson, Inc., $176.
Freeman, Samuel—J. Silberman, $162.
Gabriel, Abraham—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y., $440.
Gronbeck, Anton B.—A. C. Bechot, $172.
Goldman, Louis—J. Goldstein, $128.
G. Aantis & Co., Inc.—E. S. Levi, $112.
Goerleick, Cushine—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $116.
Hartman, Max—L. Benyovitz, $10,066.
Haberman, Sam—S. Kahn, $125.
Hoppe, Otto, Christian Hellworth, and Otto Hoppe—L. Rukeyser, $276.
Hymovitz, Sarah—N. Kirshanbaum et al., $122.
Hymowiyz, Fanny—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $107.
Hallinan, Margaret C.—M. C. Ford et al., $357.
Hensel, William—J. Amann, $286.
Hanna, Alexander—M. Sussman, $115.
Hensel, William—E. Preifer, $506.
Haven, Mary, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Hershfield, Henry G., and Edmund L. Goodman—Barkin Construction Co., $116.
Hymowitz, Nathan—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $110.
Hymowitz, Nathan, guardian—Same, $107.
International Typesetting Machine Co.—James Taylor & Sons, Inc., $506.
Jongers, Alphonse—T. M. McGee, $6,735.
John M. Brisben Co., Inc.—A. J. Edgar, $106.
Justice, Frederick S.—P. Lieberman, $452.
Kampelmacher, Joseph—B. Schutzberger, $200.
Krawitz, Paul—R. Loeser, costs, $108.
Kulp, Henry B.—O. B. Coates & Co., $204.
Krams, Isidor, and Southern Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Lammers, John—Jaburg Bros., $354.
Levy, Lionel—A. B. Strauss, $307.
Love, William J.—J. K. Larkin et al., $161.
Lepe, Dulac, Inc.—A. H. Becker, $1,296.
Megibow, David—L. S. Stroock et al., $139.
Marcus, Barnet—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co., costs, $116.
Man, Jay Jung—R. L. Mantel et al., $273.
Mason Construction Co.—W. Murdock, $650.
Maxwell, Charles M.—G. B. Bergkamp, Jr., $316.
Miller, Samuel—W. M. Lasher et al., $786.
McCullough, David H.—F. A. Wells, $181.
Newport Realty Co.—Yonkers Savings Bank, $2,788.
New York Mail Co.—D. D. Gardner, $300.
Oliver Typewriter Co.—H. W. Turner, $179.
Nugent, Frank T.—Nassau Electric Co., costs, $111.
Peterson, Mae I.—Ocean Electric Railway Co., costs, $130.
Pidgeon, Edw. E.—J. Roth et al., $106.
Pitman, John—E. C. Bridgman, $655.
Pinco, Louis, and Morris Neigler—G. Gressman et al., $298.
Popper, Samuel—C. Lippe, $1,169.
R. & G. Corset Co.—M. Stretch, $1,329.
Rowan, William A.—M. Peck, $290.
Reuter, Edgar H.—L. M. Dameron, $216.
Russian Transport and Insurance Co.—Gres Falls Co., $7,716.
Ross, Jacques—Security Bank of New York, $164.
Raymond, Charles—S. Rich et al., $329.
Rezzano, Angelo—G. Ghiglione, $2,019.
Regerier, Isaac—S. & W. Bauman, $226.
Schuck, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Schwartz, Jacob, and National Surety Co.—Same, $300.
Seubert, Louis H.—M. C. Meagher, $112.
Solomon, Bailey; Rubin Solomon, and William G. Solomon—S. J. Littenberg, $224.
Sanders-Wilson-Barnaby—F. S. Murray, $104.
Standard Transit Co. and John S. Coleman—Concordia Construction Co., $419.
Sweet, Frank B.—J. A. Morrison, $1,874.
Sanchez, Albert—People, &c., $100.
Schou, Gus B.—C. Stich, $327.
Salomon, Herman A., and Jacob Newman—M. Uhry et al., $600.
Stoddard, Charles F., Jr.—Sinclair & Valentine Co., $167.
Schwartz, Harry—J. M. Zittel, $2,380.
Treff, Philip—Jaburg Brothers, $196.
Voight, Jacob, and Frederick D. Myers—S. Eichenbaum et al., $159.
Valtnel, Antoniom—H. Mesinger et al., costs, $107.
Valenti, Leonello, by guardian—H. Mesinger et al., costs, $107.
Wade, Thomas—J. H. Flagler, $743.
Whitney Co., Inc.—J. Ward, $1,363.
Wien, Joseph—S. Kmarer, $750.
Wallach, Reisler & Co.; Hyman Wallach, Nathan Reisler, Isidore Blauner, and Joseph Wilkenfeld—H. Blauner, $3,698.
Wilkinson, John A.—J. E. Murray, $185.
Window Crib Co., Inc.—E. C. Southard, $284.
Window Crib Co., Inc.—E. C. Southard, $308.
Waxman, Herman S.—M. Sherman, $366.
Werster, Eva B., or Eva Warner—N. Blank, $119.
Walsh, Charles A., Jr.—T. M. Valleau et al., $100.
Wilen, John E.—Chas. A. Cowen & Co., $107.
Whiting Charles C.—M. Wrede, $508.
Wade, Mary—H. J. Flagler, $182.
Yodice, Pasquale—J. A. Wooley et al., $165.

In Bronx County.

Biederbeck, Peter F.—G. Gunkel, $29.
Carlson, Axel E., and A. E. Carlson, Inc.—D. C. Broderick, $16.
Druss, Etta—Laemmle Dairy Co., $175.
Del Purgatorio, Nicola—P. Toscano, $224.
Edelstein, Harris—A. Perrotto, $200.
Fey, Caroline V.—Security Bank of N. Y., $322.
F. W. Fey Paper Co. and Ferdinand W. Fey—Same, $954.
Griffel, Solomon—S. Stroh, $74.
Hamilton, Harry T.—H. Paul, $91.
Jung, Jacob—H. Moses, as guardian, $591.
Kiernan, Mary F.—J. P. Shields, $166.
Kearney, James, Jr., Thomas J. Kearney, and James Kearney—Beith & Reilly Co., $675.
Lippman, Jacob—N. Krikorian, $1,294.
Levine, Jacob—M. Glick, $27.
Mondello, Frank—J. Marks, $65.
Moersch, Phillip, Jr.—M. Buntrock, $2,091.
Norcia, Guiseppina—F. Di S. Bartolomeo, $27.
Newmark, Annie—E. Kohn, et al., $33.
People's Club of Bronx County, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $23.
Rosenstock, Leopold—Smith-Bullock Co., $427.
Roeser, George W.—J. Jaburg et al., $596.
Shanley, William P.—Campino Cigar Co., $298.
Schnabl, Charles L.—M. O'Gorman et al., $2,975.
Salzman, Joseph—A. Quatfasel, $169.
Steirrich, George W.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $348.
Van der Linden, Henry—H. Alexander, $144.
Same—T. Reilly, $77.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

Miller, Isaac N.—M. Edelman et al., Jan. 18, 1915, (canceled,) $108.
Same—M. Schurr et al., Jan. 18, 1915, (canceled,) $107.
Middleton, Mary—Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Dec. 22, 1914, (vacated,) $123.
Fourteenth Street Bank—C. Scott, Feb. 9, 1915, $112.
Same—C. Scott, Nov. 16, 1911, $12,742.
Myrtle Bowman, Inc.—E. L. Brady Co., Oct. 19, 1914, $725.
Same—M. Lasker, Oct. 16, 1914, $606.
O'Neill, Francis, and Mary—T. M. Mulry et al., Dec. 11, 1912, $2,151.
Petruzello, Edward, and Gaetano Tantillo—People, &c., Jan. 22, 1915, $2,500.
Kozimirsky, Max—A. Alperin, Nov. 10, 1914, (canceled,) $409.
Sullivan, Richard—Empire State Surety Co., June 1, 1912, $1,113.
Topeka Paving Co., Inc.—L. Scalise, Jan. 29, 1915, $7,257.
Wills, Heloise T.—White Rats Transfer Co., Inc., Oct. 6, 1914, $271.
Smith, Harry L.—J. E. Briggs, Jan. 11, 1904, $456.
Bohlken, George N.—G. Eckert, Aug. 15, 1912, $1,083.
Davidson, Herbert E.—Transportation Club, Dec. 4, 1914, $100.
Hayes, George B.—National Bank of Commerce, March 2, 1914, $182.
Katt, Matt—M. Spielman, Jan. 28, 1915, $324.
Beaver National Bank—J. B. Jones, March 8, 1913, $7,986.
Same—Same, Feb. 10, 1915, $110.
Baker, Fred—A. Wiedenbach, Dec. 17, 1914, $1,051.
Kreuter, Sigmund—C. V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Co., May 17, 1907, (vacated,) $1,154.
Revere, Leo—J. Serenoker, Jan. 29, 1915, (vacated,) $164.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

Extended Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes

DUE MAY 1, 1913.

To Holders of Notes of the Above Issue:

Pursuant to the foreclosure decree, notice has been given that the collateral by which the above Notes are secured will be offered for public sale on March 12, 1915. About ninety per cent. of the Notes have been deposited subject to the Noteholders' Agreement dated April 30, 1913. A statement of certain amendments to said Agreement has been filed with the Depositary by the Committee and notice of such filing is now being given as provided in said Agreement. Copies of such statement may be obtained from the Depositary. Deposits of the remaining Notes (in negotiable form, with the May 1, 1913, coupons attached), will be received by the Depositary, the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, until February 27, 1915, after which date the Committee will be under no obligation to permit further deposits. The Depositary will issue transferable Certificate of Deposit for all Notes deposited.

Dated New York, February 8, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER,
Committee.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

Extended Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes

DUE MAY 1, 1913.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY representing Notes of the above Issue:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Depositary under the Agreement dated April 30, 1913, between the Committee and Holders of said Notes, a statement of certain amendments to said Agreement, copies of which statement may be obtained from the Depositary. Holders of Certificates of Deposit who do not withdraw their Notes within two weeks after February 9, 1915, (the date of the first publication of this notice), will be deemed to have assented to said amendments, and will be bound thereby. Holders of Certificates of Deposit, may, however, withdraw the Notes represented thereby within said period of two weeks upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed in blank, and upon paying to the Depositary $10 per $1,000 Note, (which amount the Committee has fixed as a fair contribution toward the expenses and compensation of the Committee), and also, in the case of Notes in respect of which the amount of the May 1, 1913, interest coupon was advanced, the amount of such advance, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum.

Dated New York, February 8, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER,
Committee.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS
$50,000
CITY OF SASKATOON, CANADA
5% Bonds, Due July 2d, 1943
Interest payable New York and Montreal
PRICE TO YIELD 5¾%
NESBITT, THOMSON & CO., Limited
Investment Bankers
MONTREAL, CAN. HAMILTON, CAN.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of $1,000,000 Face Amount of One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

Notice is hereby given that Bethlehem Steel Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated June 11, 1914, under which its One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes were issued, has elected to pay off and redeem, on February 15, 1915, $1,000,000 face amount, of said Notes, the issue numbers of which have been designated by lot by Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee under said Trust Agreement, pursuant to due request of said Bethlehem Steel Company in writing, and are as follows:

1	84	129	237	328	381	428	487
4	85	130	238	329	385	431	494
7	86	135	239	330	386	423	495
17	87	136	240	335	388	435	500
22	88	137	242	346	394	437	505
23	89	138	244	347	396	438	513
26	92	139	247	348	397	439	518
27	93	145	249	349	403	440	521
28	96	154	250	350	404	441	528
29	97	166	251	352	405	442	532
31	98	167	253	355	406	443	534
32	99	180	254	356	407	447	535
36	100	215	255	357	408	457	560
43	104	216	256	362	409	458	561
50	105	217	258	363	411	462	562
54	107	218	265	364	412	463	563
61	108	219	286	366	413	465	578
62	109	223	292	367	414	468	579
63	110	225	294	368	415	472	584
66	111	228	301	369	416	477	585
67	112	230	302	370	417	478	586
77	113	232	303	373	418	480	587
80	114	233	304	374	420	481	588
82	115	235	326	375	422	483	592
88	116	236	327	376	427	484	600

that interest on the notes bearing said numbers will cease on February 15, 1915; that on and after February 15, 1915, upon presentation and surrender of said Notes, with the interest coupon maturing on June 11, 1915, thereto attached, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, said Notes will be paid and redeemed at a premium of one-half of one per cent. and the interest accrued thereon to said redemption date; and that the holders of said Notes are required then to present them for redemption and payment.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1915.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
By B. H. JONES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1915.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 34

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, February 27, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
February 11, 1915.

Office of The American Coal Company of Allegany County.
1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, March 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon Feb. 27, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company.
160 Broadway, New York.
February 4th, 1915.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of the said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the twentieth day of February, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will be then submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, President.

Home Trust Company of New York.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of the Company:

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Home Trust Company of New York will be held at the office of the said company, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, February 20th, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 4th, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, President.
WILLIAM K. SWARTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, N. Y., January 19, 1915.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company will be held on the 19th day of February, 1915, at two o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, in the Mecca Building, at No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to eliminate its entire authorized preferred stock of $1,000,000, and to reduce its capital stock from $3,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, to $2,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each, and of no preferred stock.

CARL LAEMMLE, President.
GEORGE E. KANN, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 4th, 1915.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Garvin Machine Co. will be held at the company's office, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 3 P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. Transfer books close Feb. 23rd, 1915, and reopen March 2nd, 1915. FRANK W. GARVIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New York, Feb. 11, 1915.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., February 16th, to the morning of March 1st, 1915.
CALEB S. SPENCER, Treasurer.

PRICE OF GLASSES NOW INCREASED

Optical Dealers Notified of Advances on Lenses from 25 to 50 Per Cent.

WAR NOT THE ONLY CAUSE

Other Reasons Given Are Changes in Labor Laws and Buyers Being More Critical.

Surprise was caused in the optical trade yesterday when the manufacturers notified the dealers of the largest advance in prices of eyeglasses and spectacles ever made at one time in this business. New printed price lists were issued by the two largest manufacturing companies and sent to the wholesale and retail dealers. It is said that all of the manufacturers will be compelled by trade conditions to issue similar lists within a few days.

The advance will reach the public shortly. The best estimates are that 10,000,000 people in the United States wear glasses and will have to pay higher prices when the old glasses break. The advance is on the lenses. The amount of the increase in price is estimated at 25 to 50 per cent. on the styles, sizes, and varieties most commonly sold.

The dealers, on receipt of the new lists, began to study the figures to ascertain the full effect and decide as to how much of the advance will be passed along to the public. It will take several days to do this, as the lists are highly complicated. Thousands of sizes and varieties of lenses are variously affected by the advances. Spherical, cylindrical, compound, toric, meniscus, bifocal, and other kinds of lenses have been marked up in the new lists. As each of these classes of lenses is subdivided into numerous variations, with prices varied according to the size and strength of the lens, the task of rearranging prices all around will take time, but the manufacturers' advance is effective at once. Some varieties have not been advanced, but the dealers say that the advance is the most general as well as the largest ever made in the trade.

Minor advances were made last Summer when the European war started, and it then became evident that supplies of lenses might be curtailed, since most of the rough blanks came from Germany and Austria and some from England. The American manufacturers, who get the rough blanks from Europe and grind them into the finished lenses, then announced that they had sufficient supplies on hand for eighteen months. Since then there has been heavy buying of lenses by wholesale and retail dealers who fear a shortage.

Efforts have been made to induce domestic glass manufacturers to make the optical glass from which the rough blanks are cut. The Americans have since been experimenting, but thus far have not produced much glass really up to the standard. The trade has been notified in the last few days that the Government has taken up the task of helping the glass manufacturers to solve the technical difficulties. The Bureau of Standards, under the control of the Department of Commerce, has secured the services of two experts, one familiar with glass making and the other an authority on optical systems. They are now making laboratory experiments and will impart the results to the trade.

The manufacturers, in sending out the lists, made no explanation as to the causes for the boost in prices. The wholesalers in New York say that the principal cause is the war. Another cause, the opticians say, is that changes in labor laws compel manufacturers to employ experienced men to do work formerly done by women and girls. Other changes, made necessary by labor laws, have added to the cost. A third reason is said to be so important that it would probably have caused an advance before long even if there had been no war. The opticians say that the eyeglass-wearing public is geting more and more particular as to the quality of the lenses and the styles. The opticians say that there are fashions in eyeglasses as much as in hats or shoes.

Hairline scratches in the lenses now make them unavailable for the best trade, although such small defects were formerly overlooked. It is expensive to turn out lenses entirely free from such little defects, because of the numerous processes through which lenses must pass, but the public generally requires the very best these days.

One of the fashions, or fads, is to use larger lenses than formerly, and this adds to the cost of manufacture. Special sizes are required because of new fads in the mountings, such as the shell mountings, and this increases the cost of manufacture.

The manufacturers have made various improvements in the quality of the rough glass for the purpose of protecting the eyes from harmful rays. Tinted lenses are becoming more and more popular.

The opticians were asked if the new price lists affected the cheap glasses such as are sold by push cart merchants at 10 to 25 cents a pair. The opticians looked indignant and said that such glasses should not be mentioned, as they are merely pressed glass made in the same way as window glass, and are not ground and finished as in the case of regular lenses which are prescribed by specialists after scientific examinations of eyes.

A LONG-DISTANCE TALK.

Philadelphia and San Francisco Mayors Communicate Over Phone.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Telephonic communication between Philadelphia and San Francisco formally was inaugurated today over the Bell system by three taps on the Liberty Bell, the sound of which over the wire was the signal to a bugler in the Far Western city to play "The Star Spangled Banner." The strains of the national anthem were distinctly and clearly heard by 200 persons who held receivers to their ears in this city.

Mayor Rolph in San Francisco, speaking to Mayor Blankenburg here, urged the Philadelphian to send the Liberty Bell to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Mr. Blankenburg promised to do all he could to do so.

The commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard talked to the commandant of the Twelfth Naval District in San Francisco, and prominent men of both cities also talked with one another, while Alexander Graham Bell, in Washington, listened to the conversations.

Church Sells Lodging House.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed an order yesterday permitting the sale of the building and land at 136 East Forty-seventh Street for $20,000. The property belongs to St. Bartholomew's Church, and has been used as a boarding house for girls. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the endowment fund of the parish house of the church. William H. Butterworth, Clerk of the Vestry, asserted that the house had not been self-supporting, and that the benefit from it was not commensurate with the cost.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of LEO GOLDBERG to MAX BANDLER for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Arnold Tisch, Auctioneer, at No. 22 Avenue B, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of February, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain stock of merchandise consisting of furniture, beds, carpets, rugs and oilcloths, counters, showcases, desks, chairs, etc., now located in said premises.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1915.
MAX BANDLER, Assignee.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL J. McKINLEY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell through J. H. Morton, auctioneer, at public auction on Monday, February 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 176 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above estate consisting of leather bags, novelties, trunks, etc.
H. B. WILSON, Jr., Assignee,
277 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Robert W. Goelet Increases His Park Avenue Holdings by Purchase of Two Corner Plots—Investor Buys Lexington Avenue Corner—Bronx Apartments Figure in Two $100,000 Trades—Brooklyn Market Active.

Robert W. Goelet, who recently completed one of the finest apartments on Park Avenue, at the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street, has increased his holdings in that section by acquiring two large parcels at the northwest and southwest corners, respectively, of Fifty-third Street. The properties were purchased from the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, the holding company of the New York Central Railroad's real estate.

The acquirement of these parcels gives Mr. Goelet the ownership of the two block fronts on the west side of the avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Streets. On the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, Mr. Goelet obtained from the railroad four plots, two on the avenue and two on the street, 40 by 100. He owned the lower portion of the block with the Fifty-second Street corner and his latest acquisition gives him a depth of 100 feet on each street.

On the northwest corner of Fifty-third Street he acquired five houses, four on the street, fronting 66.8 feet and one on the avenue, 384, making a frontage there of 100.5 feet. The upper half of the block, which he owned, has a frontage on Fifty-fourth Street of 100 feet.

On both of these block fronts Mr. Goelet now has frontage of 200.10 feet. In view of the success of high class apartment houses in that locality it is expected that the property will be improved in the early future with the highest type of apartment structures. Title to the property passed yesterday.

Takes Profit in Lexington Avenue Sale.

In the lower Lexington Avenue section where there has been a revival of activity since the first of the year, Pease & Elliman sold for the Directors Realty Company, of which R. Randolph Jacobs, is President, the five-story store and apartment building occupying a lot 20 by 75 on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

The purchaser is an investor who holds title to several parcels on Lexington Avenue and who believes this thoroughfare has a great commercial future.

Mr. Jacobs purchased the property through the same brokers about two years ago and sells at a big substantial profit.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

A Manhattan-Bronx trade involving property valued at about $100,000 was closed yesterday by the Aldus Construction Company, who sold to Bing & Bing, builders and operators, 946 Hoe Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment, on a plot 50 by 100.

In part payment the buyers gave a vacant plot, 40 by 100, on the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 153d Street. Irving Axelrod negotiated the transaction.

Sale of Tenth Avenue Corner.

The five-story loft building occupying a lot 25.5 by 100 on the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, has been sold to an investor by the Kramer Construction Company, of which Max J. Kramer is President.

Mrs. Nash Rockwood Buys Riverdale Estate.

Mrs. Nash Rockwood, wife of Judge Rockwood of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has purrhased the residence of Mrs. George B. Hayes, located at the northeast corner of Independence (Palisade) Avenue and West 252d Street.

The place consists of a three-story mansion and a tract containing about twenty-two city lots. It adjoins the residence of Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and is directly opposite the home of George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company. David Stewart negotiated the transaction.

$100,000 Bronx Trade.

A trade involving about $100,000 was announced yesterday by F. J. Wood, who sold to Judge Francis B. Delehanty for the Davidson Avenue Realty Company, Henry Cleland, President, the two five-story apartments on the west side of Davidson Avenue, located 37.6 feet north of North Street. The houses each occupy a plot 39 by 100, and were completed by the sellers about two years ago.

In part payment for the apartments Judge Delehanty gives the old Lemoult homestead property on the south side of Tremont Avenue, just west of the Tremont Baptist Temple and diagonally opposite Echo Park. It is 125 feet east of Anthony Avenue and has a frontage of 66.8 feet, with an average depth of about 138 feet.

Bronx Sales.

A plot of four and a half lots on the west side of Briggs Avenue, 297 feet north of 196th Street, has been sold by H. A. Kelber to an investor.

Smith & Phelps have sold a plot 100 by 200 feet situated at the northwest corner of Findlay Avenue and 168th Street. The purchaser will improve with apartments.

$725,000 for New Bronx Apartments.

Plans were filed in the Bronx Building Bureau for the erection of nineteen five-story apartment houses in different sections of the borough, at a total estimated cost of $725,000. The largest individual operation is for ten five-story houses to be built by Albert J. Schwarzler on the east side of Morris Avenue, 95 feet south of 169th Street. They will cost $350,000.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Co. has sold the three-story and basement private residence at 198 Washington Avenue, between Myrtle and Willoughby, for L. G. Maginis to a client who will hold same for investment.

Arthur H. Strong has sold the Colonial bungalow and garage on the northeast corner of Foster Avenue and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, on a plot 54 by 100 feet, to Mrs. Gladys Lord Smith of Montclair, N. J., for occupancy. This property was held at $16,000.

A. W. Miller & Co. sold for Clinton van Buskirk the private brownstone dwelling at 106 Prospect Park West to a client for investment. The purchaser in part payment gives a 646-acre farm in Windsor, Mass., valued at $14,000.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold a corner plot on Kings Highway, near the Sea Beach Line, to the Bay Parkway-Kings Highway Realty Company, Inc., and a plot on Ocean Parkway, between Avenues I and J, Midwood Manor, upon which the purchaser intends to erect a handsome dwelling this Spring for his own occupancy.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold 445 First Street, adjoining Seventh Avenue, a four-story single apartment house, on a lot 20 by 90, for Mrs. Emma Garnier, to James S. Corrigan, who gave in part payment 689 Tenth Street, adjoining Prospect Park West, a three-story and basement residence, and resold 445 First Street for James S. Corrigan to John T. Kearney for investment. The deal involved approximately $35,000. The same brokers also sold 250 Thirteenth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, a two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100, for Anna Bickley to a client.
has bought from Wood, Harmon & Co.
have bought from Wood, Harmon & Co. the southwest corner of Coney Island and Church Avenues, and they have already started the erection of four up-to-date three-story stores, with apartments above. They have also purchased the adjoining three lots on Church Avenue, upon which they will construct buildings in the near future. It is understood that they represent an expenditure of $65,000.

Henry Pierson & Co. have sold 38 Eighth Avenue, between Lincoln and Berkeley Places, a three-story and basement dwelling, 19 by 100, for Harvey Feldmeier to Dr. Robert J. Bell of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue, to J. C. Becker, and a plot 40 by 100 on Oxford Place, to S. Sheldon.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., have sold to Charles B. Reade, General Manager of the Nassau Light and Power Company, the old Bloodgood Cutter homestead with a half acre of ground located at Manhasset Park.

Westchester County.

John Appel, Jr., of Manhattan, has purchased from the Robert E. Farley organization a half acre plot on Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale estate. A $12,000 residence will be erected on the site by the buyer.

Building Record Shows Big Gain.

The value of building permits issued in January, according to figures received by Dun's Review from the building departments of eighty-five leading cities in the United States, aggregates $34,089,469, a decrease of 13 per cent., as compared with the same month in 1914.

New York City makes a much more satisfactory showing than for some months, with a gain of 42.5 per cent., practically all of which is due to the notable expansion that appears in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Figures showing the January record for the two years follow:

	1915	1914.
Manhattan	$7,830,100	$3,511,100
Bronx	2,072,250	1,316,850
Brooklyn	1,373,095	2,265,125
Queens	664,494	1,073,507
Richmond	149,356	80,514
Total	$12,089,295	$8,287,096

May Order Sale of N. Y. Real Estate and Security Company's Holdings.

An action was begun yesterday that will probably result in the offering at public auction of the large holdings of the New York Real Estate and Security Company, which was forced into bankruptcy about fifteen months ago.

Upon the application of Weschler & Kohn as attorneys for James N. Rosenberg, trustee in bankruptcy of the New York Real Estate Security Company, an order to show cause was signed by Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, requiring all the creditors of the New York Real Estate Security Company to show cause on the 27th day of February, 1915, why an order should not be made for the sale of all of the property of the bankrupt, free and clear of all liens, except underlying mortgages.

Before the return of the order, Allen Wardwell, counsel for the bondholders' committee of the New York Real Estate Security Company, expects to submit to the bondholders a plan for the reorganization of the company.

Among the numerous holdings of the company is the twenty-one-story office building at 42 Broadway, Harlem and upper west side flats and Westchester County property.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for J. Temple Gwathmey for the Summer his place at Rye, N. Y., directly on the water. It consists of a large house, garage, and cottage.

John F. Scott in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth has rented for Elizabeth S. Cheever her house, known as the Tabor House, in Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Samuel W. Reyburn.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for William E. Carter of Philadelphia his cottage in Narragansett Avenue, Newport, R. I., known as Quaterfoil, to Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew of New York for the coming season.

The Houghton Company has leased in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, representing William Colgate, the four-story and basement dwelling, 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, to Anna Reuss for a term of years.

Porter & Co. have leased for F. W. Harper to Bertha Flanagan the three-story dwelling located at 324 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Julia W. Little to Miss Celia Kinkerter the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20.10 by 100, 116 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Commercial Leases.

A. A. Farrell has leased for E. D. Farrell the store at 149 Canal Street, near the Bowery and opposite the approach to the Manhattan Bridge, to Samuel Kaplan for a clothing store. It was the last vacant store in that section of Canal Street.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased to Spencer Trask & Co. for a term of years the banking quarters in 25 Broad Street, formerly occupied by the Standard Trust Company. The lessees are at present located at 43 Exchange place.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Catherine M. Dreyer the store at 53 West 125th Street.

George W. Brettell has leased for Ella J. C. Armour to Harry Golding the two-stores in 2,364 and 2,366 Third Avenue, northwest corner 128th Street, for a market; to S. Shiparo the store at 2,368 Third Avenue and to M. A. Cohen the store at 2,370 Third Avenue.

George R. Read & Co. have leased the entire ground floor facing Hanover Square, and a suite of offices on the sixth floor in the Coffee Exchange Building, to the insurance form of Hagedorn & Co., now at 6 Hanover Street, for a long term of years; also the entire ground floor and basement at 27-31 Bleecker Street to Messrs. Kaplan, Koidan, Ackerman, Trachtenberg, Lehman and Tesler for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 337 and 339 Water Street for a term of years to the Richardson & Boynton Company.

Barnett & Co. have leased for a client the store 21 East 125th Street to Colanzi & Pappas to be occupied as a restaurant.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased the store and basement in 2 West Fourteenth Street to E. Ilson and the ground floor in 27 William Street to the Insurance Company of North America.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for this evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., announce they have closed leases aggregating a rental of $100,000 for space in the Cosmopolitan Garden, which is being made out of the old Twenty-third Street store of Stern Brothers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

47th St, 252 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Hannah Cohen against S. & J. Realty Co. et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $4,558.10; taxes, &c., $450; subject to prior mortgage of $31,375; to Philip J. Curry, for $37,534.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Oak Terrace, 804, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 24.6x100, two-story dwelling; M. E. Elstner against Sigmund Honig et al.; H. C. Kudlich, attorney; A. N. Goegerich, referee; due, $5,781.15; taxes, &c., $138.90; to the plaintiff, for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

Morris Av, 677 and 679, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 50x100, six-story tenement and stores; adjourned sine die.

By J. H. Mayers.

Watson Av, n s, — ft e of Castle Hill Av, 100x108; also Watson Av, s s, 305 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 50x216 to Blackrock Av; J. G. Buckley et al., trustees, against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; Eugene Berry, attorney; Joseph Kaufmann, referee; due, $11,592.80; taxes, &c., $1,800; to the plaintiff, for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Albany Crescent, e s, 100.7 ft n of Bailey Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 112x96; Michael J. Martin, 1,123 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architect; cost............$75,000

College Av, e s, 109.80 ft s of 170th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88 each; C. J. Carey Building Co., C. J. Carey, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, President, owner; John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost............$80,000

Morris Av, e s, 95 ft s of 169th St, for ten five-story brick tenements, 39.7x79x39.7x100x39.7x71; Albert J. Schwarzler, 369 East 169th St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost....$350,000

Ogden Av, w s, 50 ft s of Union Place, for a one-story brick garage, 18.1x24.1; Max Goldwasser, 1,152 Ogden Av, owner; Jacob Lustig, 1,477 Madison Av, architect; cost. $300

Stebbins Av, w s, 569.08 ft s of Westchester Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Foxvale Realty Co., Frank Starkman, 748 Beck St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost $120,000

White Plains Av, s e corner 220th St, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24.10x60; Halprin Brothers, 3,842 White Plains Av, owner; George P. Crosier, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost....$11,000

184th St, s s, 143.73 ft e of Tiebout Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 127.97x60.89; Kovacs Construction Co., Julian Kovacs, 298 Alexander Av, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost $40,000

184th St, s s, 64.14 ft e of Tiebout Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 39x80.3x40.59x80.88; Kovacs Construction Co, owner; William Koppe, architect; cost......$60,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 186th St, 107.5x100, prior mtg $20,000; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 187th St, 107.5x100, prior mtg $20,000; Augusta Larner to 111th Street Construction Corp., 132 Nassau St, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

ELDRIDGE ST, s e corner of Hester St, 62.6x—; Francis J. Kennedy and another, executors, to Witty Realty and Construction Co., 50 and 52 Eldridge St, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 53d St, 40.5x irregular x100.5x100; Park Av, n w corner of 53d St, 100.5x66.8; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Robert W. Goelet of Newport, R. I., Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1

PARK AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x88.11; Barney Estate Co. to Bessie M., wife of Charles M. Clark, 1,035 Madison Av, Feb. 4, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

5TH AV, s e corner of 127th St, 49.11x100; Martin Frank to Michael A. Hoffmann, 321 Convent Av, Feb. 11, (mtg $79,000)...$1,500

5TH AV, e s, 28.9 ft n of 20th St, 28.9x113; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Eugene Higgins, 7 Place d'Iena, Paris, France, Feb. 11; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 43 Exchange Place $50,000

11TH ST, s e corner of 4th St, 33.3x48.7; Frederick Rabbe, Jr., to Amy Rabbe, 3,476 Broadway, Feb. 5, (mtg $11,000;) attorneys, Raabe & Cook, 261 Broadway............$100

12TH ST, n s, 142.7 ft e of Avenue B, 24.7x103.3; Sarah Barfeld to Stone Avenue Realty Co., 26 Court St, Brooklyn, April 28, 1914, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, A. Rockmore, 26 Court St, Brooklyn $1

13TH ST, n s, 158.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3; Diano Rao to Pietro Vallone, 337 East 14th St, Feb. 2, ½ part, all title; attorneys, Polizzi & Co., 192 Bowery......$100

74TH ST, 203 East, n s, 71 ft e of 3d Av, 19x62.2; John Mohl to Francis K. Reid, 222 West 132d St, Feb. 2; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St............$100

SAME PROPERTY; Francis K. Reid to Mary Mohl, 203 East 74th St, Feb. 2; attorney, same $100

74TH ST, 236 East, s s, 216.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; John Mohl to Francis K. Reid, 222 West 132d St, Feb. 2; attorney, same. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Francis K. Reid to Mary Mohl, 203 East 74th St, Feb. 2; attorney, same $100

79TH ST, 236 East, s s, 197.11 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x102.2; John Mohl to Francis K. Reid, 222 West 132d St, Feb. 2; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Francis K. Reid to Mary Mohl, 203 East 74th St, Feb. 2; attorney, same $100

93D ST, 19 West, n s, 248.4 ft w of Central Park West, 19.7x100.8; Maurice J. McCarthy, referee, to Charles de Rham, executor of Oscar E. Schmidt, Phillipstown, N. Y., Feb. 9; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.. $12,250

109TH ST, n s, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Aaron Marcus to Victor Gaertner, 1,458 Park Place, Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1914; attorney, Abraham I. Spiro, 140 Nassau St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Victor Gaertner to West Side Holding Co., 140 Nassau St, Feb. 3; attorney, same $1

111TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x71.10; 111th St, s s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x71.10; 111th St, s s, 362.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x71.10; 111th St. Construction Corporation to Hyman Sarner, 1,326 Madison Av, (mtg $180,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway............$100

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hy S. Rochelle to Isador Zucker, 291 East 7th St, Feb. 9, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Herman J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St........$1

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, e s, 500 ft n of Jerome Av, 27.1x149; Kemp-Jones Realty Co. to Margaret A. Gants, 900 Ogden Av, (mtg $20,000;) Feb. 4; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 185.9, 174th St, 50x90; One Hundred and Eighty-Second & Garden Streets Co., Inc., to George W. Kammerer, 458 East 179th St, Feb. 4; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St............$100

BEAUMONT AV, w s, being north half lot 77, map Belmont, 50x100; Margaret S. Adams to William J. Adams, 155 East 34th St, (prior mtg $4,500,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, 2,349 to 2,353, w s, 78x100; Davidson Avenue Realty Co. to Francis B. Delehanty, 164 West 74th St, (mtg $47,500,) Feb. 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway........Exchange

ELLIS AV, n s, 280 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x108; Mary D. Gilles to John Doll, 1,827 Amethyst St, (mtg $6,400,) Feb. 1; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av......$100

FOREST AV, 756, n e corner of 156th St, 100x35; Laine Realty Co. to Harry Crowe, 241 West 101st St, Feb. 9; attorney, C. J. Lane, 261 Broadway............$100

FOREST AV, s e corner of 163d St, 17.9x95; William Sudbrink to Alfred Goldberg, 440 East 156th St, Dec. 9, 1913; attorney, Alfred Goldberg, 760 St. Ann's Av......$1

LOT 73, map Allen estate; Francesco Petraglia to Paul La Rosa, 363 East 210th St, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 129, map of Mount Eden; Harry W. Newburger (referee) to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 79, map of Forster-Schmitt property; also Lot 21, Block 6, map of Sheridan & Segrave; Anthony Gebbia to Giuseppe Gebbia, 304 East 89th St, Feb. 6; attorneys, Briscoe & M., 25 Broad St............$100

LOT 79, map of Forster & Schmitt; also Lot 20, Block 6, map of Sheridan & Segrave; Giuseppe Gebbia to Anthony Gebbia, 300 East 89th St, Feb. 6; attorneys, Briscoe & M., 25 Broad St............$100

LOT 227, map of Washingtonville; Sadie Journeay to Noble H. Briggs, 39 Albert St, Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 29; attorney, Joseph S. Wood, 25 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1

LOTS 69 and 70, map of Conrad Buhr estate; Louise Stinner and another to Herman C. Stinner, 597 East 136th St, and another, (mtg $800,) Dec. 10, 1914; attorney, H. C. Stinner, 250 West 54th St............$1

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; Henry Stellman, trustee, to Gotham Investor Co., 2,426 Westchester Av, (mtg $1,300,) Feb. 9; attorney, John Kadel, 2,089 Westchester Av............$200

LOTS 103 and 128, map of St. Raymond Park; Luciano Sessa to Catherine E. Rochfort, 1,871 Wallace Av, Feb. 11; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOTS 50 and 51, map of Broadway-City Line Property; Joseph Levy to Rebecca Levy, 934 Baretto St, Jan. 29; attorney, James G. Abramson, 30 Church St............$1

LOTS 52 and 53, same map; Philip April to Rose April, 21 Fort Washington Av, Jan. 29; attorney, same............$1

MONTEREY AV, w s, 105 ft w of 187th St, 25x95.4; L. Napoleon Levy to Harold G. Gent, 611 Wales Av, Jan. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PALISADE AV, n e corner of South St, 183x312.8; National Surety Co. to Kath. Hayes, n e corner of 252d St and Independence Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kath. G. Hayes to Fannie S. Rockwood, 450 West End Av, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins on w s of land conveyed to Patrick Mallon by Cornelius L. Purdy, 50 feet s from s s of Lot 46, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 54.7x50.5; L. F. & Co. et al. to Eliz. F. Hummel et al., 3,063 Bailey Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway............$100

RANDALL AV, n s, 25 ft e of Amundson Av, 25x100; Marie Krestan, executrix, to Marie Krestan, individually, 350 East 67th St, Jan. 20; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av............$1

RANDALL AV, n s, 25 ft e of Amundson Av, 25x100; same to same, Jan. 20; attorney, same............$1

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Morris St, 64.7x104.11; Mary L. Cassidy to Sirrom Realty Corporation, 79 West Tremont Av, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 11; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St............$1

TREMONT AV, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 100x irregular; Frances B. Delehanty to Davidson Avenue Realty Co., 1,849 Anthony Av, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

UNION AV, 984, e s, 37.6x160; Conrad Alheidt to Isabel M. Olsson, 984 Union Av, and another, (mtg $33,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway......$1

VYSE AV, 1,165 and 1,167, w s, 40x100; Louise C. Casey to Serena Petersen, 405 Pacific St., Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 10; attorneys, Foley & P., 206 Broadway.$1

WALTON AV, w s, 207.7 ft s of 176th St, 50x100; Nan Realty Corporation to Fordmont Realty Co., 507 East Tremont Av, Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, G. E. Buckbee, 507 Tremont Av $100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 173d St, 50x86.6; Nan Realty Corporation to Paragon Mortgage Co., 507 East Tremont Av, Oct. 19, 1914; attorney, George E. Buckbee, 507 East Tremont Av............$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 83.11x irregular; same to same, Oct. 19, 1914; same attorney............$100

5TH ST, w s, 40 ft s of 7th St, 37x105, (Wakefield;) Carmela Gebbia to Giuseppe Gebbia, 304 East 89th St, (mtg $2,000,) Feb. 6; attorneys, Briscoe & M., 25 Broad St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppe Gebbia to Andrew Gebbia, 3,839 Bronxwood Av, (mtg $2,000,) Feb. 6; same attorney............$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV D, n w s, 58.9 n e of 5th St, 19.7x82; Daniel Spitzer and ano to Israel Gewertz, 120 Broome St., Feb. 5, 3 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Parmut, 302 Broadway....$1,000

BROADWAY, n w cor. Duane St., 75.2x124.8; Mary Brandegee to U. S. Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St., Feb. 10, due Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $450,000

ELDRIDGE ST., s e cor. Hester St., 62.6x66.6; Witty Realty & Construction Co. to Francis J. Kennedy and ano., exrs., 364 Quincy St., Brooklyn; due as per bond Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $65,000

FULTON ST, s s, 81.6 ft from Greenwich St., 21.3x33.8; Emily A. Naugle to Jas. T. Ackerman, 843 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 187 Greenwich St. $1,000

2D AV, s w corner of 56th St, —x—; William Kroencke to Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10th St, Feb. 10; demand; attorneys, G., N. & M., 37 Wall St............$7,000

5TH AV, s w cor of 21st St., 63.6x—; 21st St. and 5th Av. Corpn. to Nora H. Herzberg, 42 East 69th St., Feb. 10 (mtg $850,000,) due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rose & Paskus, 128 Broadway......$25,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Isaac N. Heidelberg, 42 East 9th St., Feb. 10, (mtg $850,000,) due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $25,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25.6x75; Catherine L. Knobloch et al. to German Savings Bank, Feb. 11, prior mtg $38,000, due March 1, 1918; attorney, U. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St............$9,500

9TH AV, n w s, 74 ft n of 23d St, 24.8x74; Katherine T. Moore to Margaret V. C. MacNutt, Brixen, Tyrol, Austria, Feb. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, James N. Wells Sons, 191 9th Av............$10,000

23D ST., n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.8; Katherine T. Moore to Casimir de R. Moore, 109 East 38th St, Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorney, James N. Wells Sons, 191 9th Av. $6,000

24TH ST, 425 to 435 East, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 150x98.9; Arthur W. Little et al. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, Feb. 10, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway............$50,000

51ST ST, n s, 100.6 e of Lexington Av, 20.6x—; George A. Lavelle to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., Feb. 11, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St............$10,000

60TH ST., s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av., 20x75.5; Rose Maas and Michael J. Adrian Corpn., 137 East 34th St., Feb. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $14,000

87TH ST, n s, 174.7 e of 3d Av, 20x55.7; Philip A. Schindler to Jos. Weil, 349 East 84th St., Feb. 11; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St, 5 years............$6,000

103D ST., n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Matherny Realty Co. to Bettie Wise, et al., exrs., 2,090 7th Av, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

111TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 263.6x71.10; Hyman Sarner to 111th Street Construction Corp., 132 Nassau St, Feb. 10, prior mtg $180,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., (3 mtgs, each $10,666;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$32,000

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n e corner of Fox St, 67x110; Avenue St. John and Fox St. Corp'n to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av............$65,000

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 67 ft n of Fox St, 58x110; same to same, Feb. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same............$42,000

BARKER AV, w s, 275 ft n of Waring Av, 50x100; Frank A. Becker to Alice L. Thompson, 1,562 Grant Av, Feb. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,460 Williamsbridge Road............$1,000

CAMBRELING AV, e s, being Lot 227, Map Ryer Homestead, 32.6x106.5; Giosue Galliani to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., Jan. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St............$2,500

CHARLOTTE ST, n e s, at n w s of Seabury Place, 149.1x100x110.7; Seabury Constr. Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av............$52,000

LOT 104, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day; Choice Realty Co. to James F. X. E. Flanagan, guardian, 352 42d St, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

LOT 103, same map; same to Marry H. Biddle, 2,071 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Penn., et al., (executors,) Feb. 10, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

LOT 96, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Mary L. Cassidy to Catherine Kountze, 238 Madison Av, prior mtg. $1,080, Feb. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$1,200

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; Gotham Investor Co. to Henry Stillman, 1336 Herschel St. and another, Feb. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av............$1,300

MILTON AV, n s, 268.9 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Mary Nobiensky to Henry Lente, 104 Morningside Av, Feb. 11, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av............$250

MONTEREY AV, w s, 105 ft n of 178th St, 25x95.9x25x95.2; Harold G. Gent to L. Napoleon Levy, 12 West 72d St, Jan. 18, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$2,400

MORRIS AV, w s, 39.2 ft s of Belmont St, 50x75; Mollie Katzen to James F. X. E. Flanagan, 352 42d St, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $6,000

PALISADE AV, ne corner of South St, 172x312.8x183x304.4; Fannie S. Rockwood to Helen N. Spraker, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., prior mtg. $25,000, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$6,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,925, w s, 30x100; Charles Forbach to Henrietta Born, 507 West 150th St, Feb. 10, 3 years; attorney, C. H. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St............$8,000

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Morris Av, 31.7x104.11x64.7x85.8; Sirrom Realty Corporation to Mary L. Cassidy, 828 West 83d St, Feb. 11, 2 years; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway............$8,000

UNION AV, 984, e s, 37.6x160; Isabel M. Olsson and another to Conrad Alheidt, 305 West 52d St, prior mtg $27,000, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway............$12,300

WEBSTER AV, e s, 528.2 ft s of 200th St, 15x64.11; George Cohn and another to Sigmund Ashner, 1,058 Coney Island Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St............$2,000

3D ST, w s, 57 ft s of 9th Av, 57x105, Wakefield; Maria Cuddihy to Mary Duggan, 661 East 149th St, Feb. 8, due Aug. 8, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Arnstein, 912 Brook Av $177

183D ST, n s, 27 ft w of Jefferson Av, 23x100; Morris Heyman to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 35 West 125th St, Feb. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St.. $5,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 51, store and part of basement; George Lecron and another to Nick Salamone, 51 Bayard, 5 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St........$1,620

2D AV, 1,571, store and basement; Susanna Hoffmann to Morris Brennwasser, 1,571 2d Av, 3 years from April 1, 1915........$1,140

2D AV, 1,202, corner store and basement; Richard Price to Cornelius D. O'Sullivan, 1,671 2d Av, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,200

7TH AV, 225, all; Louise Wernert to John Bergin, 171 West 23d St, 10 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1915............$7,000

102D ST, 237 East, rear store; Sol Schelinsky to Sol Gousher, 237 East 102d St, 3 years from May 1, 1914............$600

138TH ST, 31 West, dance hall; Samuel Bright to George W. Reed, 1 West 135th St, 8 months from — ....$50 per month

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 22d St, 172.9x117.6x irregular; Fred Lauer against Central Crosstown R. R. Co., owner; Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co., contractor $1,400

AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft s of 23d St, 24.8x75; Fred Lauer against Ogden Brown and Howard F. White, trustees, owners; Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co., contractor..$126

FORSYTH ST, 78; Ike Rubin against Levy & Herzog, owners; Greenberg & Perelman, contractors $58

WEST END AV, 654; Arthur James Co. against Thomas N. McKenna, owner and Contractor $85

38TH ST, 66 and 68 West; David Stern against T. J. Oakley and Philip Rhinelander, owners; Paul De Bloise Leighton and Butler Davenport, lessees and contractors, (renewal) $1,225

59TH ST, 209 West; George Brown & Co. against Sol Bloom, owner and contractor.. $648

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, 820; Henry Schroeder Jr., against Esther E. Hanlon, owner; Carry O. Hare, contractor............$46

232D ST, 1,042 East; Raphael Borrelli against Francis O'Donnell, owner; Hugo Larsen, contractor $665

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 547; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe et al., Feb. 1, 1915............$83

Bronx.

176TH ST, 712 East; Abraham Rann against Mitchell & McDermott Construction Co. et al., Feb. 4, 1915............$403

PROSPECT AV, 1,919 to 1,925; Henry G. Volkmar against George Barthold et al., June 23, 1914............$85

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx County.

FOX ST, n e corner of Avenue St. John, 67x110; Rockland Realty Co. loans Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, to erect one five-story tenement, with stores, (fourteen payments) $65,000

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 67 ft n of Fox St, 58x110; Rockland Realty Co. loans Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, to erect one five-story tenement, (fourteen payments) $42,000

CORNER formed by the n e s of Charlotte Street with the n w s of Seabury Place, 100x110.6; Rockland Realty Co. loans Seabury Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five and a half story tenement, with stores, (fourteen payments) $47,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 182 and 184, and John St, 2 to 10; Kawneer Manufacturing Co. against Convent Park Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

RIDGE ST, 30; William Jasie, trustee, against Augusta Greenspan et al., (action to set aside void, &c.;) attorney, A. Palmer.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Norfolk St, 47.5x69.8; William Jasie, trustee, against Augusta Greenspan et al., (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, A. Palmer.

87TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Lexington Av, 155x100.8; 86th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 28x100.8; John A. Brown against Glendive Amusement Corporation et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

117TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Margaret O. Sage against Alfred B. Warwick et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Bros.

116TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Archibald H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. de Rham.

74TH ST, 336 East; American Iron Supply Co. against Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association of the City of New York et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Gollubier.

128TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x90.11; Jane E. Barney against Helen D. White Haight et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

GOERCK ST, w s, 99.11 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Henry Breunich against George Kocher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Breunich.

Bronx County.

DAWSON ST, e s, 537.4 ft n of Longwood Av, 40.6x100; Josephine H. Blau against 1,266 Dawson St, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Blau.

LOT 25, Block 3,118, Section 11, tax map; Gertrude Boecher against Estelle Evesson et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

168TH ST, 456 East; Samuel Stecher et al. against Frank Netusak et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Tolleris.

168TH ST, 454 East; David W. Cohen against Frank Netusak et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Tolleris.

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 24.6x95.1; Kate B. Murray against James T. Gaffney et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Levine.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 8x40.6; Merrick Theatre Co., Inc., against Weissager Amusement and Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose lieu;) attorney, L. Laski.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of Bronx Park Place, 91.6x100; Max S. Weil against Joseph Hahn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & L.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH TATARSKY, doing business as RUSSIAN ANTIQUE IMPORTING CO, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sell Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 167 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass and copper antiques, lathes, shears, polishing machines, counter, shaft and belting, miscellaneous machinery, sheet brass and copper, office furniture, fixtures, safe, typewriter, etc. HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 346 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of M. KAEMPFER & SONS to FREDERICK W. WAKEFIELD, Assignee.

Please take notice that the undersigned will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on February 25th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 19 East 24th Street, property of the said estate, consisting of silks, satins, cotton goods, velvets, plushes, ribbons, etc., typewriter, safe, filing cabinets, tables, fixtures, etc.

The terms of sale will be announced at the sale.

The property may be inspected from February 22nd to the 24th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FREDERICK W. WAKEFIELD,
Assignee of M. Kaempfer & Sons, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS
LET US SHOW YOU HOW
THE SOLE PLUMBING INSPECTION SYSTEM
1632 PARK AVE. 'Phone Harlem 339.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Real Estate in All its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
81 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Av. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Everything Attractive
SALE OR RENT
NORTH SHORE, L. I.
Connecticut—Westchester.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4080 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BRONX.
Dwell at Melrose Station,
on N. Y. Central, 162d St., 15 min. to 42d St. Commutation, $4. Also surface lines connecting with elevated roads and Subway. Refined neighborhood. For private dwellings, rent $35 to $45, see
Siebrand H. Niewenhous.
163d St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.

BROOKLYN.
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE health-giving air of the country, within the city with all its conveniences—JAMAICA—18 minutes' pleasant ride in clean cars and dustless road to New York. Hundreds of trains a day.
An exquisitely beautiful Colonial brick house for $7,250. Little cash wanted; balance small monthly payments. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42nd Street, N. Y., or representative on the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET
WE have several lots for sale suitable for loft buildings and apartment houses adjacent to the plot recently purchased by the United States for the new Post Office Building in Long Island City.
A money-making opportunity for builders and investors! Apply Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42nd Street. Telephone Bryant 6644.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD ENGLISH TYPE
STUCCO DWELLING
Just completed. Very desirably located and unusually well planned house; 8 large living rooms and 2 baths, with open fireplace, etc. Reasonable price and convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A.M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:08, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

REAL ESTATE.
Experienced Salesman Wanted
A Massachusetts corporation, financed and officered by business men of the best local standing, desires a salesman to locate in Massachusetts who can sell high-class securities. These securities are non-taxable in Massachusetts and salesman will be furnished with introductions which will insure success to investors. The right man for this position should make from five to ten thousand dollars a year. Good address and general business ability, rather than technical experience, required. Write stating, briefly, age and general experience. All replies treated confidentially. S 95 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
ALONG THE HUDSON
Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarsborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, etc.
SALE OR RENT
Furnished Houses for the Season.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

RYE
ON THE SOUND
SALE OR RENT
Furnished Houses for the Season.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

AMONG THE HILLS
Bronxville, Scarsdale, White Plains, Chappaqua, Pleasantville, Mt. Kisco, Bedford, etc.
SALE OR RENT
Furnished Houses for the Season.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE
HUDSON RIVER.
(60 minutes by motor.)—Modern 14-room House, five baths; stable, garage, cottage, greenhouse, &c.; can be bought at $65,000. An unusual offering.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6037.

SCARSDALE
Complete small house, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sewing room, laundry, open fireplace, hot water heat, high location, view. Price $9,000.
ANGELL AND CO. Scarsdale, N. Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300—SCARSDALE.

MT. VERNON—$5,500.
Delightful home to be sold for considerably less than cost; modern arrangement of rooms; small lot; 5 minutes to station; good neighborhood; has rented $45.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Overlooking Pelham Heights
Plot 100 x 100; house 11 rooms; anxious to sell at $11,000. Will rent at $60.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

RYE, N. Y.
DIRECTLY ON THE WATER; beautiful modern house, furnished; 12 bedrooms, garage.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 E. 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HOW can you be content to live in crowded tenements—"flats" you call 'em—when you can live in a beautiful brick home of your own, paying for it with the money you are now wasting on rent? Our houses are in the country within the city—JAMAICA—18 minutes from the centre of shopping, theatres and business. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42nd Street, or representative on the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
A Corner With a Future
14th St. & 7th Ave.
Good business plans ahead. The 7th Avenue subway express station here will make
EXPRESS STATION
14TH STREET
7TH AVENUE SUBWAY
This Corner Store
(40x90) still more desirable for progressive business, especially wholesale and retail combined; includes basement 40x100. Fine new building filled with tenants of high standing. 100% sprinkler system. Immediate possession.
Rent reasonable
Full Commission to Brokers
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

256 W. 23d St.
(Near 7th Av.)
STORE $1600 LOFT $1100
Passenger Elevator; Light 4 Sides; 25x100.
HENRY BRADY
200 West 23d.

315 Fifth Avenue
S. E. CORNER 32ND STREET.
EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
Offices & Show Rooms
$400 TO $2,000 PER ANNUM.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd St. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.
Or Your Own Broker.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

145 CHAMBERS ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five-Story, Basement and Sub-Basement. Size 25x75. Electric Lights, Elevator. RENT LOW. POSSESSION MAY 1, 1915.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

WATER FRONT LOTS.
ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar; size 20x75; rent moderate; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'dway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Unusual Opportunity.
3 large, light LOFTS
10,000 sq. ft. to each floor,
52-58 DUANE ST.
Corner Elm St.
PRINTERS' SECTION.
Most central location for PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOKBINDERS, &C.
Light on all sides. Strictly fireproof building, two freight and two passenger safety elevators.
Apply on premises or
DE SELDING BROS.,
128 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cortlandt—8408.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

SEMIRAMIS 137 West 110th St.
One 7-Room Apartment. Beautiful Light Rooms Facing Central Park.
HAMLET COURT 600 W. 165th St., Cor. Broadway.
One 7-Room Apartment. Elegant Large Rooms, All Facing Hudson River.
Rent Very Reasonable. Concessions.
Supts. on Premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
JUST COMPLETED
Highest class, Non-Elevator Apt. House.
THE ROCKCLIFFE
THE GLENCLIFFE
72-82 SEAMAN AVE.,
4 Blocks West of 207th St. Broadway Subway Station.
4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks.
Apply on premises, or
M. JUST, 612 W. 207th St. Aud. 1336.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.
A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

BRONX.
DALY AVE. & 181ST.
Three blocks west of 180th St. Subway station; elegant 6 rooms; corner apartment; two baths; separate entrance; rent $48; suitable
DOCTOR or DENTIST.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—An extensive disturbance was central Thursday night over Utah, and it is moving east. It has been attended by general rain or snow in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and California. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures have risen generally and decidedly east of the Mississippi River, and they remain high in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the West Gulf States, and the South Plains States. Colder weather has overspread the Northwest and the plateau region.

Indications are that the storm now over the plateau region will advance east, attended by rain and snow, which by Saturday will probably extend into the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Gulf States.

In the Atlantic States fair weather Friday will be followed by unsettled Saturday.

Temperature will rise Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and the Carolinas. Colder weather will overspread the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region Friday and the North Atlantic States and the Southwest Saturday. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, except fresh east on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Friday, colder north portion; Saturday cloudy and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, somewhat colder.

New England—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday unsettled, with somewhat lower temperature.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday, somewhat colder; Saturday unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	20	27	4 P. M.	16	41
6 A. M.	18	26	6 P. M.	12	39
9 A. M.	18	29	9 P. M.	7	35
12 M.	19	37	11 P. M.	4	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 14; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.36 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:15—Front of 241 W. 117 St.; W. Brawl.	Slight
1:45—677 Greenwich St.; H. May	$15
2:50—432 W. 56 St.; H. Hauseman	$800
4:23—712 E. 12 St.; M. Schlemmer	$100
4:40—341 E. 121 St.; P. Manna	Slight
9:40—109 W. 106 St.; Charles Frost	Slight
P.M.	
12:15—210 W. 14 St.; Mrs. —. Parker	Slight
1:06—82 Monroe St.; Lazarus Cohen	Slight
2:00—647 E. 5 St.; M. Schratsky	Slight
2:10—1,130 Union Av.; David Weisenberg.	Slight
3:35—1,414½ 2 Av.; Isaac Weinstein	Not given
4:30—Canal and Renwick Sts.; E. Gidoinowzo	$25
5:40—1,130 Union Av.; David Weisenberg.	Slight
6:00—54 Beekman St.; Peter Smith	$10,000
6:10—302 W. 40 St.; not given	Slight
6:10—99 10 Av.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Slight
8:25—425 Ft. Wash'n Av.; W. J. Rich.	Slight
9:10—135 Mulberry St.; M. Guoranni	Slight
9:40—29 E. 10 St.; Lammell & Cuttler	Not given
10:25—225 Greene St.; B. L. B. Shirts	Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Feb. 10: Patrol. Patrick McGreevy, 143, on his own application, at $700 a yr., appointed March 16, 1885.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 12: Lieuts. M. J. Bowe, 276, to 154; John Kelly, 154, to 276; Patrol. J. M. McGowan, 2 Insp. Dist., to 4 prect.; E. V. Doyle, 11 Insp. Dist., to 15 prect.; G. P. Sweeney, 161, to 28; G. P. Schmidt, 11 Insp. Dist., to 147; J. F. Barry, 4 prect., to 2 Insp. Dist.

To precis. indicated from 161st: 159th, E. J. Briody, M. F. Burke, H. J. Cox, J. J. Carroll, J. Daly, C. H. Draheim, J. F. Brown, A Bruder, J. F. Curran, J. J. Cosgrove, W. Doyle, J. F. Donahue; 160, S. J. Donlon, W. Faulkner, P. Gilroy, F. Gerhold, J. F. Haven, P. J. Langan, R. J. Doherty, C. S. Flood, J. F. Gaffney, F. Heslin, W. J Lynch; 162d, E H. Machel, J. H. Murray, J. McCormack, C. L. Neidig, C. S. Robinson, P. Rudden, A. J. Sarosy, J. H. Thul, C. L. Wolfe, B. H. Waldeck, C. Marz, A. McCambridge, M. H. McCormack, W. H. Raynor, S. J. Robinson, J. J. Ryan, S. J. Sullivan, R. J. Wall, R. Wood, Charles P. Mooney.

To 161st from precincts indicated: 159, G. Bender, J. Frederick, R. Hiller, J. H. Kehr, J. Moskowitz, J. J. Sheehy, R. M. Cook, T. W. Gray, W. F. Jarrett, L. Maxwell, C. H. Rickert, S W. Toepfer; 160, G. H. Griffin, Jr., W. P. McDonald, S. Obraytys, F. J. Rasch, J. M. Smith, F. Wrightman, J. McConville, E. A. O'Connor, S G. Patterson, C. Seidenburg, M. F. Travers; 162d, R. T. Birmingham, F. A. Carrano, M. Gavin, T. J. Hart, S. F. Ianson, J. A. Keifer, E. J. Lloyd, M. Moloney, E. McEnaney, T. J. Quigley, A. L. Costello, J. P. Durkin, J. Griffin, T. N. Hill, J. H. Jones, G. R. Leonard, W. Maher, J. McQuillan, J. J. O'Neill, J. P. Somers.

To precincts indicated from 276th: P. H. Dimond, 22; J. Faulkner, 25; H. Jacobs, 42; J. H. Kearns, 149; C. Damm, 164. To 276th from precincts indicated: E. J. McAuley, 22; S. Hirsch, 25; F. A. Funk, 42; W. F. Keller, 149; D. J. Foley, 164. 8 A. M., Feb. 15: A. H. Johnson, to 6th, from T. S., for duty in uniform. 4 P. M., Feb. 12: J. C. Sterett, to Det. Bu., from 16th, designated as Act. Det. Sergt., sec. gr.; P. J. Walsh, to Det Bu., from 32d, designated as Act. Det. Sergt. sec. gr. Mutual, 4 P. M., Feb. 12: Patrol. J. L. Sullivan, to 35th, from 62d; J. F. McLaughlin, to 62d, from 35th; F. P. King, to 143d, from 167th; R. J. Colligan, 167th, from 143d.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. P. Loonam, 43d, to Comm'r's office, duty in office of Fourth Dep. Comm'r, for 15 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 12; Patrol. L. P. Marshall, 2d, to C. O., duty in Chief Insp's office, for 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 11; D. J. McNicoll, 5th, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 14; A. J. Imperial, 10th, and A. Garone, 158th, to 11th Insp. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 12; F. B. Casey, 38th, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 11 A. M., Feb. 11; C. A. Christensen, 145th, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 14; H. J. Walsh and S. Heher, B. B. H. Squad, to Det. Bu., 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 11.

Leave (without pay): Patrol. O. B. Smith, Bu. of Telegraph, 10 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 27.

Restored to Duty: Patrol. Alexander Mailey, 10, and Patrick Dunn, 43, 4 P. M. Feb. 10; Liborio Gambardella, 26, 4:23 P. M. Feb. 9; Jas. McCarron, 26, 9:58 A. M. Feb. 10.

Suspended (without pay): Patrol. Liborio Gambardella, 26, 4:30 P. M. Feb. 9; Jas. McCarron, 26, 10:02 A. M. Feb. 10.

Appointed as Spec. Patrol. Feb. 10: J. O. McShane and H. J. Reit, with Dept. of Licenses; L. O. Carey and Michael Kelly, with 69th St. Association.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry at the repair shops, 56th St. and Twelfth Av., at 9 A. M. Feb. 15, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: Fire. (1st grade) J. A. Cerny, Eng. 7; J. J. Finley, Eng. 8; J. F. Schaefer, Eng. 16; G. A. Long, Eng. 21; E. C. Crosby, Eng. 22; J. F. Wanner, Eng. 23; J. Schwartz, Eng. 26; W. J. Begley, Eng. 29; W. McIntosh, Jr., Eng. 42; F. M. McNally, Eng. 50; E. J. Frazer, Eng. 72; J. Reilly, Eng. 202; C. F. A. Kentler, Eng. 203; W. J. McGoldrick, Eng. 205; E. P. Donlon, Eng. 207; J. S. Roberts, Eng. 245; J. A. White, H. & L. 4; W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 13; H. H. Schumacher, H. & L. 10; H. G. J. Winter, H. & L. 28; E. J. Byrnes, H. & L. 35; C. Richter, Jr., H. & L. 78; E. Taylor, Jr., H. & L. 101; Fire. (2d grade) W. L. Berger, Eng. 269; Fire. (3d grade) G. H. Shields, Eng. 28; M. M. Fox, Eng. 34; T. C. Mitchell, Eng. 40; L. S. J. Moran, Eng. 59; C. G. Paulding, Jr., Eng. 204; W. Luthin, Eng. 159; J. H. Abrams, Eng. 226; W. G. Adams, Eng. 229; P. W. Cartwright, H. & L. 106; W. J Bailey, H. & L. 32.

The following members of the department having been tried before the Hon. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, Feb. 11, 1915, and found guilty, penalties are imposed for violation of rules and regulations: Fire. (1st grade) A. J. F. Monsees, Eng. 14, (absence,) reprimanded; Fire. (1st grade) J. J. Walsh, No. 8, Eng. 14, (absence,) two regular leaves withheld.

Leave of absence, with pay, for 9 days, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 6, inclusive, is granted to Stoker J. McEvoy, Eng. 78, for injuries received in the discharge of his duties.

Fines: Stoker P. Brady, Eng. 85, $5, (loss of badge;) Fire. (1st grade) W. A. Gillan, Eng. 6, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. (4th grade) B. M. Hemmes, Eng. 153, for 12 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 12; Fire. (1st grade) M. J. Furlong, H. & L. 27, for 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 12.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CLEMENS, PETER, (Jan. 10;) personalty, $2,000; all to widow, Anna L.

FROWN, CLARA, (Jan. 26;) personalty, over $3,000; realty, over $5,000; all to husband, Anson C.

HOWEY, WILLIAM J., (Jan. 29;) personalty, $5,000; equally between John D. Howey, brother, and stepdaughters, Martha A. Tweedy and Caroline A. Dutcher.

NICOLL, ANNA LEE, (Jan. 4;) personalty, $2,000; all equally to daughter and son, Elizabeth W. and Gilbert L. Nicoll.

SOLA, LUIGI, (Jan. 20;) personalty, $1,100; all to Giuseppe Lobosco.

WALSH, ALICE, (Aug. 5, 1914;) personalty, $500; all to niece, Alice C. Walsh.

WHELPLEY, HERBERT T., (Jan. 10;) personalty, $5,000; all to widow, Ella L.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Orders Feb. 5 relating to Capt. G. H. Knox, Q. M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., on Feb. 22 as directed in said order, relieving Capt. A. U. Faulkner, Q. M. C., and Capt. Faulkner will remain on his present duties in addition to such other duties as may have been assigned him until Feb. 24.

The Board of Officers at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed Oct. 20, for examination of officers of Engineer Corps for fitness for promotion, is dissolved.

1st Lt. J. F. Denton, M. R. C., on relief at Ft. McPherson, Ga., to his home and report to Adjt. Gen. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. R. C. Bull, M. C., to Reed Hosp., sick.

Col. F. B. Jones, Inf., to 7 Inf., and will join it on arrival in U. S.

Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 4 Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Col. E. E. Hatch, to 4 Inf.

Col. R. L. Hirst, relieved from attachment to 26 and assigned to 3 Inf.

Col. R. M. Blatchford is relieved from assignment to 12 Inf.

Lt. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Q. M. C., to Phila., Penn., on official business, then to his station.

Col. J. T. Dickman is assigned to 22 Cav.

Orders Jan. 25 relating to 1st Lt. A. H. Carter, 3 F. A., revoked.

Following infantry officers assigned to regiment indicated: Cols. W. L. Allaire, to 3, and C. W. Penrose to 24, and Maj. S. A. Cloman to 24.

Name of Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, 27 Inf., to detached Mar. 28, and name of Capt. G. E. Ball, Inf., removed March 27. Capt. Ball is assigned to 8 Inf. and relieved from duty with Org. Mil. of Iowa. Col. W. J. Nicholson, 2 Cav., is relieved from that regt. and attached to 5 Cav., and will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. F. Denton, M. R. C., 27 days; Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, recruiting office, four days.

Navy Orders.

Capt. H. O. Stickney, commissioned.

Comdr. I. C. Wettengel, commissioned.

P. A. Surgn. J. G. Ziegler, the West Virginia, to Pacific torpedo flotilla.

Following boatswains have been appointed from Feb. 6 and assigned to duty as follows: J. S. Trayer, G. F. J. Labelle, T. Anderson, H. H. Hartley, W. E. Benson, F. C. A. Plagemann to recvg. ship at Philadelphia; P. J. Kelly, to recvg. ship at New York, N. Y.; A. G. C. Dafgard, to recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va.; A. D. Doucet to temp. duty the Paducah; E. J. Frich, to the Alabama.

The following gunners have been appointed from Feb. 6, and assigned as follows: A. M. Hinman, W. Cox, H. J. Meneratti, H. C. Schrader, S. C. Washington, C. B. Bradley to recv. ship at Phila., Penn.; H. R. Mytinger, J. A. Featherston to recv. ship at Norfolk; S. I. Loftus, A. Watson, J. M. MacDonnell, W. A. Eaton, to recv. ship at New York, N. Y.; L. W. Becker to recv. ship at Boston, Mass.; W. N. Fanning, H. A. Turner, B. H. Mack to the St. Louis; C. E. Eason to the Milwaukee; P. A. Gundlach to Pacific Reserve fleet.

Ens. R. E. Bell, examined for promotion.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Shanghai; and the Eagle, at Baradaires Bay.

Sailed—Cleveland, San Blas for Mazatlan and the Maryland, Mazatlan for La Paz.

Note—The Saturn has been ordered to proceed from Mare Island to Puget Sound for minor repairs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Assistant Fire Marshal will be closed at 4 P. M. on Feb. 26. The annual salary is $1,500. Applicants must be twenty-one years of age. Candidates must be able to inquire into and to ascertain the cause and origin of all fires, especially those due to criminal carelessness.

The examination for laboratory helper, scheduled for Feb. 24, has been canceled.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for bacteriologist and pathologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The duties will be to carry on research work in the laboratories of the Bureau of Science, combined with the regular routine bacteriological and pathological work. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. The degree of M. D. or Ph. D. from a college or university of recognized standing, including at least one year's training in bacteriological laboratory work, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

All of the public schools will be closed today. The Board of Education Hall will be closed today and tomorrow.

City Supt. Maxwell's annual report has not yet been submitted to the Board of Education. It is expected that it will be presented at the board's next meeting.

Emma M. H. Lotz, a teacher in P. S. 113, Manhattan, who was transferred to the class formed at Ellis Island to teach English to foreigners, began her duties there yesterday. The morning class consists of twenty-five immigrant children. Three rooms are provided for it, and books and desks have been sent by the Board of Education for the use of the pupils. In the afternoon adult immigrants receive instruction there.

Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, teacher in the Curtis High School, intends to contest the right of the Board of Education to compel her to take a leave of absence until Sept. 10. She says that she has withdrawn the request for leave of absence which she made in November last and which the Board of Education then denied, and that she now wishes to return to her duties.

The case of Mrs. Lily R. Weeks, the Long Island City teacher, whose appeal State Commissioner of Education Finley sustained on the ground that it was similar to that of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, has not been decided yet by the Board of Education. It is claimed that it differs in certain respects from Mrs. Peixotto's, and that Dr. Finley was not fully acquainted with these facts when he rendered his decision in her favor. It is intended to ask the Corporation Counsel's opinion in the matter.

President Churchill has informed the Board of Education that the building of the Manhattan Truant School is a disgrace to the city.

For the first time in many years the Board of Education has suspended a teacher on the ground of inefficiency. It has relieved from duty for two years Miss Mary C. Streamer, a teacher in P. S. 14, Richmond, on account of her state of health. It is hoped that upon the expiration of that time her condition will have improved so much that she may be able to resume her duties.

It is planned to pass a by-law that will prevent further trouble in mother-teacher cases. The by-law will make it mandatory that a married teacher who is about to become a mother shall take a leave of absence at a certain time previous to the birth of her child and not return to her duties until a certain time shall have elapsed after the child's birth.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

JACKSON, Mrs. EMMA L., (June 1, 1913.) A supplemental report allows the reduction of net value of estate to $27,183. The original report, Sept. 23, 1914, taxed realty valued at $11,000 not owned by decedent at time of death. Edna L. Jackson, daughter, beneficiary.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair, warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy; moderate e. to s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, except probably rain in n.; fresh e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, probably followed by rain by night; fresh s. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. rain, fresh s. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy, followed by showers Fri. Sat. showers, cooler in the interior; fresh to strong s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. cloudy and colder.

Utah.—Snow or rain Fri. Sat. cloudy.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain by Fri. night and on Sat.; colder Sat.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain by night. Sat. rain.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., probably rain.

Ohio.—Cloudy Fri.; colder in n. Sat. unsettled, probably rain; fresh shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri., colder in n. Sat., rain.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., colder in n. and cen. Sat., unsettled, probably rain; fresh n. shifting to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably followed by snow or rain; fresh n. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and colder Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably snow.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably snow; fresh n. to e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy and colder Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably snow in s.

Ia.—Cloudy and colder Fri., probably followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. by night and on Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri., colder in n., rain Fri. night and Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy, probably snow Fri. Sat., cloudy.

Kan.—Rain and colder Fri. Sat., cloudy and colder.

Can you recall the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$2,000,000 building-loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Lease—Water front on Harlem River, vicinity 125th St.; size 100x200. Particulars Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

PAINTER wants work; lowest prices; good work guaranteed. Lehrman, 234 East 98th.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.—For sale, at sacrifice, (builder needs cash,) new, up-to-date apartments, near Simpson Subway; a chance to get a bargain. B. B., 310 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM HOUSE.

Modern, all latest improvements; short distance from shore; only 32 minutes from Manhattan; on elegant large plot; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, etc.; has gas and electric lighting; sewered property; privileges of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined surroundings; can be purchased at big bargain. Terms—$500 cash; balance as rent. WATER FRONT, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Staten Island.—Tile-stucco, nine-room houses, recently completed; two bathrooms, hot water heat and supply, vacuum cleaner, parquet floors; electric lighting; near golf club, trains, trolley, ferry; half hour to city; rent $45 to $55. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

Real Estate for Exchange.

PROFITS! PROFITS! PROFITS!

Make profitable exchange for your property. Have 1 and 2 fam. houses, lots, and good flats. Brokers attention! Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Unencumbered Texas ranch of 675 acres, value $14,000, to exchange for unencumbered residence, convenient to downtown; will accept notes for difference in value. Byron Mock, 287 Broadway.

BEDFORD AVENUE APARTMENTS.
Fine section. Exchange for smaller property. Also good lots for improved. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

36 East 49th St.—House, or parlor floor and basement; 15 rooms, 4 baths; perfect order. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

Display and desk room, up-to-date office building; five elevators; rents reasonable. Apply Room 1,505, 693 Broadway.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

38th, 36 West.—Parlor, business, $40; hall room, $2, $3; house heated.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Furnished cottages, Bay Shore, Islip, and Brightwaters. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE."
Cottages for sale or rent; let me have your wants.
THOS. CARROLL, 119 Barry Av.,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Suburban home to rent; brick house; 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds, good view; walking distance to station; plot, 80x250.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

PROPERTIES of the better class; sale & rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK FACTORY, 40x80; THREE STORIES; ALSO BRICK FOUNDRY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER BUILDINGS; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; AMPLE LAND CONNECTED.
THOMAS J. ALCOTT,
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Maplewood—New 6-room house; steam heat, all improvements, beautifully decorated; lot 100x200; price $3,600. Address W. H., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Small farm; high-class surroundings; new stucco house. Every improvement; 6 minutes' walk station, schools. Smith-Singer, Glen Rock, N. J.

Seven-room house, large garage, barn, perfect condition; ample grounds; near Atlantic Highlands. Apartment 30, 620 Riverside Drive, city.

ENGLEWOOD Choice Properties.
ENGLEWOOD For Rent. For Sale.
ENGLEWOOD Birtwhistle & Livingston.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; sold on easy terms. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 873, Orange.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHORE COTTAGES
should be rented NOW.
No Europe this season.
LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Ct.

Free Booklet, "How to Know the Farm to Buy," will be mailed on request. E. E. Slocum, Farm Specialist, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS,
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished, $55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

For two, three months, overlooking Hudson, brilliant sunshine, four rooms, splendid Daveno, $500 Knabe piano, books, express Subway, box springs, Singer sewing machine, and my maid, graduate French cooking school; $120. Telephone 6500 Audubon. Apartment 73.

Will sacrifice all or part of magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, 10th floor, furnished or unfurnished, to October. Mrs. Railing, 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St. Telephone 6314—Columbus.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful sunny apartment, elegantly furnished; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, restaurant. See Yetman.

High-class corner apartment to sublet, furnished, unfurnished; 6 rooms; fine view Hudson; one block Subway; reasonable. Quick, 654-1,364 Broadway.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; linen and silver included; high-class elevator apartment. Mrs. Coyle, 208 West 81st. 'Phone 5520 Schuyler.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; attractively furnished; new building; restaurant. 309 WEST 86TH ST.

Attractive listings, exclusive localities; short leases. Claremont Morris, Specialist, 30 E. 42d.

79th St. Subway, 7 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully furnished; long, short lease; particulars. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Near 72d St. Subway, 4-room apartment, completely furnished, new building, immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire premises.

COMPLETELY furnished, beautiful elevator apartment, 4 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

97th, 42 West.—Beautiful one and two-room suites; attractive single rooms; conveniences.

Furnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

On Morningside Drive, finely furnished, $100 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

All light 5 rooms, fully furnished apartment, near Drive. 316 West 95th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Two rooms and bath, new furnishings; must be sunny; downtown preferred. Address E 265 Times Downtown.

Couple, no children, wants small, furnished housekeeping apartment on upper west side. H. A., 309 Times.

Furnished two-room kitchenette apartment, near Columbia University; one month. C 166 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

$35.00—Elegant five-room elevator apartment sublet, elevator and hall service night and day; phone in each apartment; tiled baths; modern electric lighting; Subway, elevated, crosstown cars one-half block; near Central and Morningside parks; plenty steam and hot water; service as good as in a $200 apartment. 315 West 113th St. Sup't.

159 WEST 45TH STREET,
near Broadway.—Elegant apartments, 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, hot water supply, elevator, hallboys.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

703-705 WEST 180TH STREET.
Modern apartment for rent, 5 all-light rooms and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

MARBLE HILL AV., CORNER 225TH ST., BLOCK FROM BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION; ELEGANT FOUR-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT; $30.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

3,422 Bailey Av.—Four large rooms, $20; newest improvements; 231st Broadway Subway.

113th, 517 West.—Four light rooms and bath; sublet $50. Inquire janitor.

1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; rent reduced. 794 West End Av., (98th.)

East Side.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—An apartment of 12 rooms, with all improvements; entire parlor floor and basement; house accommodating but three families; reasonable rent. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St. 3d Av., corner 68th St.

45th, 27 East.—Elegant, newly decorated suites; also single rooms; bath; conveniences.

Bronx.

800 East 173d.—5 rooms, steam, hot water, electric light, &c.; The Parkside, one block 174th Subway station.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

11TH, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, superior table; moderate.

63D, 23 EAST.—Corner house; single room with board, $10; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity, heat, phone; table guests.

165 MADISON AV.—Opportunity; lady to share large, sunny room with musical student.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; telephone.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms, private baths; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny single room, two flights, front; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water; excellent table; references; phone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 30.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9946.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; conveniences, bath, gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large and small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, Graycourt.—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam, electricity.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family; room and board; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; guests.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; second floor; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive small rooms, with board; electric light, telephone; references.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Sunny outside room; excellent board; privileges of home. 7E.

102D, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway, Apt. 1.)—Attractive rooms; elevator; gentlemen; Subway.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; superior table; private family; modern apt.; reasonable. Hurlbut.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Comfortable large room, twin beds; refined house; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway, "Audubon.")—Excellent hotel accommodations; boarding house prices; good meals; home comforts. 2757 Audubon.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. Z 226 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—DESIRES MAN; PAYING GUEST; ATTRACTIVE ROOM; BATH; PRIVATE. MORN. 9411.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Room, bath; refined couple; Subway; breakfast optional. Apt. 4C.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 324.—Sunny, medium-size, warm room; electricity; convenient Subway express, 72d St.; excellent table; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also small rooms.

16TH, 218 EAST.—Beautifully furnished ground front parlor, with kitchenette, heated; $6.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; gentleman preferred.

43D, 4 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen only; phone service; electric light, heat; permanent; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Elegant suites, single rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 27 EAST, 348 Madison Av.—Suits and single rooms, bath, conveniences.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; private house; telephone.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; running water; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, (Near 59th.)—Studios and private rooms; home comforts. Phone Plaza 4251.

West Side.

22D, 471 WEST.—Large front room, running water; also small rooms; steam; telephone.

37TH, 15 WEST.—Twenty handsomely furnished new rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electric light, telephone; $3.50-$4-$5-$6-$8; parlors for business.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; also front basement.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; attractive rooms; private bath.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator apt.; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service, in private family. Anderson, Apt. 5 A.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated single and double rooms; private house; phone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Sunny room; select location; conveniences; telephone; also handsome music studio.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Well furnished, warm, sunny rooms at a low price.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, $6, $8; single, $3; perfectly kept house.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, gas, electricity, hot water.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and private bath; private house; steam heat; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; near all cars.

72D, 240 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; private house; exclusive neighborhood. Parker.

72D, WEST, vicinity, select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

73D, 255 WEST.—A very desirable room; adjoining bath; suitable for two.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, back parlor, small rooms; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small, medium sized, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; suitable one or two gentlemen.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; subway.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, bath same floor; 'phone; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; also small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 265 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL modern apartment, sunny suite, separate bath; steam. Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large, small; en suite, single; southern exposure; board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Exceptionally light, warm rooms, with, without private bath; reasonable.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; phone.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large front room; private bath; other rooms.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms; $3 up.

94TH, 122 WEST.—Very handsome, large, front, alcove room, suitable couple; steam, phone. McIntyre.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Large, small room, bath, private house; Subway, "L" express.

95TH, (224 Riverside Drive,)—Overlooking Drive; unusual suite or single; with piano.

97TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable physician; conveniences; select neighborhood; other rooms. Riverside 980.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apt., large room; bath; suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; also single room. Apt. 7. Riverside 4248.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Large rooms, attractive apartment; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4. McNamara.

102D, 211 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, or one large parlor; block Subway; kitchen privileges. Phone 4605 Riverside. Holt.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Attractive, large, front rooms; elevator; breakfast optional.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room; private family; all modern conveniences. Apt. 6 E.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room; private family; elevator, telephone, Subway. Mowdray.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; view of campus; kitchen privilege. Apt. 61.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet room; $3.50; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Near Columbia; quiet, sunny room; elevator; references. Apt. 34.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Atttractive, double and single rooms; elevator, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Two front rooms, for business men; private. Apt. 26.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; bath, electricity, elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apt. 54.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, $6; use kitchen. Apply Gentery, Apartment 4-C.

122D, 503 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two business women; private home. Wells.

123D, 367 WEST.—Pleasant front room, southern exposure; private house; moderate; telephone.

123D, 537 WEST.—Attractive front room; bath; exclusive apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 8.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; telephone.

135TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished three large front rooms; suitable two gentlemen; all improvements, conveniences; $8. Janitor.

135TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally clean; $4-$6; telephone; conveniences; Subway. Apt 2 D.

136TH, 620 WEST.—Adjoining Riverside; one or two connecting rooms; kitchen privilege; all improvements; reasonable. Phone 2610 Audubon. Apt. 4.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Large rooms; private family; breakfast optional; convenience. Apt. 4-B.

141ST, 611 WEST.—Sunny front room; private family; phone; elevator; $5. Ross.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room, attractively furnished; elevator; moderate.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, with, without, exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Room, one, two; breakfast optional; electricity; telephone.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; private family; $3. Conried, Aud. 6498.

157TH SUBWAY, West—Small outside room; elevator apt.; dining room. Tel. Audubon 203

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; first-class; private home; Subway; references.

170TH ST., 555 WEST.—Attractive room for young gentleman, $3; telephone, elevator. Apartment 46.

178TH, 501 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Private room; modern apartment. Apply Superintendent.

179TH, (1,366 St. Nicholas Av.)—Two separate rooms; elevator house; Subway, 181st.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; absolutely reliable; American; salary $10. E 259 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, practical nurse; willing, obliging, cheerful disposition; excellent reference. Mrs. Davis, Upper Montclair, Post Office, General Delivery.

COMPANION, traveling; nurse, one, two or three persons; moderate salary. Z 281 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 4059 Columbus.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. 3,575 Broadway, southwest corner 147th St.

INFANT'S NURSE, (Trained Nurse.)—Trustworthy, obliging, refined; highest references; takes full charge; city or country. S 93 Times.

NURSE for grown child; assist with chamber work. Miles, 318 West 44th St., care of Judd.

NURSE.—Experienced North German nurse; speaks French; first-class references. E 217 East 62d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Assistant to executive; experienced; competent; wants responsible position; college education; good personality, tact, initiative. E 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, beginner, yet graduate honor pupil of Brooklyn High School, seeks position where competent and faithful work will be rewarded; am efficient and can furnish the best credentials as to my ability, character, and honesty. Address Z 237 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Eleanor Casey, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate typist, grammarian, speller; also assist bookkeeping; three years' best references; $8. S. L., 1,007 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian; charge correspondence; excellent references; $8. E 254 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE wishes position; companion; moderate salary; used to traveling. Z 230 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, high school education; neat appearance; $6. E 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian); five years' commercial experience; $12. L 618 47th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (20); thoroughly competent; neat and rapid; $9. E 266 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced in controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; $15 to start; state age, experience, and qualifications. S 110 Times.

BUYER.—High-class store offers permanent position to competent and experienced infants' wear buyer. S 111 Times.

INTELLIGENT WOMAN wanted, familiar with canvassing, for educational lecture, on commission. Phone Bryant 3363, Apartment 83, between 12 and 1.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to come in by the day; two children, aged 2 and 4; must be refined American and have best of references. Apply Friday afternoon or by letter. Haughwout 605 West 156th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; private family; country; modern improvements; near church and trolley. Address Mrs. Ostrom, Fairfield, Conn.

REFINED WOMAN to live in institution and assist in care and training of girls. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, and education. Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—The Butterick Publishing Company has openings for saleswomen for pattern departments. Those with a knowledge of sewing preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to L. D., Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

SECRETARY.—Well-educated, intelligent, and alert young woman to do secretarial work in lawyer's office; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting not obligatory; salary small at start. A 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Typewriter, Spanish, English, literary work. Apply Miss Weick, Room 506, Longacre Building, next Saturday, 5-6 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office. Answer, giving references and previous experience, L 31 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A. THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., at 42d St., N. Y. The only Secretarial School conducted by College Professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. MEAGHER, M. A., (London Univ.,) Dir. Apply for catalogue.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Stutz touring; perfect condition; $700. Leeper & Hunt, 1,700 B'way. 8568 Col.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULTS—MINERVAS.
POLITE, LIVERIED CHAUFFEURS.
Reasonable rates, day, week, or month.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Columbus 774.

For Rent or Sale.—Very reasonable; private brand new six-cylinder Peerless; prettiest car on avenue; by day, week, or month; owner drive; appointment. M. J. Tymoff, 2,814 Broadway. Schuyler 4420.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Elegant seven-passenger Renault landaulet; hour, day, month. Garnier. 4360 Schuyler.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

DYCKMAN COURT.—Attractive room, suitable one, two; conveniences; $4; private. Apartment 33. 2 Hillside Av.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Beautiful suite; single rooms; exceptional, desirable; 128th St. Subway. Klune.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Small outside room; bath; 128th Subway; $4. Morningside 7028. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Front room, overlooking Hudson; private family; electricity; shower; $6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 35.)—Beautiful room; gentlemen; private family; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, large or small; references.

Brooklyn.

ALBEMARLE ROAD, 2,112, (Flatbush.)—Elegant large rooms; newly furnished; couple gentlemen; porch; parlor floor; unfurnished, dentist; parquet floors; electric light; steam heat; telephone; detached private house; near Brighton "L."

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Newly decorated bachelor room; tiled bath; electric light; running water; telephone; $3.50. 192 State St.

HEIGHTS, (Montague Terrace, 11.)—Rooms; select surroundings; convenient trolleys, Bridge, Subway; telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

DANCING TEACHER wishes studio for her dancing classes; studio owner to become partner in project. T. B., 72 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, six years' practical experience, wants position. S 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; accurate; highly recommended; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 303 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; 10 years' experience; A1 references; wishes permanent position. Address C. B., 200 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young man; experienced; references; $12. Scher, 352 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Light colored, useful valet, care bachelors' apt; city or country; best references. Jones, 138 West 99th St.

BUYER OF DRUGS, DRUG SUNDRIES, PAINTS AND OILS, AND WALL PAPER.

An experienced buyer of drugs, drug sundries, which includes the kindred lines, paints and oils and wall paper, will be open for engagement March 1. Possesses a thorough knowledge of drugs, being a graduate of pharmacy. Also an intimate knowledge of paints and oils and wall paper. An experienced catalogue and mail order man. Can write all kinds of literature pertaining to these subjects. Would consider a salesmanager's position. Capable organizer and salesman. A live wire and one who thinks on his feet. Address E 267 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 35, married; thoroughly competent city and long distance driver; first-class personal city references; all employers can be interviewed. Address K 67 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wants position, private or commercial; salary moderate. S 54 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced in general office and detail work. Interview, E 273 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Scotch, single, wishes charge of private estate; only first-class proposition considered. George McKinna, 163 West 34th St.

GARDENER, head, Scotch, married; life experience in all branches. E 262 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese wants position as general houseworker in small family. Tanaka, 624 Lexington Av.

MANUFACTURERS!

Are you satisfied with the sales you are getting on the Pacific Coast? If not, this will interest you.

I have had an extended selling experience and have managed sales force.

I now wish to open an office on the coast as representative for some reliable manufacturer. I can furnish best of references, and will consider either salary proposition or have capital to control exclusive territory for some good product.

At any rate, if you are interested in more sales and a dependable representative in this territory, address Sales, S 104 Times.

PAINTER.—Practical painter and plasterer desires work, institution or hotel; 20 years on one estate in New York City. Address mechanic, S 89 Times.

PART TIME employment; university student, Negro; waiting, housework, anything; references. K 70 Times Annex.

SALESMAN calling on department stores, druggists, jobbers east of Chicago wants side line on commission. S 90 Times.

SALESMAN desires position; mechanical line preferred; acquainted with architects. Z 248 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Wesley Lieb, 693 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 2998.

VALET, German, wishes situation; 5½ years in last position. S 60 Times.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

A1 CHEMIST AND PERFUMER

for progressive toilet preparation concern; one who is employed in a similar capacity at present and desirous of making a change; best salary to right man. Confidential, L 28 Times.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
COLLECTOR
OF GOOD APPEARANCE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY DESIRED, AND REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER.

CANVASSERS AND SALESMEN TO SOLICIT FAMILY TRADE FOR BOTTLED BEER, WINE, AND LIQUOR IN HUDSON COUNTY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Z 241 TIMES ANNEX.

HOUSEFURNISHING MAN.—A high-class department store will pay good salary to a competent and experienced housefurnishing man; reply must state previous experience. S 112 Times.

MALE STENOGRAPHER, under 25 years old; exceptional opportunity for advancement; must work up to the job; state salary, references, experience. Apply, by letter only, Room 1,206, 220 5th Av., New York.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Understand compressed air; draughtsman; must speak German. S 98 Times.

MODELLER.—Wanted, competent to make blocks for casting molds for the formation of hard porcelain. Call at 10 A. M., Union Porcelain Work, 300 Eckford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, about 25, to do office work; must be thorough bookkeeper and typewriter and a full-blooded American; highest references required. S 78 Times.

SALESMEN.—Kimonos and negligee; well experienced, with ability and good following; none others need apply; excellent proposition with drawing account for right parties. Salim Shofi, 151-153 West 19th St.

SALESMAN wanted by first-class New York house; energetic young salesman; must have had technical training in electrical field; salary and commission. Reply Box Z 240 Times.

SALESMAN on silk and cotton petticoats, calling on office trade, thoroughly experienced; also men traveling to carry side line; commission. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

TEACHER.—Wanted, an A1 instructor in bookkeeping; good personality and classroom experience essential; five days and four evenings, regular school hours; applications to be considered must state detailed particulars, including remuneration expected. E K 154 Times Harlem.

TEACHER.—Wanted, an A1 instructor in biology and chemistry; some morning and some evening hours; only those with classroom experience need apply; state in your application detailed particulars. L 30 Times.

THE OSBORNE CO., Art Calendar Manufacturers, 759-771 Summer Av., Newark, N. J., requires the services of an able man to sell advertising art calendars on a commission basis; applicants are requested to call in person Monday evening, Feb. 15, between 6 and 8:30. No applicants under 25 will be considered. All applicants must furnish at least 5 references from previous employers and other responsible persons. Our offices are 10 minutes' walk from North Newark Station, Greenwood Lake Branch, Erie Railroad, and 20 minutes' trolley ride from Park Place (Newark Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.)

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, in foyer of Hotel Biltmore, during teatime at Suffrage Tea, a long, black, Spanish lace scarf. Suitable reward to finder, desk Hotel Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 6, Fifth Company room, 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, gold watch chain, and ring marked "M. J."; liberal reward; no questions asked. Macadam, 1 W. 85th St., N. Y.

LOST—About Feb. 2, pearl earring, platinum setting; and Feb. 4, diamond and onyx ring, horizontal stripes. Return F. McClurg, 116 East 63d, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Two-stone diamond ring, Feb. 8, 1915, on 156th and Westchester to Prospect Av. Liberal reward. Solomon, 695 Jackson Av.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Times Square, black handbag containing gentleman's apparel, papers, ladies' buttons, &c. Liberal reward. A 208 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday night, platinum diamond crescent, Hotel Gotham taxicab to East 70th St. and return to Hotel Gotham; liberal reward. Room 309, 17 State St.

LOST—Fob and Knights of Columbus charm with owner's name, between 113th and 126th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.; suitable reward. J. B. Sheehan, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Wednesday, seal pillow muff, 41st and Broadway, to Candler Theatre. Reward. Lippincott, 229 West 101st. Riverside 1416.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between 59th to McCreery's, or to 40th St. and 6th Av. Liberal reward. Woodward, 233 West 83d.

LOST—Wednesday, 5:30 P. M., tea room, Hotel Biltmore, round skunk muff. Suitable reward. Mandel Brothers, 13 East 22d St.

LOST—Feb. 10, between 59th and 71st, possibly 5th Av. 'bus, cameo pendant and chain; reward. Owen, 6 East 58th.

LOST—Tuesday, lavalliere, 3 small diamonds, vicinity 23d St. Subway. Liberal reward. F. B., 46 West 21st St.

Taxicab or between Hotel Brevoort and 450 Riverside Drive early morning Jan. 23, an old-fashioned green velvet bonnet, valued heirloom; $10 reward. Apt. 91, 450 Riverside Drive.

$500 REWARD.

DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Lost—Tuesday night, Jan. 9, between entrance 44th St. Theatre and Hotel Astor; no questions asked. S 102 Times.

$50 REWARD.
No questions asked for return of catseye pendant, surrounded with diamonds; lost Monday, Feb. 1, between Delmonico's, Republic Theatre, and Hotel Plaza. H. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

$150 REWARD, no question asked, for the return of a platinum ring set with a sapphire with a square cut diamond on either side, lost on Dec. 4, 1914, between 37th St. and 5th Av. and 15 East 51st St. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$500 REWARD FOR STRING OF PEARLS with diamond and pearl clasp, lost February 4, between 46th and 75th Sts., Madison and Fifth Avs.
TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., 37TH ST.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—Sunday, Feb. 7, wolf hound; write description. L. F., 2,732 Broadway.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Store for Sale.—Grocery store conducted by the late H. D. Rallion in Norwich, Conn., for more than 30 years; a splendid opportunity for some one to buy a first-class business. Address Mrs. Mira R. Gager, Admx., 45 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

ACTIVE, CULTURED YOUNG MAN to manage branch office fac simile letters; must purchase half interest. Dentzman's Printery, 124 West 45th St.

Retail shoe business for sale; beautiful store, growing section; best spot in Jersey; cash consideration only; price, $8,000; long lease; good reason. E 250 Times Downtown.

$2,500 BUYS ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL trade journal covering big field. Profitable. L 26 Times.

CANDY STORE and coal cellar for sale. 510 West 39th St.

FOR SALE, LUNCH ROOM.
Doing good business; bargain. S 108 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES
WILL IT BE COMFORT OR POVERTY?

WISE MEN INSURE!
Others think about it.

At age of 40 the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company issues a policy of $10,000 for $139.40 first year; second year's cost reduced by dividends. Write for sample.
William H. Ryan, Manager,
164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Geschelidt, 212 E. 59.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printers owner of loft building will loan to prospective tenant. S 106 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

STORE FIXTURES.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF STORE FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF WALL CASES, COUNTERS AND CASES, MIRRORS, ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES, SUITABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES THAN MERCHANDISING CIGARS; PRACTICALLY NEW; MODERN DESIGNS AND CONSTRUCTION; CAN BE SEEN AT CIGAR STORE LOCATED AT 2 MOTT AV., FAR ROCKAWAY. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO A. GRANAT, 11TH FLOOR, 44 WEST 18TH ST., N. Y. C.

1 18x22 R. H. Tangye Erie Engine.
1 50 H. P. Erie Ball Automatic Engine.
1 20 H. P. Erie Slide Valve Engine.
All in perfect condition and now running.
Can be seen any weekday except Saturday.
GEORGE STRATFORD OAKUM CO.,
160 Cornelison Av., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE FOR SALE.
We have 6,000 to 8,000 tons of good clear ice stored near Fort Edward, N. Y.; will sell at low price.
HOLLER & SHEPARD,
Fort Edward, N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
30 Church St.
Salesmanager experienced in hardware and edge tools, $3,500-$5,000.
Salesmen experienced in cold rolled strip steel, $2,500-$3,500; steel and brass stampings, Philadelphia territory, $1,800-$2,500.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Grand Possibilities. Write or call.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
25 W. 45th St. Largest, Most Complete.

MEN—EARN $20 TO $50 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
Est. 1892. 489 5th Av., bet. 41st and 42d.

RICH YOUTH SUICIDE IN CAB AT GIRL'S DOOR

Son of Brazilian Planter Had Lost Heart to Nova Scotia Miss on Shipboard.

ONLY FRIENDS, SHE SAYS

Admits Victim's Daily Visits, Strolls in Park, and Philadelphia Telephone Calls.

A taxicab stopped at about 5:30 o'clock last evening in front of the home of Mrs. A. G. Reynolds, 621 Third Street, Brooklyn. As the chauffeur leaned back to open the door there came from within the cab the report of a revolver shot. The chauffeur leaped from his seat, flung open the door, and caught, as he pitched out, a young man, whose right hand clutched a revolver and over whose heart was a bullet wound.

With Policeman Keys of the Bergen Street Station, the chauffeur put the young man back in the cab and hurried him to the Methodist-Episcopal Hospital, a few blocks away. He died as he was lifted from the cab to a stretcher.

Back at No. 621 a young woman who said she was Miss Helen F. Laing of Nova Scotia consented to accompany Keys and the chauffeur to the police station, where the body was taken, and there she identified it as that of Otto L. Buriche, a resident of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and the son of a wealthy planter.

Miss Laig said she had met Buriche on the Sao Paolo of the Lloyd-Brazileiro on which she left Rio Janeiro for New York on last Jan. 8, after visiting friends in Brazil. The steamship arrived here on Feb. 2, and on the trip she and Buriche became very good friends. But they were nothing more, the girl insisted, though the young man visited her at the home of Mrs. Reynolds, a friend with whom she is stopping for a short time before returning home, almost every day.

He was there on Wednesday, and she and he took a walk in Prospect aPrk. He was in a cheerful mood when he left her, said the girl, and she knew of no reason why he should have killed himself or have done so in front of her home.

Miss Laing said that Buriche had told her he intended to attend college here and spoke of matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania. He was in Philadelphia last Sunday, she said, for he telephoned to her from there. That was all she knew of him.

Thomas W. Lock, the taxicab chauffeur, said he had picked Buriche up in front of the Hotel Astor and had driven him direct to Mrs. Reynold's house.

Buriche had spoken of going to the Biltmore when he left the ship, according to Miss Laing, and at the hotel it was said last night that he and another youth had stayed there overnight and departed the following day, saying they were going to a hotel in Forty-second Street near Third Avenue.

At the Hotel Ennis, on the Third Avenue corner, it was found that Buriche and Armando d'Almici Socy of Pernambuco had spent one night there and departed without giving an address. Both were well dressed and seemed well supplied with money.

ROOSEVELT GUARDS HELD.

Deputies Plead Not Guilty to Murder and Go Back to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The twenty-five deputy sheriffs indicted for murder in connection with the shooting of two strikers in a riot outside the Williams & Clark fertilizing plant in Roosevelt in January, pleaded not guilty today before Supreme Court Justice Bergen here. They were remanded to jail and Justice Bergen said he could not set the date for trial, though he thought it would begin on March 22.

He set March 6 as the date for the hearing of a motion by counsel for the men to have them tried separately. An effort will be made also to have the indictments quashed since Herman Shapiro, a member of the Grand Jury, is said to have called the shooting unjustified several days before the Grand Jury considered the affair.

The Sheriff is complainant against Leonardi Frisina, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, whose arrest he caused last night on the charge that he incited the strikers to riot and advised them to shoot. Frisina, who denied that he had made any such speech, was bailed.

When the Grand Jury adjourned this evening it was announced that seventeen indictments had been found. The prosecutor refused to say whether any Roosevelt officials had been indicted.

Dismisses Sweeney Indictments.

Thirteen indictments for bribery filed in 1912 against ex-Inspector Dennis Sweeney were dismissed yesterday by Justice Weeks in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court on motion of Assistant District Attorney Delehanty. Mr. Delehanty told the court that ex-Police Captain Thomas W. Walsh, whose confession was the basis of the charges against Sweeney, was dead, and that without him the charges could not be proved. Sweeney was convicted with three other Inspectors of conspiring to send a witness out of the State, and served a year in the penitentiary.

LONGACRE Opening Tonight
W. 48th St., nr. B'way. FIRST MAT. TOMORROW
INSIDE THE LINES
A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. Today, Tomorrow & TUESDAY 2:15.
MATS. TODAY & TOMORROW
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
MATS. TODAY & TOMORROW
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mats. Today & Sat.
SAM BERNARD, "The Belle of Bond St."
Next Week—"THE MISLEADING LADY."

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Mats.Today,Tom'w&Wed.2:20. Ev.8:20
DOLLAR MATINEE TODAY.
POLYGAMY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX Says:
"One of the Biggest, Most Important, and Most Entertaining Plays I Have Seen in Years."

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(CENTURY LYCEUM)
Entrance on 62d Street.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
Le Maitre des Forges
Mat. Today, Le Gendre de M. Poirier. (No performance Sat. Night.) Every Sunday Night
Parisian Cafe Chantant Star Programme.
Commencing Monday. Engagement Extraordinary
MLLE. DORZIAT
in LES ECLAIREUSES, by Maurice Donnay.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Thursday Afternoon, February 25, at 2:30,
Tuesday Evening, March 2, at 8:30,
FAREWELL
ISADORA DUNCAN
Namara-Toye Augustin Duncan
and associated Artists of "DIONYSION," presenting "IPHIGENIA" and "ORPHEUS" OF GLUCK
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 75
EDWARD FALCK, CONDUCTOR.
Seats 50 cts. to $2.50, Box Office, begin. Feb. 15.

26th Annual Poultry Show
Friday, Feb. 12th to Wed., Feb. 17 inclusive. 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Open Sunday, Feb. 14.
Madison Square Garden
Grand Display of All Breeds of Poultry and Pigeons. Educational Exhibit. Free Lectures—Motion Pictures. Rare Wild Birds. Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
OPENS TO-DAY.

NOW PLAYING
ADLER'S PEOPLE'S 201 Bowery. Orchard 478.
FOURTH MONTH
Jacob P. ADLER
with ROSA KARP.
די לעבעדיגע יתומים
THE LIVING ORPHANS.

BURTON HOLMES Carnegie Hall Sunday at 8:30 Mon. Mat. at 3
THE ALLIES
SEATS 50c TO $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Feb. 15.
IRVING BACHELLER
in a New Lecture on His Famous Satire,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE
SEATS $1.00 to 50c. Aeolian Hall,
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, N. Y.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 23, at 3.
LAST RECITAL THIS SEASON.—MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (BALDWIN).
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Ev., Feb. 16th, at 8:15.
KATHLEEN HOWARD
Contralto Century Opera Co. C. V. BOS, Accompanist. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 14th, at 3.
SONG RECITAL JOHN
McCORMACK
Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., FBY. 16 at 3. Song Recital
CHRISTINE MILLER | GEORGE HAMLIN
Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c to 75c | NAZIMOVA in "War Brides." INA CLAIRE. Others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Orville Harrold. | Bernard Granville. Grace Leigh & Trio, ots.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Grace La Rue. | Minnie Dupree. Wee Georgie Wood, others.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30.
SONG RECITAL—ELENA
GERHARDT Richard Epstein at the Piano. (STEINWAY)
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
"From Headquarters"—"A Daughter's Strange Inheritance"—and Special Pictures.
Special Today—Personal appearance of Ralph W. Ince as Lincoln in "The Seventh Son."
Beginning Sunday—"The Wheels of Justice."

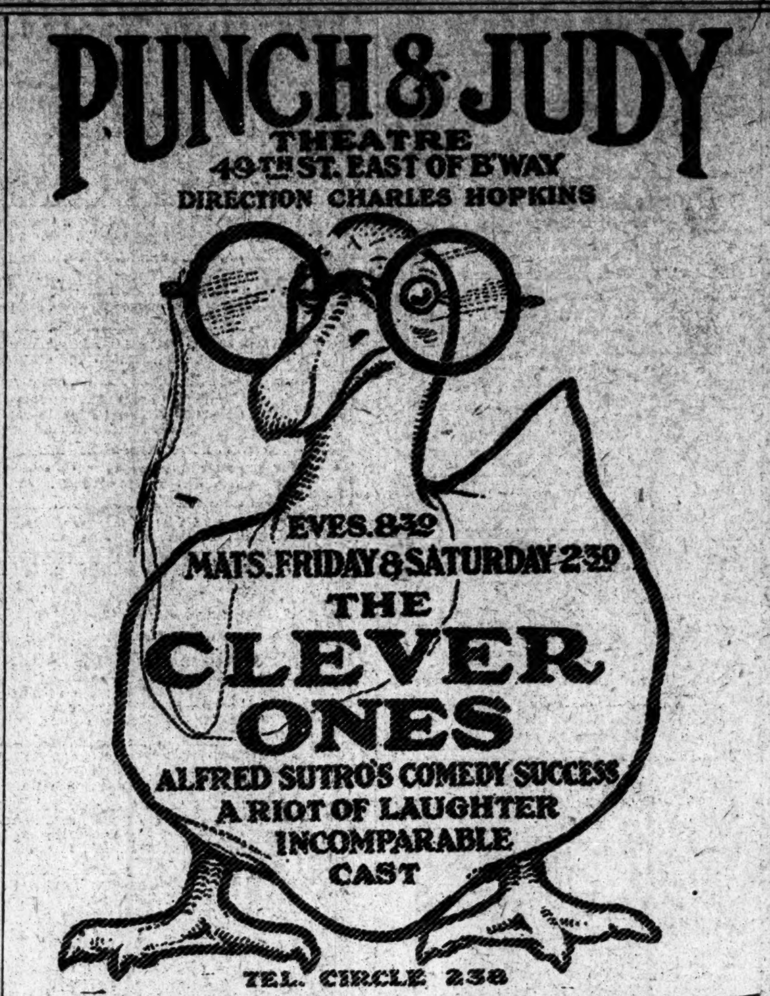
IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, WAR PICTURES and "Bruederlein Fein." Saturday Mat., "Kammermusik." Saturday Eve., "College Crampton."

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. | GABY DESLYS in "HER TRIUMPH." Strand Orch. & Soloists.
10-50c. Next Week, "The Warrens of Virginia."

The Society of the FRIENDS of MUSIC
Concert Sunday Afternoon, February 14th, Ritz-Carlton, Three o'Clock.
Mr. Ferruccio Busoni in Special Program.

HAMMERSTEIN'S — "Uncle Tomaschefsky's Cabin," (Satire;) Bernard Granville, Lillian Shaw, Toby, Reine Davis, and 12 others.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Furnishings at a Price
Final Reductions on Furnishings of Quality:—
Shirts of $1.50 Grade, now.......95c
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Shirts, now.......$1.35
Shirts that were $3.50 are now.......$2.15
50c and 65c Neckwear, 29c, Four for $1.00
Tan Cape Street Gloves, a Special Lot.......95c
$1.50 Pajamas reduced to.......95c
Winter Underwear at 20% Reduction.
Suits and Overcoats that were from $22 to $30,
$14.50 and $18.50
20% Reduction on all Children's Clothing.
Every Item Quoted Here is a Bargain.
At Cooper Square only; Broken assortments of Storm King Overcoats, single and double-breasted, Convertible Collars; Formerly up up to $30.00,
$12.50.
Boys' Double-breasted School Suits, Chinchilla Reefers and Russian Overcoats, 3 to 17 years, reduced from $12.00 to $3.75 and $4.75.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn



PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE
49th ST. EAST OF B'WAY
DIRECTION CHARLES HOPKINS
EVES. 8:30
MATS. FRIDAY & SATURDAY 2:30
THE CLEVER ONES
ALFRED SUTRO'S COMEDY SUCCESS
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER
INCOMPARABLE CAST
TEL. CIRCLE 238

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus
OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY!
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
TODAY MAT. AT 2....MANTELL as OTHELLO
TONIGHT AT 8....RICHARD III.
Owing to the enormous success Thursday evening, "Richelieu" will be given Saturday night in place of "Hamlet." "Macbeth," as already announced, will be the matinee bill.

Princess 39th St., nr. B'way. | Daily Matinee 25c, 50c. Evgs. 50c to $1.
Bosworth's Sensational HYPOCRITES
"A daring, frank screen classic."—Sun.
Two Matinees Today, 2:00 & 3.45 P. M.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev.8:15 Mats. Today,To'w & Wed.2:30
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.
SINNERS
The Biggest Success in New York.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY
PRICES 50c TO $1.50.
500 SEATS IN ORCHESTRA $1
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.

BOOTH THEATRE, West 45th St. Mats. Today & Tom'w 2:30.
TO-NIGHT 8:30. CHILDREN OF EARTH LAST FOUR TIMES
The American Prize Play, by Alice Brown.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed.2:30
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Ev.8:20. Mats.Today,Tom'w&Wed.2:20
The Play That Has Everything.
UNDER COVER

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30—CARNEGIE HALL.
ALL WAGNER
PROGRAMME.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3:15.
Soloist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Sunday Aft., Feb. 21, at 3. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER

1st Subscription Concert Tomorrow Eve.
CARNEGIE HALL. Seats, 25c to $2. NOW.
Russian Symphony
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist: MARGARET VOLAVY, Pianiste.
New Piano Concerto, BORTKIEWICZ.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S PATHETIQUE

BELASCO THEATRE—SECOND RECITAL SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 14, AT 8:30.
DAVID and CLARA
MANNES
Seats 75c. to $1.50. Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall.

LITTLE THEATRE, MON. AFT., FEB. 15, AT 3.
Song Recital CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
$2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., FEB. 13, AT 3.
Sonata Program by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL THEATRE will present "The Little Princess" Friday afternoon and evening, Lincoln's Birthday, at the Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place. All seats 10c.

SEATS FOR CARUSO in "MANON" & "CARMEN" | Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 39 St. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House, 1418 Broadway. Phone 8790 Bryant

Opera Tickets Tel. 6442 Greeley. | Choice Seats All Operas, All Parts of House. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38 St. Normandie Hotel.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. | Matinee To-day Burlesque. | THE GAY WIDOWS.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5.
Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
919 8th Av. (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority On Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York. Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321
TERMS REASONABLE.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
Latest modern dances taught privately and en group. Reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one to laugh at or criticize your mistakes. Inquire about group lessons. Circulars mailed.

The Barnard Studios OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River 9577.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

Home of the Modern Dance
John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce.
10-12 East 38th St. Tel. 8324 Murray Hill.

ALL MODERN DANCES.
Personal Attention—Lillian Lang.
ST. JOHN STUDIO,
30 E. 34th St. Murray Hill 2010.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6365. ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS LEWIS 45 EAST 30TH ST. Madison Square 7349 DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS CARLO Fox Trot, One Step, Hesitation, taught for $10 in 6 Private Lessons. 225 WEST 57TH STREET.

STRATTON SCHOOL, 8 Av., 23d St. MODERN DANCES. 9 Lessons $5. Waltz & Two-Step guaranteed.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8.
LAST 4 PERFORMANCES.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Dancing Around with AL JOLSON
Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Special Matinee Today.
THE RENTED EARL

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Tues. 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.
THE WHITE FEATHER
THE BIG DETECTIVE-WAR PLAY.

WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. | Evgs., 25c,50c,75c.
Mats.Tues.& Thurs. all seats 25c; Sat.Mat.25c, 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. | This w'k—David Belasco's NOBODY'S WIDOW.

LYRIC 42d. West of B'way. | Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today,Tom'w&Wed.2:15
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.
LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, James Blakeley, Lauri de Freece, Emmy Wehlen, Maurice Farkoa, Fay Compton
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Tom'w & Thursday.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39th St. Theatre near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.
MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Hear Marie Dressler sing "SUSIE"
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs Pop. Prices Mats. Today & Tomorrow.
"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH"
Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober, Schumann; Urlus, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Tonight, 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 7:45. (75c to $3.) Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Robeson; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert. Beatrice Harrison, violoncellist. Hempel; Botta. Cond., Rothmeyer.
Mon., Feb. 15. Special Matinee at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Toscanini.
Mon. at 8:15. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Curtis; Berger, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY BALLET RUSSE | Eves. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00.
PAVLOWA
THE INCOMPARABLE
Today Mat., "PUPPEN-FEE," MODERN BALLROOM SOIREE and Favorite Divertissements; To-night, "AMARILLA," "CHOPINIANA" and divertissements; Sat. Mat., "RAYMONDA," with divertissements; Sat. Night, "AMARILLA," "WALPURGIS NIGHT" with divertissements; SUNDAY NIGHT, RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. MARK HAMBOURG, Soloist. ALL TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT. AT 3.
Soloist, ETHEL LEGINSKA
PROGRAM OF DANCE MUSIC.
Berlioz, Bizet, Chabrier, Liszt, Dvorak, Grieg, Beethoven, Grainger, Johann Strauss.
Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Ben Welch & His Burlesquers. | Mat. To-day.

Nothing nowadays keeps so eternally new as the modern dances. Mr. Clancy, Mr. Hemmer, and Mr. Elting are exhibiting the simplest as well as the more intricate steps at
Chiro's
Come today for luncheon or tea. There is no charge for dancing with any of these instructors.
Six East Forty-sixth Street.

"She is Hattie Williams at her best, and Nora Bayes when she could sing popular songs with more assurance of getting them to the farthermost row of the gallery, than any other singing comedienne we know."—Eve. Mail.
PATRICOLA
And Her Company at
WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
Broadway at 43rd St.
Special Tonight, "Made in America Cause"

Luchow's
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HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
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RUTH CHATTERTON
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DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
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In the New 4 Act Play. THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed.
MATS. TODAY & TOMORROW
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Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

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Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES & THE LION
Next Week. Mon., Wed. & Fri. Ev. & Wed. Mat. Androcles and the Lion.
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. A Midsummer Night's Dream.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thur. 2:15
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK,
"KICK IN"

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Feb. 27—Pickwickians at Bath, etc.
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Cold Slaw, Queen Olives.
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Choice.
Half Grape Fruit.
Tomato en Surprise.
Crab Meat Cocktail.
Blue Points, Half Shell or Cocktail.
Little Neck Clams, Half Shell or Cocktail.
Soups (Choice).
Chicken Okra.
Cream of Lettuce.
Bisque of New Tomatoes.
Consomme Alphabetique.
Fish or Entree (Choice).
Stuffed Lobster Thermidor.
Baked Bluefish.
Broiled Kennebec Salmon.
Salisbury Steak.
Fresh Jersey Ham Braise, Red Cabbage.
Paupiette of Veal, Plain Spinach.
Boiled Young Turkey, Timbale of Rice.
Roast (Choice).
Half Roast Milk Fed Chicken.
Contrefilet of Beef.
Roast Lamb.
(To Order, 10 to 15 Minutes.)
Breast of Chicken.
Small Beefsteak Catalane.
String Beans, Breaded Lamb Chops, Signora.
June Peas, Slice of Milk Veal, Hungarian Rice.
Pork Chops a la Blac, Egg Noodles.
Chicken Livers with Fresh Mushrooms en Brochette.
Cold Dishes (Choice).
Prime Ribs of Beef.
Roast Canada Mutton.
Sliced Turkey and Ham.
Cold Assorted Meats.
Potato Salad, Slaw or Dill Pickle with cold meats if desired.
Salads (Choice).
Fruit Salad. Mixed Salad.
Escarole Salad.
Chicory Salad.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice).
Vanilla Custard Pie.
Green Apple Pie.
Eclair Chocolate.
Strawberry Tartlette.
Chocolate or Vanilla Ice Cream, Macaroons.
Lady Fingers, Assorted Cakes.
Cream Cheese. Brie Cheese.
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NELL MORGAN The American Girl Who Taught King Alfonso to Dance.
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